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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 8.

SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1884.



VOLUME XVII.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
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SESSIONAL PAPERS

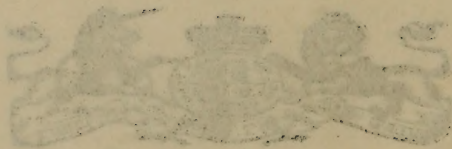
VOLUME 8

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1884



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- 4... INDIAN AFFAIRS :—Annual Report of the Department of, for the year ended 31st December, 1883.

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- 6... AUDITOR GENERAL :—Report of, on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

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- 7... MARINE AND FISHERIES :—Report of the Department of, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1883.

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- 10a. RAILWAY STATISTICS OF CANADA :—Capital, traffic and working expenditure of the railways of the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

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- 12... INTERIOR :—Annual Report of the Department of, for the year 1883.
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- Criminal Statistics for 1883.
- Mortuary Statistics, for the first six months of 1883.

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- 15... BRITISH COLUMBIA :—Agreement made at Victoria, on 20th August, 1883, relative to various unsettled points between the Dominion Government and the Province, together with the contract for the construction of a railway on the Island of Vancouver, and accompanying papers.
- 15a. Return (*in part*) to Order; Statement showing the names, etc., of all employés in the various Departments of the Dominion in British Columbia. (*Not printed.*)
- 15b. Supplementary Return to preceding. (*Not printed.*)
- 16... PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA :—Report of the Minister of Justice on, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.
- 17... LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT :—Report of the Librarian. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 18... UNFORESEEN EXPENSES :—Statement of payments charged to, by Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1883, to date, in accordance with the Act 46 Vic., chap. 2, schedule B. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 19... SUPERANNUATION :—Statement of name, etc., of each person superannuated, etc., under the Act 46 Vic., chap. 8, sec. 15.
- 19a. Return (*in part*) to Order; Statement showing separately, for each year since the establishment of the Superannuation Fund :—1. The number of persons on the list for the year as entitled to the benefit of the Act. 2. The number superannuated during the year under the Act. 3. The number retired during the year on a gratuity under the Act. 4. The total amount paid into the fund from the beginning by those who were, during the year, superannuated or retired on a gratuity; distinguishing between those whose superannuation was caused by the abolition of office. 5. The number of persons on the list, for the year, who died in the Service;—and 6. The total amount paid into the fund from the beginning by those who, during the year, died in the Service.

- No. 19b. **SUPERANNUATION** :—Supplementary Return, covering time lapsed since preceding order. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 19c. Return to Order; Return of the total amount paid into the Superannuation Fund during the time of service by each of those superannuated during the year ended 31st December, 1883. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 20... **GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS** :—Statement of, issued since the last Session of Parliament, in accordance with the Act 41 Vic., chap. 7, sec. 32, sub-sec. 2, on account of the fiscal years, 1882-83, and 1883-84. (*Distribution only.*)
- 21... **SUBSIDIES** :—Return to Order; Return of moneys advanced to New Brunswick, on account of and in anticipation of the subsidy, since January 1st, 1882, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- 21a. Return to Order; Statement of all sums paid by Canada on account or in full of the subsidies voted to the several railway companies mentioned in chapter 25, Act 46 Vic. (1883).
- 21b. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., respecting the grant or payment of any subsidies to railways, not already brought down, to date.
- 21c. Return to Address; Statement showing: 1. The names of all railway companies which have made application to the Government or Parliament of Canada for subsidies from 1867 up to this date; 2. The names of the railway companies to which have been granted and paid subsidies by the Dominion Government, from 1867 to this date; 3. The sums paid to each of the said railway companies from 1867 to this date; 4. The length of the said Railways; 5. The names of the Province or Provinces traversed by the said railways; 6. The original amount of the mortgage held by the Dominion on the properties of the Northern Railway Company of Canada; 7. Copy of the Order in Council effecting the discharge of the said mortgage in favour of the said company, the date of the said discharge, and the amount of interest accrued on the said mortgage at the date of discharge; and 8. The amounts paid by the Government of Canada, from 1867 to this date, for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway in the City of Halifax. (*Not printed.*)
- 21d. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., not already brought down, in reference to subsidies or grants for Manitoba, the extension of its boundaries, the territory disputed between it and Ontario; its school lands, public lands within the Province, and railway questions affecting the Province.
- 21e. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., respecting the construction or subsidizing of the proposed railway line between Gravenhurst and Callander. (*Not printed.*)
- 21f. Papers respecting aid to Quebec and other Provinces and railway subsidies, as follows :—Memorandum respecting the claim of Quebec; Montreal to St. John, Halifax and Sydney; Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway; Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway; Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway; Napanee and Tamworth Railway; Erie and Huron Railway; Ontario and Pacific Railway; Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company; Railway and Bridge between Jacques Cartier Union Railway Junction and St. Martin's Junction; St. Louis to Richibucto Railway; Hopewell to Alma; St. Andrews to Lachute Railway; Grand Piles to Lac des Iles Railway; Western Counties, Annapolis to Digby Railway; Baie des Chaleurs, Caraquet to Shippigan; Metapediaic to Paspébiac; Miramichi Valley Railway; Derby Station to Indian Town (I. C. R. Branch.) (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 21g. Copy of contract between Her Majesty the Queen, acting in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and therein represented by the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., Minister of Railways and Canals,—and the Northern Pacific Junction Railway Company. (*Not printed.*)
- 22... **EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONERS, ETC.** :—Return to Order; Return showing the expenses in detail incurred by the several members of the Government, and any other person sent to England or elsewhere, on behalf of the Government, from 16th December, 1880, to the present. (*Not printed.*)
- 22a. Supplementary Return to preceding. (*Not printed.*)

No. 23...	EMPLOYÉS IN MILITARY DISTRICTS:—Return to Order; Return showing the name of each officer and employé in each Military District, with salary and date of appointment. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
24...	COST OF CONVEYING PRISONERS:—Return to Order; Statement showing the cost per capita of conveying prisoners from county gaols to penitentiaries, in the years 1880-81 and 1881-82. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25...	DOMINION LANDS:—Return to Order; Return showing the total acres of public land sold during the year 1882, the number of parties to whom sold, the average price, and the total amount received from sales.
25a...	Return (<i>in part</i>) to Address; 1. Copies of all correspondence, etc., with the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg, or other land agent, respecting the withdrawal of lands in the Mile Belt from homestead and pre-emption, and respecting the opening of said lands for homestead and pre-emption. 2. All correspondence, etc., as to the claims of settlers and squatters on such lands. 3. All correspondence, etc., respecting the sale of such lands, etc. 4. All regulations respecting the claims made by settlers or squatters on such land. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25b...	Return to Order; Return giving copies of all regulations or orders issued concerning the sale or management of Agricultural Lands, Timber Lands, Pasture Lands, Mineral Lands and Town Sites, not covered by the Order of last Session. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25c...	Return to Order; Representation to the Government on the subject of the simplification of the system of transfer of lands of the North-West. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25d...	Return to Order; Copies of correspondence, if any, between the Mayor and Council of Winnipeg and the Government, in reference to a grant or lease of the land at Fort Osborne to the city for park purposes. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25e...	Return to Address; Copies of the Order in Council setting apart lands to be granted to the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Company; also, all correspondence, etc., in reference to the fulfilment of the terms of said order, and the removal of settlers found on said lands, etc. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25f...	Return to Order; Return showing the total number of acres of public lands surveyed in Keewatin, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, previous to the year 1883, and the cost per acre of such survey. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25g...	Return to Order; Return showing the total number of acres of public lands entered as homesteads and pre-emptions during the year 1883, with the number of such entries, etc. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25h...	Return to Address (Senate); Return showing all Orders in Council, etc., since 1st January, 1882, with reference to the sale of, or the order for the sale of, Ordinance Lands in Sorel Seignior. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25i...	Return to Order; Return concerning the sales of Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories during 1882. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25j...	Return to Order; Return showing the total number of applications for land for colonization, under Plan No. 1 of the land regulations of December 23rd, 1881, where conditions have been complied with and applications agreed to, etc., up to January 1st, 1883. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
25k...	Return to Order; Return showing the total number of acres of public lands sold in the year 1883, the average price per acre, and the total amount received from such sales; also, the number of applications under Colonization Plans Nos. 1 and 2, under regulations of December 23rd, 1881, the number of acres granted under each application, etc. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25l...	Return to Order; Return showing the number of acres or square miles of timbered lands or timber limits sold by the Government since 1st March, 1883, in or convenient to the Bow River country, in the North-West, giving the names of the parties sold to, and the prices paid, etc. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25m	Supplementary Return to No. 25b. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
25n...	Return to Order; Return giving copies of all regulations issued concerning the management or sale of Agricultural Lands, Mineral Lands, Timber Lands, Pasture Lands, and Town Sites, since December 23rd 1881. (<i>Not printed.</i>)

- No. 25o. DOMINION LANDS :—Return to Order; Return of all Reports not hitherto published, relating to the character and probable resources of the country through which the Canadian Pacific Railway is being constructed, to the north of Lakes Huron and Superior, embracing all information in possession of the Government in respect to the whole of the region intervening, between the Great Lakes and the southern coast of Hudson Bay. (*Not printed.*)
- 25p. Return to Order; Copies of all applications for, etc., and statement of all sales or leases made of Coal Lands in the North-West, not covered by the Returns already ordered, and of the particulars of all conversions of leaseholds into freeholds of Coal Lands; and the payments made under any leases, sales or conversions. (*Not printed.*)
- 25q. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Society, also the Board of Agriculture of Manitoba, and the Government, on the subject of a grant of land in Winnipeg for Exhibition purposes. (*Not printed.*)
- 25r. Return to Order; Return showing the number of acres of Public Lands surveyed in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, in the year 1883, and the cost per acre of such survey. (*Not printed.*)
- 25s. Supplementary Return to No. 25a. (*Not printed.*)
- 25t. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., with agents, as to the withdrawal from homestead and pre-emption of all lands south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; also, the existing regulations in respect to the disposal of said lands. (*Not printed.*)
- 25u. Return to Address; 1. Copies of all correspondence, etc., with agents as to the withdrawal from homestead and pre-emption of the lands south of the Canadian Pacific Railway. 2. All correspondence, etc., as to the claims of settlers or squatters on such lands. 3. All correspondence, etc., respecting the sales of such lands. 4. All sales effected privately up to 1st January, 1884; with the conditions and price. 5. All correspondence, etc., respecting the re-opening of said lands for homestead and pre-emption. (*Not printed.*)
- 25v. Return to Address; 1. Copies of all correspondence, etc., with the agents of the Government respecting the withdrawal from homestead and pre-emption of all lands in the Town Reserve, at Regina, Moose Jaw, and other places in the North-West Territories on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and respecting the re-opening of the said lands for homestead and pre-emption, with the terms and conditions on which so re-opened. 2. All correspondence, etc., as to the claims of settlers and squatters on such lands. 3. All correspondence, etc., respecting the sale of such lands. 4. All regulations, etc., respecting the claims made by settlers or squatters on such lands. (*Not printed.*)
- 25w. Return to Order; Return showing the number of Pasture Land Leases granted in the year 1883, the name of each lessee, the estimated number of acres covered by each lease, the term of each lease, the sum received and to be received upon each lease, and the total number of acres leased, and the total receipts from leases during the year. (*Distribution only.*)
- 26... VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS :—Return to Address; Return showing the amount of money paid as the emoluments of their offices, to the Judge, Registrar and Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Courts at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, respectively; also, a Return showing the number of libels filed and cases tried in the said Courts respectively, from 1st July, 1867, to the present date. (*Distribution only.*)
- 26r. Return to Address; Copies of all dispatches not already brought down, from the Imperial Government, in relation to the Vice-Admiralty Courts in the Dominion, and the change of procedure and practice therein. (*Not printed.*)
- 27... LIGHTHOUSES :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, etc., in connection with the erection of a lighthouse at Westhavers' Point, Hubbard's Cove, Lunenburg County, and all instructions to the Commander of the steamship "Newfield," or any other officer of the Government, in reference to said lighthouse, under which he acted on 10th June, 1882; also, copy of agreement for the purchase of land for said lighthouse between the Government and C. E. Kaulbach, Esq., M.P. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 27a. **LIGHTHOUSES** :—Return to Order; Return showing in detail the amounts expended, with vouchers, from 1st January, 1880, in repairs on the Pelée Island, Long Point and Rondeau lighthouses; also, copy of all correspondence between the Government and John Corbett, also William Grubb, or any other person relating to the Pelée Island lighthouse. (*Not printed.*)
- 28... **DOMINION MONEY ON DEPOSIT** :—Return to Order; Statement showing the amount of money on deposit to the credit of the Government of Canada on 1st January, 1884, together with the names of the banks wherein the said moneys are deposited, with the amount; also the amount at interest, with the rate allowed on the said deposits in each case. (*Distribution only.*)
- 29... **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE** :—Return to Order; Return of, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from 1st July, 1882, to 20th January, 1883, and from 1st July, 1883, to 20th January, 1884. (*Distribution only.*)
- 29a. Return to Order; Return of, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, to 10th February, in each of the fiscal years 1883 and 1884. (*Distribution only.*)
- 29b. Return (*in part*) to Order; Statement of, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, to 20th March, 1883 and 1884, in each year respectively; also, for Return of Exports and Imports to 1st March, 1883 and 1884, respectively. (*Not printed.*)
- 30... **INTOXICATING LIQUORS** :—Return to Order; Return of all certificates for liquor granted under the Act of 1878 by the physicians of the County of Halton, giving the name of each physician and the number of certificates granted by each, from 1st May to 31st December, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- 30a. Return to Order; Return showing quantity of intoxicating liquors imported, manufactured and entered for consumption in Canada, during the year ended 31st December, 1883, by Provinces, with the Customs and Excise duties accruing thereon, and the total cost thereof. (*Not printed.*)
- 30b. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., on the subject of the importation of liquor into the North-West Territories. (*Not printed.*)
- 30c. Return of liquors sold to parties in the County of Halton, under the Canada Temperance Act, 41 Vic., chap. 16.
- 30d. Return to Order; Return of all certificates given by medical men under the Temperance Act, 1878, in Prince County, P.E.I., since that Act came into force in that County, showing by whom, to whom, and when granted. (*Distribution only.*)
- 30e. Return to Address; Copies of judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, not already brought down, on the question of the legislative power with reference to the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Hodge against the Queen on the same subject, and of the shorthand writer's notes of the proceedings before the Committee, and of any correspondence in connection with the case; and also, for copies of the shorthand writer's notes of the proceedings before the Committee in the case of Russell and the Queen. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 30f. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Provinces respecting the Liquor License Act of 1883. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 31... **CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY** :—Correspondence relating to the guarantee by the Government of interest on the stock of the Company.
- 31a. Resolution of the House; Report giving information affecting the Railway, up to the latest date :—1. The selection of the route. 2. The selection or reservation of land. 3. The payment of moneys, subsidy, advance, etc. 4. The laying out of branches. 5. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 6. Sundry subjects, construction of bridges, etc. 7. (1.) Transfer and operation of the Thunder Bay section, and (2.) Valuation of the rolling stock to be taken over by the Company.
- 31b. Copies of contracts for the Railway, entered into since last Session of Parliament. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 31c. Papers connected with an application from the Company, for an advance, on security, of a sum sufficient to enable them to continue the work of construction. (*Sessional Papers only.*)

No. 31d.	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY;—Supplementary Return to No. 31a. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
31e.	Copies of correspondence with the Finance Department relating to the affairs of the Company, since the date of the last Return to the House of Commons last Session. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31f.	Return concerning the Company:—Pages X to XV, pages 7 to 13 (Appendix No. 3), and pages 152 to 154 (Appendix No. 9) of Departmental Report, also memorandums by Mr. Schreiber, 2nd February, 1884, on location and unfinished work. Profiles from 1 to 16, showing branch lines, main line, and approved sections thereof. Statistical return required by Consolidated Railway Act, and report of payments, etc. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31g.	Return to Address; Copies of all contracts made by the Company for the construction of any part of its railway. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31g-1.	Return to Address; Copy of the instrument of incorporation or association of the North American Contracting Company, and the names of shareholders or associates thereof. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31h.	Return to Address; Copies of any official or public memoranda, etc., of the Company relative to its position, etc., not already brought down. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31h-1.	Return to Address; Statement showing the amount of the subscribed stock of the Company, prior to the authorization for an increase of its capital stock from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000, etc. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31i.	Return to Address; Copies of all reports, etc., not laid on the Table, respecting the guarantee for the Company; and respecting any proposed modification of that arrangement; also, respecting the postal subsidies. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31j.	Return to Order; Statement containing estimates of further sums required to be paid to the contractors for Section B. or to the Company, on account of contract for construction, or of any subsequent agreement. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
31k.	Return to Address; Statement of the cost of the first forty miles west of Callander, built by the company, and the payments in detail made to the Construction Company in respect of the line west to Sudbury Junction or beyond; the cost of any work done by the Company on this section since the cancellation of the contract with the Construction Company up to 31st December, 1883, and the names of the persons with whom contracts for such work were made, with copies of their contracts; like particulars in respect of the line from Port Arthur eastward; and statement of the cost of the Algoma Mills Branch. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31k-1.	Return to Address; Statement of the mileage built by, and the payments to, the Construction Company, in respect of the railway line from the point 45 miles east of the Saskatchewan going westward; of the cost to the Company of the line from the above point to the summit of the Rockies of the estimated cost to complete that part of the railway unfinished between Callander and Port Arthur, and separately of the equipment for this part; of the estimated mileage cost of this part, and that of the very heavy section of 100 miles; like statement to complete that part left unfinished between the Rocky Mountains and Kamloops. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31k-2.	Return to Address; Statement of the mileage cost of the line for the 615 miles west of Winnipeg to a point 45 miles east of the Saskatchewan, and the names of the contractors, with copies of their contracts, including <i>Shepherd and Langdon's</i> . (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31k-3.	Return to Address; Statements concerning the North American Contracting Company. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31k-4.	Return to Address; Statement of the consideration paid by the Company for (1) the St. Lin Branch, or Laurentian Railway; (2) the Canadian North West Land Company's stock; (3) the securities or property of the South Eastern Railway; (4) the charter of the Atlantic and North-Western Railway Company. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)

No. 31k-5	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY :—Return to Address; Statement of the net price received by the Company for each lot of ten millions of stock comprising the thirty millions issued to a syndicate, etc.; also, the date and rate at which the twenty millions remaining of the original stock of twenty-five millions was taken, and dates at which the five million dollars was paid thereon. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31l.	Return to Address; Copies of correspondence between the Government and the Company, and any other railway company, with regard to the opening of the Union Jacques Cartier Railway. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31m.	Supplementary Return to 31k-5. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31n.	Supplementary Return to 31k-4. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31o.	Supplementary Return to 31k-3. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31p.	Return to Order; Map or maps, showing the location of the Railway and branches, so far as approved, and so far as proposed. The lands set apart and those applied for but not yet set apart. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
31q.	Return to Address; Copies of any agreement between the Government and the contractors for Section B, in regard to the transfer of the contract, and of any Orders in Council giving effect to said agreement. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31r.	Return to Address; Copy of a Memorial to His Excellency in Council, signed by Frank Moberly and W. A. McCallum on behalf of the inhabitants of Neebing, praying for relief with reference to their bonuses to the Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia Railway Company. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
31s..	Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., between the Government and the Company, on the subject of immigration to Manitoba and the North-West, together with a Statement showing the amount expended by the Company in promoting such immigration, etc. (<i>Not printed.</i>)
31t..	Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., relating to the allowances proposed to be paid to the Canadian manufacturers of certain goods required by the Railway; all applications for such allowance, a Statement of the calculations on which the allowances have been based, and the estimate in detail of the probable sums payable out of the Treasury in respect of each class of goods, assuming them to be made in Canada, to the extent of the Company's requirements, and of the <i>ad valorem</i> percentages of all allowances on each such class. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31u.	Return to Address; Statement showing the names of all shareholders of the Company and the amounts of stock held by each on each of the following days, namely: 14th, 21st, 28th October, and 4th November, 1883. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31v.	Return to Address; 1. For a statement of the expenditure in connection with the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway. 2. For a statement in full detail of the amount of \$473,000 or thereabouts stated to be for sundry advances, carriers, back charges and other matters. 3. For a statement, in detail, of the payments on account of interest on stock. 4. For copies of all reports, etc., on which the estimates of the Company and Mr. Schreiber, as to the cost of completing the railway are founded. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31w.	Supplementary Return to No. 31k-2. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31z..	Supplementary Return to Statement No. 31k-1. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31y.	Supplementary Return to No. 31k. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31z.	Return to Address; Copies of all papers, etc., in connection with all payments or advances to the Company on any account whatever, not included in the statements already brought down. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31aa.	Papers in connection with arbitrations arising out of claims in respect to the construction of certain sections of the Railway. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)
31bb.	Copies of letters from Messrs. Manning, McDonald & Co., of the 7th January, —a d 24th February, 1881, respectively. (<i>Sessional Papers only.</i>)

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

- No. 32... BANKS:—Lists of Shareholders of the Canadian Banks for the year 1883.
- 33... CIVIL SERVICE:—Return (Senate) of the names and salaries, etc., of the employés of the Civil Service, also the officers of the paid Militia Staff, the Senate and House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 33a... Return (Senate) of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1883, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 33b... Report of the Examiners for the year 1883.
- 34... BONDS AND SECURITIES:—Detailed statement of, registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
- 35... ACCIDENTS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS:—Return to Order; Return of accidents and casualties on the railways in Canada for the three years ended 31st December, 1882, with a separate statement for each railway, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- 36... AGRICULTURE:—Return to Orders; Statement of the values of agricultural implements, carriages, etc., on which have been based the proposed new specific duties, etc.; also, Statement of the values assigned in making the calculations of the duties to be proposed for the various articles on which specific or combined specific and *ad valorem* duties are proposed to be charged under the Tariff Resolutions. (*Not printed.*)
- 36a... Statement (*in part*) of all expenses incurred by the Committee appointed during the Session of 1882, to enquire into and report upon the operation of the Tariff upon the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion. (*Not printed.*)
- 36b... Return to Order; Copies of all Petitions to the Minister of Agriculture, requesting that prizes be granted for the best essays upon the Agricultural Industries and Mechanical Arts, and that the essays upon these subjects be distributed among the farmers and artisans. (*Not printed.*)
- 36c... Report on Agricultural Statistics of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the year 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 37... DUFFERIN BRIDGE, OTTAWA:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., in reference to the remission of duty on the iron imported for the construction of Dufferin Bridge in 1873. (*Not printed.*)
- 38... DOMINION STATUTES:—Official Return of the distribution of, being 46 Victoria, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 38a... Report of the Commissioners appointed to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
- 39... CANADIAN LOANS:—Return to Order; Copies of all Departmental Orders, etc., as to the proposed Canadian loan of four millions. (*Not printed.*)
- 39a... Return to Address; Copies of all papers, etc., relative to the mission of the Minister of Finance to England, in 1883, for the purpose of making arrangements for the issue of a new loan. (*Not printed.*)
- 40... EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA:—Return to Address; Statement in detail of the account of the Government with the Bank, and all correspondence, etc., relative to any deposits or withdrawals. (*Not printed.*)
- 41... CENSUS AND STATISTICS:—Report, required by sec. 25 of the Census and Statistics Act of 1879, of operations and expenses during the calendar year 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 42... SESSIONAL RETURNS, EXPENDITURE FOR:—Return to Order; Statement of the sum expended in each year, since the change of the system, by each Department, out of the lump vote for Sessional Returns. (*Not printed.*)
- 43... LA COURIER DE ST. HYACINTHE:—Return to Order; Detailed Statement of the expenditure of the sums of \$5,000 and \$2,688.74, paid to *Le Courier de St. Hyacinthe*. Also, similar particulars with reference to the expenditure of \$3,239.20 for publication of the proceedings of the Royal Society. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 44... DAMOUR D., DISMISSAL OF:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council, etc., in relation to the dismissal of David Damour, heretofore Captain of the Lightship at Isle Rouge. (*Not printed.*)
- 45... DOMINION STEAMERS:—Return to Order; Copy of the report of Captain Scott, R.N., and assessors, with the evidence upon the loss of the steamer "Princess Louise." (*Distribution only.*)
- 45a. Return to Order; Copy of contract, etc., entered into by the Government with Jotham O'Brien, for the building of the steamer "Princess Louise"; also copies of all Orders, etc., relating to the towage of the said steamer from Macan to Halifax; and also any contracts, etc., in reference to the procuring and building of engines for the said steamer. (*Not printed.*)
- 45b. Return to Order; Copies of all reports made by the steamboat inspectors of hulls and machinery, upon the steamers "St. Lawrence," "Prince of Wales," and "Northern Light," since their appointment; and all correspondence, etc., relating to the stoppage of the two former steamers from carrying passengers and freight during the past season or to the employment of the "Northern Light" and "Napoleon III." in their place. Also, copies of all certificates granted to either of said steamers "Northern Light" and "Napoleon III." Also, copies of all correspondence relating to the state of repair of the "Northern Light," or to her being placed upon the slip at Pictou during the past summer. (*Distribution only.*)
- 45c. Return to Order; Return of the names of the several persons who sent in tenders for the construction of a steamer to replace the "Princess Louise," and of the person to whom the contract was awarded; also, copy of specifications furnished parties tendering. (*Not printed.*)
- 45d. Return to Order; Return of a Statement in detail, of the amount paid Mr. Jotham O'Brien on his contract for building the "Princess Louise," together with any certificates upon which the same or any portion has been paid. (*Not printed.*)
- 45e.. Return (*in part*) to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., respecting a grant for the winter service performed on the St. Lawrence, between Murray Bay and Rivière Ouelle, by the steamer "Fulger;" also, a Statement of the sums paid, or to be paid, by the Dominion for that purpose. (*Not printed.*)
- 46... EXPORTS AND IMPORTS:—Return to Order; Return of the Exports and Imports from 1st July, 1882, to 1st January, 1883, and from 1st July, 1883, to 1st January, 1884, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. (*Distribution only.*)
- 47... JACQUES, JAMES H., AND KEARNEY, CHARLES:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence in relation to the appointment of James H. Jacques and Charles Kearney, of Carleton County, N.B., to positions in the Civil Service of Canada. (*Not printed.*)
- 47a. Supplementary Return to preceding. (*Not printed.*)
- 48... DRAWBACKS:—Return to Order; Return of all memorials, etc., asking for a drawback on sugar refined in Canada when exported to any foreign country; also, copy of any regulations made for such drawback. (*Not printed.*)
- 48a. Return to Order; Return of all claims presented for drawback on materials used for shipbuilding, for the year ended 30th June, 1883; also, for the six months ended December 31st, 1883, giving the name of the applicant, etc. (*Distribution only.*)
- 48b. Return to Order; Return of all claims presented for drawbacks on goods manufactured for export (not included in the last Return made to this House), showing the names of all applicants, etc. (*Distribution only.*)
- 48c. Supplementary Return to No. 48. (*Not printed.*)
- 48d. Return to Order; Return showing the amount paid, and to whom paid, etc., as drawback on cotton duck used for sails for ships and fishing boats in 1883. (*Distribution only.*)
- 49... DUSTAN, MR., CLAIM OF:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., with reference to the claim of Mr. Dustan, of Halifax, for a remission of duty on machinery for a sugar refinery. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 49a.. DUSTAN, MR., CLAIM OF:—Supplementary Return to the preceding. (*Not printed.*)
- 50... TIMBER LICENSES:—Return to Address; Return of all Orders in Council, etc., relating to the granting of licenses to cut timber on Indian lands in Ontario, from January, 1875, to date. (*Distribution only.*)
- 50a.. Return to Order; Return showing the total number of timber licenses or permits applied for, and granted, or refused, up to 1st February, 1883, etc. (*Distribution only.*)
- 50b.. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., with reference to the granting, cancellation and suspension of licenses to cut timber on the Indian lands near Fort William, on the Fort William Reserve. (*Not printed.*)
- 50c.. Supplementary Return to No. 50a. (*Not printed.*)
- 51... HOME AND INDIAN INSTRUCTION FARMS:—Return to Order; Return showing the number closed since 1st January, 1882; the location, etc., the reason why closed; also the report, or any supplementary report, of T. P. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian Agencies, for 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 52... LA CLOCHE ISLAND, ETC.:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Canada as to the sale of La Cloche Island, near Georgian Bay, or the Duck Islands, and as to the claims of the respective Governments with reference to islands in that neighbourhood.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

- 53.. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Local Government and Department of Railways and Canals, respecting railway matters in Nova Scotia since 6th March, 1883.
- 53a.. Supplementary Return to the preceding.
- 53b.. Return to Order; Statement of the revenue and expenses of, for the six months ending December 31st, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 53c.. Return to Order; Return of casualties, with cause and loss, etc., from March 1st, 1883, to January 1st, 1884. (*Not printed.*)
- 53d.. Return to Order; Return showing the length in miles of the Railway between Rivière du Loup and Moncton; also, between the boundary of New Brunswick and Truro, together with the original cost of constructing the same, not including the rolling stock. (*Not printed.*)
- 53e.. Return to Order; Statement showing the names, etc., of the several principal officials in the service of the Government on the Railway. (*Not printed.*)
- 53f.. Address to Order; Return showing the number of days and the dates upon which the Intercolonial Board of Commissioners held sittings, from 1st January, 1883, to 31st January, 1884, the number of times each member was absent from meetings, the monthly allowances paid to each member, and the total amount paid to each during the time above named; also, dates upon which meetings were held outside of Ottawa, and where. (*Not printed.*)
- 53g.. Return to Order; Statement showing the amounts derived from sales of buildings on the railway between Hadlow and Rivière du Loup, inclusive; by whom sold, the name of the purchaser, and the price paid for each building. (*Not printed.*)
- 53h.. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., with the Intercolonial Board of Commissioners, and a statement of the matters referred to them, subsequent to the period covered by the Return to the Address of last Session. (*Not printed.*)
- 53i.. Return to Order; Copies of arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the Quebec Central Railway Company whereby the said Company enjoys the right of way over that part of the Railway, known as the St. Charles Branch. (*Not printed.*)
- 53j.. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., not already brought down, between the Governments of the Dominion and New Brunswick, relating to a claim made by the latter for the balance they claim as due them on that portion of the Railway known as the Eastern Extension, since May, 1876. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 53^{1/2}. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY:—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Railway during the year ending 31st December, 1883; also, what has been built during the year in the Government workshops. (*Not printed*)
- 53¹.. Return to Order; Comparative Statement showing the names, etc., of the employes on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, in the Superintendent's Office, Road Department, Mechanical Department, Stores Department, Accountant's Office; also, the names, etc., of conductors, drivers and station agents on the said respective roads. (*Not printed*.)
- 53^m. Copies of Orders in Council appointing three Commissioners to investigate and report on claims arising out of the construction of the railway, etc. (*Sessional Papers on'y.*)
- 53ⁿ. Special Reports of these Commissioners on the claim, viz., of Neilson & McGaw, Duncan Macdonald, Frederick Turgeon, Andrew Johnson & Co., Alexander McDonnell & Co., Ebenezer Hicks, Donald Fraser & Co., McBean & Robinson, Martin Murphy, Starr & DeWolf, E. A. Jones & Co., J. M. Blaikie, John Russell, Alphonse Matte, R. H. McGreevy, and Smith & Pitblado. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 53^o. Return to Order; Statement showing the number of passes, by whom and to whom given, on the Railway, from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1884, in each year. (*Not printed.*)
- 53^p. Return to Address (Senate); Return showing the number of free passes on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, issued to persons not actually employed on these railways, between 1st January, 1874, and 31st December, 1883, with the names of the persons to whom, the dates when, and the times or occasions for which the same were issued. (*Not printed.*)
- 54... INSPECTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND HERRING:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland, etc., on the subject of the inspection in Canada of Newfoundland pickled herring imported; statement showing the quantity of Newfoundland herring imported in the different ports of Canada in 1883, the number of barrels and half-barrels of the said fish that have been submitted to our official inspection, and the result.
- 55... BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT Co. :—A list of shareholders and also a statement of its affairs on 31st December, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 56... ACCOUNTS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC WITH CANADA :—Return to Address; Copies of the statements rendered to Ontario and Quebec as to their accounts with Canada; and all Orders in Council, etc., in connection therewith.
- 57... CHABOT, CHARLES, PETITION OF:—Return to Address; Copy of the complaint or petition of Charles Chabot, of St. Charles de Bellechasse, presented to the Dominion Arbitrators; also, of the record of proceedings before the said Arbitrators, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- 58... CHABOT, LOUIS, PETITION OF:—Return to Address; Copy of the complaint or petition of Louis Chabot, of St. Charles de Bellechasse, presented to the Dominion Arbitrators; also, of the record of proceedings before the said Arbitrators, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- 59... GOSSELIN, E., PETITION OF:—Return to Address; Copy of the complaint or petition of Eugène Gosselin, of St. Charles de Bellechasse, presented to the Dominion Arbitrators; also, of the record of proceedings before the said Arbitrators, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- 60... FRAUDS ON BONDED WHEAT OR FLOUR EXPORTED :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, not already brought down, with reference to frauds upon the Customs in the export of Canadian wheat or flour in satisfaction of bonds given on the importation of United States wheat or flour. (*Not printed.*)
- 61... DUTY ON GRAIN, COAL, ETC :—Return to Order; Copies of all memorials, etc., relating to the abolition of duty on grain, flour and coal during 1882, and subsequently. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 61a. DUTY ON GRAIN, COAL, ETC.;—Return to Order; Copies of all documents in relation to the abolition of the duties on lumber imported into Manitoba; together with a Statement of the quantity imported into Manitoba, and the duty paid thereon, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. (*Not printed.*)
- 61b. Return to Order; Return showing quantity and value of wheat and wheat flour (separately) and duty collected thereon, imported from the United States and entered for consumption, for six months ended 31st December, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 62... MCGILLIVRAY, ARCHIBALD :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, etc., respecting the filling of the vacancy caused at Morristown, N.S., by the death of Archibald McGillivray, late Preventive Officer. (*Not printed.*)
- 63... WHEAT, FLOUR, CORN AND CORNMEAL :—Return to Order; Return showing the quantity of wheat and flour, also corn and cornmeal, imported into, and exported from the Dominion, during (1) the five months ended 30th November, and (2) the month of December, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 64... COAL :—Return to Address; Copies of any correspondence concerning, or regulations or orders of the United States Government under which Nova Scotia coal imported into the United States ports, is permitted to be used for ocean steamship purposes, without the payment of duty. (*Not printed.*)
- 64a. Return to Order; Statement of all coal entered ex-warehouse, free, or for exportation, during the years ending 30th June, 1882 and 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 64b. Return to Order (Senate); Return showing quantity of coal carried by the Intercolonial Railway, from points along the line, during the year 1883, showing where delivered and the rate for carriage; and also the coal carried from Nova Scotia by steamboat and sailing vessel to the different ports of the Dominion. (*Not printed.*)
- 65... PORPOISE FISHERY, RIVIÈRE OUELLE :—Return to Order; Copies of the correspondence, etc., respecting the porpoise fishery at Rivière Ouelle, Kamouraska. (*Not printed.*)
- 66... FISHERIES :—Return to Order; Statement showing name, etc., of each vessel that received bounty during the years 1882 and 1883; also name, etc., of each vessel applying for same, and refused, and the grounds of refusal. (*Distribution only.*)
- 66a. Return to Order; Return of all regulations now in force under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," prohibiting fishing in waters situate in Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- 66b. Return to Address; Statement showing the number of salmon fishing licenses issued during the years 1881, '82, '83 and '84, from Murray Bay to Rivière au Canard, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, with the licensees' names, license fees and other correspondence, etc., relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- 67... RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH BRAZIL, WEST INDIES AND MEXICO :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., relating to Reciprocal Trade agreements between the Governments of Brazil, the West India Islands and Mexico, and Canada. Also a statement of the Customs duties imposed by these countries on their imports or exports. A statement of the quantities of the different articles exported to these countries and imported from these countries during the last ten years. A statement of commercial treaties if such exist, between any of these countries and Great Britain.
- 67a... WASHINGTON TREATY, FISHERY CLAUSES OF :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., having reference to the notice given to the United States Government terminating the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, or relating to any steps taken by the Government, on the subject of the use by American fishermen of the Sea Fisheries of the Dominion in view of the approaching termination of those Fishery clauses.
- 68... FREIGHT CHARGES, DUTY ON :—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council, etc., with reference to the question of duty on freight charges. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 69... CUSTOMS LAWS AND REGULATIONS:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., between the Governments of the Dominion and the United States, and the United States National Distillers' Association, in relation to the modification of the existing Customs laws and regulations of this Dominion, and all Orders in Council, etc., in relation thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- 69a. Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., between the Governments of Canada and the United States, or the British Minister at Washington, having reference to excessive Customs duties on hay grown in and exported from Canada to the United States, and the refunding of the same. (*Distribution only.*)
- 70... QUEBEC PROVINCIAL SUBSIDY:—Return to Address; Copies of correspondence between the Dominion and Quebec, in relation to the claims of that Province against the Dominion.
- 71... FINES AND SEIZURES AT PORTS OF ENTRY:—Return to Order; Statement showing the number of seizures made at each port of entry in the Dominion during the fiscal year 1882-83; also, during the six months ending 31st December, 1883; the amount of fines exacted, and how disposed of, etc. (*Distribution only.*)
- 71a. Return to Order; Copies of correspondence, etc., respecting the seizure of coal oil barrels at Sandwich, Windsor and Walkerville. (*Not printed.*)
- 71b. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence relating to the seizure of tobacco from the brig "Adeline;" and the inquiry held the 17th to the 21st May, 1881, at the request of Messieurs Lemessurier & Fils. (*Not printed.*)
- 72... ISLANDS LEASED IN LAKE ONTARIO AND THE ST. LAWRENCE:—Return to Order; Return showing name and location of such islands as are leased in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. (*Not printed.*)
- 73... GRINDING IN BOND:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council, etc., not already brought down, on the subject of grinding in bond, or for the import of wheat and flour of United States growth or manufacture; also, for all correspondence on the subject of the transport of Canadian wheat into or through the States, and of all regulations of the United States Customs affecting such transport. (*Not printed.*)
- 74... INDIAN HARBOUR, N.S., BREAKWATER:—Return to Order; Copies of all papers, etc., relating to the building of a breakwater at Indian Harbour, Guysboro', N.S. (*Not printed.*)
75. BOUNTY ON MANUFACTURED IRON:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., on the subject of the bounty on manufactures of iron. (*Not printed.*)
76. HIGH COMMISSIONER:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council, correspondence, etc., touching the appointment of the present High Commissioner of Canada in London; the discharge of the duties of the Minister of Railways during his absence in England as High Commissioner; and the discharge of the duties of the High Commissioner during his absence in Canada, as Minister of Railways. (*Distribution only.*)
- 76a. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence relating to any payments, claims or allowances on any account whatever in respect of the office of High Commissioner, not already brought down in separate Statements, in detail, in respect of the office during its tenure by Sir A. T. Galt, and by the present incumbent respectively, and an Estimate, in detail, of all sums payable up to this date, and yet unpaid; also, all correspondence, etc., as to the letting of a residence for the High Commissioner. (*Distribution only.*)
- 76b. Supplementary Return to No. 76. (*Not printed.*)
- 76c. Return to Order; Copies of all reports of the High Commissioner on the subject of immigration to Canada; not already brought down. (*Distribution only.*)
- 76d. Supplementary Return to No. 76. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 76. HIGH COMMISSIONER:—Return to Order; Copy of the letter of the Minister of Agriculture of 5th July, and all cablegrams addressed to the High Commissioner, calling his attention to the demand existing in Canada for the labouring classes, and informing him that notwithstanding the large immigration which has taken place, the requirements are still unsatisfied. Also, copies of special circulars issued by the steamship companies, quoting the Minister's cable messages by request of the High Commissioner. Also, copies of the cuttings from the London newspapers on the subject, forwarded by the High Commissioner. Also, copies of all cablegrams from Canada, and cuttings from Canadian newspapers, transmitted to England; and all correspondence obtainable on the subject of the labour demand in this country. (*Not printed.*)
77. OATHS TAKEN BY GOVERNORS:—Return to Address; Copies of the Oath or Oaths required to be taken by Governors General of Canada, also by Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec, before entering upon the discharge of their duties as such. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 77a. Return to Address; Copies of the Commission appointing His Excellency the Governor General of Canada; the Oath or Oaths required to be taken, and the instructions accompanying the Commission, &c. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 77b. Return to Address; Copies of the Commission appointing the several Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Quebec, to wit: Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, René Edouard Caron, Luc Letellier de St. Just, and Théodore Robitaille; the Oath or Oaths required to be taken; and the instructions accompanying the respective Commissions, etc. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
78. DESERTERS FROM U. S. ARMY:—Return to Address; Copies of all papers, etc., relating to the arrest, in Canadian Territory, by a detachment of United States soldiers, of Henry Watson, said to be formerly a resident of Nova Scotia, and Franklin Switzer, said to be formerly a resident of Kingston, Ontario, and a person surnamed Ellsworth, who were alleged to have deserted from the United States Army. (*Not printed.*)
79. INDIANS:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., respecting the Indian Agent's Office in Toronto, now removed to Ottawa, with a statement showing the names, etc., of all parties since appointed to discharge the duties formerly performed by the Toronto Agency; the amount of money paid to the Indians by each; the number of families in each Agency, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- 79a. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence between the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in British Columbia, or any other person, and the Dominion Government, respecting the recent troubles with the Indians at Metlakatla, and Fort Simpson. (*Not printed.*)
80. MANITOBA ELECTORAL DIVISIONS:—Return to Order; Return showing the metes, bounds, etc., of each of the Electoral Divisions in Manitoba as represented in the House of Commons of Canada; also, the successful candidates, and when there was a contest, the number of votes cast for each. (*Not printed.*)
81. ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence not yet laid on the Table between the Governments of Canada and British Columbia, on the subject of the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. (*Distribution only.*)
82. SUPPLY FARM, No. 20, ON FISH CREEK:—Return to Address; Return showing all Orders in Council, etc., respecting the sale of Supply Farm No. 20, on Fish Creek, near Calgary. Also, a Return showing: 1. The number of acres under cultivation at the time of sale. 2. The buildings thereon and the cost thereof. 3. All applications for the purchase of said farm. 4. A copy of the agreement entered into between the Government and the purchaser. 5. The price agreed to be paid and how paid or payable. 6. And copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person, respecting said farm. (*Not printed.*)
83. DORION, E., AND LECLERC, M., CLAIMS OF:—Return to Address; Copies of the claims of Eustache Dorion, Pilot, and Moise Leclerc, Bailiff, of Lauzon, presented to the Dominion Arbitrators in December, 1883; also, all the record of proceedings in the case. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 84... HUDSON BAY NAVIGATION :—Return to Address ; Copies of all correspondence between Canada and the Imperial authorities or with Manitoba, or other parties, on the subject of the navigation of the Hudson Bay, not already brought down. (*Not printed.*)
- 85... McLENNAN, R., CLAIM OF:—Return to Order ; Copies of all correspondence, etc., with reference to the claim of R. McLennan to Section 31, Township 21, Range 27 West, North-West Territory. (*Not printed.*)
- 86... PROPOSED FACTORY BILL :—Return to Order ; Copies of all correspondence with the Manufacturers' Association, or the Trades and Labour Council, etc., on the subject of the provisions of the proposed Factory Bill. (*Distribution only.*)
- 87... BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS :—General statements and returns of, for certain districts of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 88... DRILL SHEDS :—Return to Order ; Copy of advertisement asking for tenders for the removal and rebuilding of the drill shed in St. Thomas, Ontario ; also for tenders received, marking the one accepted, with statement of total cost of work done. (*Not printed.*)
- 88a... Return to Address ; Copies of the contract awarded for the rebuilding of the drill shed at Montreal, and all reports on the state of the old drill shed and the work to be done ; also, copies of all Orders in Council, etc., modifying the terms of the contract, etc., between the Government and the contractor. (*Not printed.*)
- 89... SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION AT QUEBEC :—Return to Address ; Copies of all correspondence in relation to the School of Navigation at Quebec, and asking for a subsidy from the Dominion for said school. (*Not printed.*)
- 90... ORDINANCES RELATING TO N.W.T. :—Copy of a Despatch, dated the 1st November, 1883, from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, together with copies of the ordinances passed at a legislative session of the Council of the North-West Territories, and transmitted in accordance with Section II. of "The North-West Territories Act, 1880." (*Not printed.*)
- 91... NORTH CAPE AND EAST POINT PROPOSED SIGNAL STATIONS :—Return to Order ; Copies of all correspondence, etc., between the Government and any other parties, relating to the erection of signal stations at the lighthouses at North Cape and East Point, in Prince Edward Island, and the construction of two short lines of telegraph, connecting the same with the telegraph system of Prince Edward Island and Canada. (*Distribution only.*)
- 92... COST OF HEATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS :—Return to Order ; Statement for each year, since the change in the system, of the cost connected with the heating of Public Buildings (including wages as well as fuel.) (*Not printed.*)
- 93... POST OFFICES AND CUSTOM HOUSES :—Return to Order ; Return giving the name of each city, town and village, with the population, in Canada, in which public buildings (Post Office or Custom House, or both) have been erected, or are in course of erection, since 1st January, 1874, together with the cost and estimated cost of each ; also, a Statement showing the revenue derived from the public offices in each such city, town or village. (*Distribution only.*)
- 93a... Return to Order ; Copies of the reports of architects, in connection with the selection of a site for the Amherstburg Custom House and Post Office. (*Not printed.*)
- 93b... Return to Order ; Return giving the quantity of land bought, and price paid, &c., for lands at Amherstburg, required as sites for Custom House and Post Office buildings. (*Not printed.*)
- 93c... Return to Order ; Copies of all correspondence, etc., relating to the construction of the Post Office and Custom House at St. Thomas. (*Not printed.*)
- 94... PORT STANLEY HARBOUR :—Return to Order ; Copies of all statements, in reference to the revenue of Port Stanley Harbour, made by the Great Western Railway Company under the terms of their lease of that harbour, and all reports of Government Engineers in regard to the condition of that harbour. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 95... ANTIGONISH PUBLIC BUILDING :—Return to Order; Statement of the amount expended in connection with, also copies of all correspondence relating to the public building at Antigonish, from November 1st, 1881, to the 15th January, 1884. (*Not printed.*)
- 96... BREAKWATERS :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence and all engineers' reports for the past two years, regarding the Ingonish Breakwater. (*Not printed.*)
- 96a... Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, etc., with the Government, in relation to the construction of a breakwater at Point Escuminac, in the Bay of Miramichi, N.B. (*Not printed.*)
- 96b... Return to Order; Copies of contract entered into by John Sinnott for the building of a breakwater at the mouth of St. Peter's Harbour, King's, P.E.I.; statement of all amounts paid for such work; also the names of the sureties and inspector. (*Not printed.*)
97. ESQUIMALT NAVAL STATION :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and the Imperial Governments in reference to the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt and the continuous presence of at least one of Her Majesty's ships in British Columbia waters. (*Not printed.*)
98. ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK :—Return to Address; Copy of Order in Council passed in September, 1883, providing for the payment of \$130,000 to British Columbia, on account of Esquimalt graving dock. (*Distribution only.*)
99. JEMSEG, QUEEN'S, N.B., DREDGING AT :—Return to Order; Copies of report of surveys made with a view to dredging at Jemseg, Queen's Co., N.B., and all correspondence, etc., relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)
100. SWAN CREEK, N.B. :—Return to Order; Copies of all reports of surveys made with a view of improving the navigation of Swan Creek and Swan Creek Lake, Sunbury, County, N.B., by dredging or otherwise, and all correspondence referring thereto. (*Not printed.*)
101. McCOURT, D., DISMISSAL OF :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, etc., with reference to Daniel McCourt, lately dismissed from his office as lock tender on the Cornwall Canal, with the date of his appointment, and his age at the time of his dismissal. (*Not printed.*)
102. ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE N.W.T. :—Return to Address; Copies of all representations, etc., of the North-West Council, sent to the Government of Canada, on the subject of the administration of the affairs of the North-West Territories, and the complaints made by, and the grievances of the inhabitants of such Territories. (*Not printed.*)
103. CHAPLEAU, S. J. ST. O. :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., respecting the appointment of Samuel J. St. Onge Chapleau, as a Sheriff in the North-West Territories; also, all complaints and charges, etc., against him while an employé in the Department of Railways and Canals, and the resolutions dispensing with his services in that department. (*Not Printed.*)
104. RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO. :—Return to Address (Senate); Copy of the lease by which the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company is in possession of the land upon which are built the barracks situated in the town of Sorel, P.Q. (*Not printed.*)
105. RAILWAY RESERVE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND :—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., relative to the rights of settlers or squatters on the railway reserve, Vancouver Island. (*Not printed.*)
- 106 IMMIGRANTS :—Return to Order; Return showing, approximately, the number of immigrants who are supposed to have settled in Ontario in the years 1879, '80, '81, '82 and '83, respectively. (*Not printed.*)
- 106a... Return to Order; Return of the number and names of the Immigration Agents employed during the year 1883, with the dates of their appointment, etc.; also, the number still employed, with their salaries and expenses. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 106b IMMIGRANTS :—Return to Order; Statement of the number of persons entering, also leaving, Manitoba by rail, during each month of the year, 1883; also, copies of all correspondence, etc., on which are based the estimates made by the Government of the number of immigrants who have settled in each Province, and in the North-West Territories, during the year; also the number of Canadians who have left the Dominion during the year. (*Not printed.*)
- 107... LIGHTS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE BELOW QUEBEC :—Return to Address; Copies of all petitions, etc., asking for the placing of lights on the River St. Lawrence, north of the Island of Orleans, in the County of Montmorency, in order to protect and facilitate navigation. (*Not printed.*)
- 107a. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence in relation to the placing of gas floating lights in the River St. Lawrence, below Quebec, for the better guidance of steamers and sailing vessels navigating the said river. (*Not printed.*)
- 108... MILITIA :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence regarding the purchase of tents during 1883, by the Department of Militia and Defence. (*Not printed.*)
- 108a. Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, etc., in connection with the purchase of Moccasins by the Department of Militia and Defence, during the year 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 108b.. Return to Order; Return showing the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men at present comprising A, B and C Batteries, the Cavalry School and the Schools of Infantry. Also, a Return giving the names, dates of appointment, etc., of the commissioned officers of A, B and C Batteries, the Cavalry School and the three Infantry Schools, distinguishing such as are graduates of the Royal Military College. (*Not printed.*)
- 108c.. Return to Order; Copies of all accounts and vouchers, including transport requisitions, rendered by the Canadian Express Company to the Department of Militia and Defence, for transport during the months of May, June, July, August and September, of 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 108d. Return (*in part*) to Address; Copies of all letters of complaint, and replies thereto, etc., respecting the conduct of Major-General Luard at Cobourg, or elsewhere, sent by Lieut.-Col. A. T. Williams, M.P., or any other person, to the Government. (*Not printed.*)
- 108e. Supplementary Return to the preceding. (*Not printed.*)
- 109... DEWDNEY, LIEUT.-GOV. N. W. T.:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence, etc., respecting the appointment of an Administrator of the Government of the North-West Territories in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. All correspondence respecting any mission entrusted to said Lieutenant-Governor, the nature, and the instructions given, etc. (*Not printed.*)
- 110... KINGSVILLE HARBOUR WORKS :—Return to Order; Copy of all petitions, etc., respecting the Kingsville Harbour Works. (*Not printed.*)
- 111... DRAINING OF LAND IN MANITOBA :—Return to Address; Copies of all reports, etc., not already brought down, in reference to the improvement of Fairford River, the outlet of Lake Manitoba; the removal of the sand bar at the mouth of Red River, and the obstructions in Nelson River, the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, with a view to draining the submerged lands in the Province of Manitoba. (*Not printed.*)
- 112... AMERO, ROGER, ARREST OF, ETC. :—Return to Address; Copy of despatches in reference to the arrest and indictment of Roger Amero, a French Acadian, belonging to Digby, N.S., discharged from custody on an indictment for murder, in Massachusetts, U.S. (*Not printed.*)
- 113... PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS :—Return to Order; Return showing the names and salaries of Public Health Officers appointed in the various cities of Canada; also, copy of instructions issued to and all reports made by such officers. (*Not printed.*)
- 114... LAKES HURON AND SUPERIOR HARBOURS :—Return to Address; Return of all correspondence between the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario, in reference to the disposal by the latter of lots, covered by water in the harbours of Lakes Huron and Superior, to private individuals. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 115. WELLINGTON BRIDGE, MONTREAL:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence relative to the necessity of further accommodation for foot passengers at Wellington Bridge, Lachine Canal. (*Not printed.*)
- 116 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY:—Return to Address; Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada, Sir John Rose, and Messrs. Baring & Glynn, the Financial Agents of the Dominion, in 1875, in relation to the conduct of Mr. Potter, the President of the Company, in decrying the credit of Canada, also the credit of the Province of Quebec, in relation to the effort of the latter to effect a loan in London, or the credit of that Province for the construction of railways therein; also, copies of all correspondence etc., written by Mr. Potter, as President of the Company, reflecting upon or discrediting the credit of Canada, or the Province of Quebec, which led to the writing of the letter or letters to Sir John Rose, before referred to (*Not printed.*)
- 116a Correspondence respecting an agreement for the sale of the western section of the Quebec lines of the North Shore Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
117. THE QUEEN vs. MERCER:—Return to Address; Copies of the short-hand writers' notes of the proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the Queen and Mercer, and of the judgment of the court in that case; also, copies of all correspondence and the costs incurred by the Government in connection therewith; also, statement of any proceedings taken by the Government in matters of escheat in any of the Provinces, and for copies of all correspondence, etc., connected with all applications to the Government as to escheated lands, since Confederation, not already brought down. (*Sessional Papers only.*)
- 117a Supplementary Return to the preceding. (*Not printed.*)
118. JUDICIAL SALARIES, RE-ADJUSTMENT OF:—Return to Order; Copies of any correspondence on the subject of the increase or re-adjustment of the judicial salaries, from the 1st January, 1882. (*Not printed.*)
119. ROBERTSON AND WALLACE, CLAIMS OF:—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence, etc., connected with the disposal of the west half of Section 6, Township 2, Range 14, west of the principal meridian, Manitoba, and particularly of all papers connected with the claims of John Robertson and of one Wallace to the said lot. (*Not printed.*)
120. FORT McLEOD TOWN SITE:—Return to Address; Copies of all Orders in Council, etc., respecting a town site at Fort McLeod. (*Not printed.*)
121. YAMASKA RIVER AND LAVALLIÈRE BAY:—Return to Order; Copies of the report of Mr. Guerin, Civil Engineer, respecting the explorations made by him on the Yamaska River, and in the neighbourhood of Lavallière Bay (*Not printed.*)
122. LAVAL UNIVERSITY:—Return to Address (Senate); Copies of all correspondence addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the Secretary of State for Canada, concerning Laval University of Quebec, since March, 1880 to date. (*Not printed.*)
123. LIFE SAVING CREW AT PORT ROWAN:—Return to Order; Copies of correspondence in reference to a charge against the Captain of the Life Saving Crew at Port Rowan, Norfolk, Ontario, in not saving the lives of the crew of the barque "Fitzgerald," in November, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
124. WHARVES:—Return to Order; Copies of tenders for the extension of the wharf at St. Jean Port Joli, also, of the contract awarded, if such contract was awarded; Statement of the amount expended, the work done, etc., last year, with the names of the persons, if any, in charge. (*Not printed.*)
- 124a Return to Order; Report and plans of the surveys made last summer, in St. Anne and St. André, Kamouraska. (*Not printed.*)
- 124b Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence in reference to the erection of a public wharf and bridge at Upper Woods Harbour, Shelburne, N.S. (*Not printed.*)
125. N.-W. MOUNTED POLICE:—Report of the Commissioners of, for 1883.

- No. 126... PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—Return to Address ; Copies of all Orders in Council relating to any claim made by the Government of Prince Edward Island for compensation for money expended in constructing or repairing piers in that Province, and to the examination of, and report upon the piers of that Province. (*Not printed.*)
- 126*a*... Return (*in part*) to Order ; Copies of all contracts or agreements entered into by the Postmaster General, since the last session of the late Parliament, for the conveyance of the mails to and from Prince Edward Island, and all correspondence relating to steam communication between the Island and the Mainland while the navigation remains open, and, also, to the winter crossing between Capes Traverse and Tormentine. Return of all trips made by the "Northern Light" during the winter of 1881-82, with her receipts for freights and passage moneys, and the expenses of her management and running ; also, copies of all instructions issued to the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department in Prince Edward Island, relating to the running of the "Northern Light" during the present season, and all correspondence on that subject. Copies of all correspondence, etc., relating to the survey or construction of the railway authorized to be built between Cape Traverse and the main line, on Prince Edward Island. (*Distribution only.*)
- 127... ALPHONSE AUDET, APPOINTMENT OF :—Return to Address ; Copies of Orders in Council appointing Alphonse Audet to his present position in the Civil Service. (*Not printed.*)
- 128... LAKE ERIE HARBOURS :—Return to Order ; Return of all reports of Government engineers, respecting the construction of a harbour of refuge at Port Stanley or Port Burwell, on Lake Erie, together with the estimated cost of each. (*Not printed.*)
- 128*a*... Return to Order ; Return of all reports of engineers, respecting the construction of a harbour on Lake Erie, in Essex, whether at Leamington, Kingsville or elsewhere, together with the estimated cost of said harbour at each place. (*Not printed.*)
- 129... SKIFFINGTON *vs.* MICHAUD & DUMAIS :—Return to Address ; Copies of all reports, etc., in relation to the action brought by one Skiffington against Thomas Michaud and Florian Dumais, of St. Pascal, in 1881, before the Justices of the Peace, together with copies of the complaints, etc. ; also, charges made against the said Skiffington, or respecting him, as to the non-payment of the costs attending the actions by him instituted and dismissed with costs against him. (*Not printed.*)
- 130... DOMINION ARBITRATORS :—Return to Address ; Statement giving the names of the Official Arbitrators and secretaries to Arbitrators, appointed to office, with date, salary and duration of office, since 1st July, 1867, up to the present time. In case of appointment having been made, or salaries increased, by Order in Council, copies of such Orders to be annexed to the Statement. (*Not printed.*)
- 131... RIVER ST. FRANCIS, EXPLORATIONS ON :—Return to Order :—Copies of the report of Mr. C. Michaud, Civil Engineer, as to the explorations made by him last autumn on the River St. Francis, with the object of establishing booms upon it. (*Not printed.*)
- 132... CARON, CLOVIS, FISHERY OVERSEER :—Return to Order ; Copies of all complaints, etc., made against Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer, for the Counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet and Kamouraska ; also of all documents relating to his appointment to that position, and his duties as such. (*Not printed.*)
- 133... SHIP "BRITANNIA," LOSS OF :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Copies of all papers connected with the enquiry into the loss of the ship "Britannia," which struck on the North East Bar of Sable Island on the night of the 3rd September, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 134... NOVA SCOTIAN RIVERS :—Return to Address (Senate) ; Copies of all Reports made between 1st March, 1881, and 31st December, 1882, by F. H. D. Veith, Esq., upon the condition of the rivers in Nova Scotia, and in connection with the Fisheries in that Province.
- 135... GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA, INVERNESS AND RICHMOND COUNTIES :—Return to Order ; Copies of the Geological Reports made by Mr. Hugh Fletcher, of the Counties of Victoria, Inverness and Richmond, with the maps accompanying the same (*Not printed.*)

- No. 136. DRUMMOND AND MACLEAN, ROGER & Co. :—Copy of an indenture relative to certain contracts entered into by George P. Drummond, and transferred by the said Indenture to Messrs. Maclean, Roger & Co., with the assent of Her Majesty. (*Not printed.*)
- 137... PERSONS CONFINED AFTER SENTENCE IN 1882 :—Return to Address (Senate); Return showing, for the year 1882, the number of persons confined after sentence in the prisons, reformatories and gaols, under the control of the local authorities of the several Provinces, the offences of which they were convicted, and the length of the sentence. (*Not printed.*)
- 138... G. B. BURLAND & Co. :—Return to Order; Copies of all correspondence in reference to any contract or contracts for lithographing entered into between G. B. Burland & Co., of Montreal, and the Dominion, showing what offers, if any, have been made by other parties for the performance of similar work, the names and addresses of such parties, and the scale of prices upon which such offers were based; also, the scale of prices agreed upon between the Government and the said G. B. Burland & Co., or any other person. (*Not printed.*)
- 139... HUGHES, D.^rJ., JUDGE :—Return to Address; Copies of all petitions, etc., preferring charges in regard to the official conduct of D. J. Hughes, County Judge of Elgin, and asking for an inquiry into the same. Also, a copy of the report or judgment on inquiry into the conduct of the said Judge. (*Not printed.*)
- 140... ST. CROIX COTTON FACTORY :—Return to Order; Statement showing the value of machinery imported for the St. Croix Cotton Factory at St. Stephens, N.B., the date of import, the amount of duties chargeable on the same, the amount paid, also still due, and the security held therefor, and copies of all correspondence on the subject. (*Not printed.*)
- 140a... • Supplementary Return to preceding. (*Not printed.*)
- 141... SHIPPING ON LAKES SUPERIOR AND HURON :—Return to Order; Return showing what vessels navigating the waters of Lakes Superior and Huron were inspected during the past season of navigation, under the authority of the Government, with the names of the Inspectors; also, a Statement of vessels lost or stranded on these lakes, within Canadian waters, showing the localities where disasters occurred and the number of lives lost in each case, during the season of 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 142... GOVERNMENT STEAM TUGS AND DREDGES, ETC. :—Return to Order; Return showing the number of steam tugs, steam dredges and dumping scows bought by the Government or built for the Government, during the year 1883, for use in the Dominion of Canada, showing where they were built, the builders' names, and the price paid for the same. (*Not printed.*)
- 143... METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN, N.B. :—Return to Order; Return of the amount of salary or allowance made to Mr. George Hutchinson as the person in charge of the Meteorological Service at St. John, N.B.; also, amount of expenses of Mr. R. J. Stupart, going from Toronto to St. John, and other expenses preparing and fitting up office and instruments; also, any instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the Superintendent at Toronto, in reference to the change of officers at St. John, and the removal of Mr. Gilbert Murdock; also, copies of all correspondence between Mr. Gilbert Murdock and the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of the Meteorological Service at Toronto; also, copies of any petition, memorial or other documents in regard to the above changes. (*Not printed.*)
- 144... WATSON, T. C. :—Return to Order; Statement of all moneys paid to T. Charles Watson by the Government, showing also the services, if any, performed by said Watson since 1881. (*Not printed.*)
- 145... ONTARIO BOUNDARY AWARD :—Correspondence in connection with, between Ontario and Manitoba
- 146... LIFE SAVING STATIONS :—Return to Order; Return showing the location of the Life Saving Stations of Canada, with description of life-boats, buildings, wreck-guns and other life saving apparatus of each station; also, name and salary of captain, number of men in each crew and their pay, the articles of enlistment, the months during which such enlistment or engagement is binding; also, copy of instructions and regulations issued for the guidance of life saving crews, and reports received from captains of crews and others, as to number of imperiled mariners rescued, and amount of property saved during the year 1883. (*Distribution only.*)

- No. 147. MINING REGULATIONS :—**(Senate) Copy of those governing the disposal of mineral lands, other than coal lands. (*Not printed.*)
- 148... RIVER THAMES, SURVEYS OF :—**Return to Order; Copies of all reports, etc., of the surveys of the River Thames, at the Village of London West, in Middlesex, Ontario. (*Not printed.*)
- 149... EMPLOYÉS IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—**Return to Order; Statement for the fiscal years 1872-4, 1874-5, 1877-8, 1878-9, 1880-1, 1881-2, and the current year, to date, as to persons employed in the Departments whose remuneration is charged to public works in connection with which they are employed, giving :—
1. The name. 2. The date of first employment. 3. The remuneration. 4. The nature of the service. 5. The works to which the remuneration is charged, with the amount charged to each work; also, Statement giving the names of all persons in the Public Works Department, as extra or copying clerks, whose salaries are or have been charged to particular works, since 1881. (*Not printed.*)
- 150... RIDEAU HALL AND GROUNDS :—**Return (*in part*) to an Order; Return in detail, showing the expenditure in each year since Confederation :—1. For the purchase and maintenance of Rideau Hall and grounds. 2. For furniture and all other moveables supplied. 3. For fuel and light. 4. Similar Return as in 1, 2 and 3 in connection with the Quebec Citadel. 5. For salaries of Governor General and his officials. 6. For the contingencies of the Governor General's office. 7. For travelling expenses of the Governor General and staff, besides those included in 6. 8. For labour and supplies of Dominion Steamers while conveying the Governor General, and for all expenses of every character connected with Rideau Hall. (*Not printed.*)
- 151... PARLIAMENTARY GROUNDS, OTTAWA :—**Return to Order; Reports of Messrs. Scott and Fuller, Architects of Public Works Department, and correspondence, etc., respecting claims of late James Goodwin, for extras in connection with erection of wall in front of Parliamentary grounds. (*Not printed*)
- 152... DOMINION MONEY SPENT IN THE PROVINCES :—**Return to Order: Statement setting forth the exact amount of money expended in each of the Provinces, separately, since their entry into Confederation, up to 30th June, 1883, on works of (1) a strictly general character; (2) a strictly local character.
- 153... SECTIONS 4 AND 10, ST. LAWRENCE CANALS :—**Return to Address; Copies of all tenders for the enlargement of sections 4 (Rapide du Plat) and 10 (Cornwall) of the St. Lawrence Canals, received on 4th December, 1883, and 12th February, 1884, respectively, as well as of all correspondence, etc., on the same since the 28th September, 1883. (*Not printed.*)
- 154... GOVERNMENT HERD CATTLE IN N.W.T. :—**Return to Address; 1. Return showing all Orders in Council, etc., respecting the sale of Government herd cattle in the North-West. 2. All applications made for the purchase of such cattle. 3. All notices of sale, etc., of such cattle. 4. A statement showing the price paid for such cattle, cost of maintaining the same since purchased, the price obtained therefor, to whom and when sold. 5. All correspondence respecting the sale of said cattle. (*Not printed.*)
- 155... PAJOT FARM :—**Return to Order; Return of all correspondence, etc., respecting that portion of the Pajot Farm, in the town of Sandwich, which is claimed by the Wyandottes of Anderdon. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR
1883.

Printed by Order of Parliament



OTTAWA
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1884.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1883.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General
of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for
the calendar year 1883.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the
Department, during the year 1883.—

Month.	Received.	Sent.
January	3,897	5,896
February.....	3,277	3,627
March	3,499	4,009
April.....	2,870	3,886
May.....	3,286	3,467
June	2,579	3,923
July	2,796	3,162
August.....	2,789	2,966
September	2,338	2,616
October	3,023	4,268
November	2,812	3,260
December.....	3,882	4,594
Total.....	37,048	45,674

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1883, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks, &c.	Total Number of Immigrants and Immigrant Passengers.
1864	5,422	5,152	181	40,649
1865	6,694	7,638	200	47,103
1866	7,435	8,250	337	51,749
1867	7,571	10,679	840	57,873
1868	8,696	10,299	643	71,448
1869	9,516	13,654	965	74,365
1870	11,442	20,078	1,110	69,019
1871	18,416	21,709	2,035	65,722
1872	20,271	30,261	2,215	89,186
1873	22,216	31,786	3,204	99,109
1874	17,970	22,673	3,072	80,022
1875	15,623	17,927	4,923	43,458
1876	16,562	18,512	4,389	36,549
1877	21,796	30,079	4,271	35,285
1878	19,815	28,429	4,159	40,032
1879	27,259	22,419	4,190	61,052
1880	24,210	30,988	4,474	85,850
1881	35,372	40,826	5,271	117,016
1882	37,370	45,032	6,070	193,150
1883	37,048	45,674	7,391	206,898

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

CATTLE TRADE.

Importation.

There has again been a very large increase in the number of pure-bred cattle imported during 1883, but the number of sheep has considerably fallen off, the importations being as follow:—

Cattle.....	2,132
Sheep.....	623
Swine.....	41

The value of the importations of pedigreed stock, and the consequent improvement in our herds, as manifested in the cattle exported to Great Britain, is already perceptible.

The cattle quarantine grounds at Point Lévis, where all imported cattle have to undergo the ninety days' segregation, in accordance with the Order in Council of

23rd April, 1880, have been maintained in thorough order, notwithstanding the fact that on several occasions as many as 1,200 head of cattle were there at one time. No disease of a contagious nature appeared amongst any of the cattle, and what slight losses occurred (fourteen deaths in all) were from ordinary diseases, and were confined, for the most part, to calves or lambs.

Exportation.

The export trade of cattle from Canada, during the year 1883, shows a large increase over the previous year, being 55,625 cattle, against 35,378, in 1882, and the increase in the numbers of sheep exported is very striking, viz. :—114,352 against 75,905, in the preceding year.

The cattle trade of Canada has now ceased to be an experiment. It has grown to be one of the greatest lines of trade of the country, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in it by shrewd and practical men. It is an established fact, too, that Canada is destined to become one of the most important cattle raising countries of the world, possessing, as it does, every facility for the conduct of an enormous trade. The grazing lands are ample and rich, fodder is comparatively cheap, labour is reasonable, and the means of transport are unsurpassed. Within the two last years the value of our exports of live stock has been not less than \$3,500,000 annually, while the total value of the cattle shipped from Canada six years ago was little more than \$36,000. Every inch of space that could be procured by the St. Lawrence route during the past season was taken up and filled with Canadian cattle. The latter fact is another evidence that the business of cattle raising here is now capable of unlimited extension, and is yet to be one of our most important export trades. Owing to the serious partial failure of the wheat and other cereal crops in Ontario, in 1883, the depression in trade consequent thereon would have created a widespread crisis, had not the development of the cattle trade brought in returns to the agriculturist as a set-off against this unlooked-for deficiency. The partial failure of the cereals, however, will have the effect of turning the attention of agriculturists generally to the advantages cattle raising offers, more especially when the fact is borne in mind that in the latter branch of farm industry the land, instead of being yearly impoverished by what is taken off it, becomes a gainer in the manure produced. An idea of the growth of the trade may be gained from the following table of cattle exports since 1877 :—

Date.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1877.....	6,940	9,504
1878.....	18,655	41,225
1879.....	25,009	80,332
1880.....	50,905	318,143
1881.....	45,535	62,401
1882.....	35,738	75,907
1883.....	55,625	114,352

I feel it is my duty to call the attention of shippers of cattle to the extreme danger of attempting to ship by United States ports. Much attention has been recently called to a cargo of cattle shipped at Portland by the "Ontario," which arrived in a diseased state in the Mersey, in the middle of February. These cattle and also the sheep which went over in the same vessel were found to be all, more or less, suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, and were all ordered to be slaughtered on landing. The fact excited attention not only in the newspaper press at the time, in London, but in the Imperial House of Commons. Having been shipped at a United States port, these animals were treated by the Imperial authorities as American, and therefore the regulations respecting the landing of cattle were not altered as regards Canada. Some surprise was, however, expressed that shipments of this kind should be allowed. And if exporters are so blind to their own interests as to persist in them, the provisions of the Canadian Contagious Diseases Animals Act of 1879, can be at least applied as regards sheep. As regards neat cattle that Act cannot apply, owing to the fact that there is no contagious disease among them in the Dominion. But as regards neat cattle it is earnestly hoped that no one connected with the cattle trade will take healthy Canadian animals to infected American ports for shipment to Europe, as such a course would be liable to endanger the whole trade.

It is probably owing to the fact of the whole of the available shipping space *via* Canadian ports being taken up, that the temptation arose to ship through American ports. It is to be remarked, however, that notwithstanding the activity of the shipping trade, the supply of animals was well kept up during the year; and this will be found to be even more decidedly the case in future; together with the fact of an improved quality of stock, arising from the demands of the market.

The absolute immunity of Canadian cattle from any contagious disease is one of the main factors in its prosperity. The immense importance of the Quarantine system exercised over animals imported for improving the breed of this country, and the critical supervision of all live stock to Europe, by a qualified Inspector at the port of shipment, demonstrates the fact of Canada's continued clean bill of health. To maintain this reputation in the interest of the producer, the Steamship companies, and the country generally, has occupied the close attention of my Department, and no measures will be left untried in the future to maintain the reputation already acquired.

Dr. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Quebec and the Lower Provinces, states in his report that, notwithstanding the large numbers shipped, the supply has not been exhausted. He further reports that no contagious disease of any kind exists in cattle in any part of the Dominion. During the past season the live stock on board three steamers arriving at Liverpool, from Canada, were condemned by the Imperial Government Inspector there to be slaughtered, as suffering from Texan fever, but prompt action taken by the High Commissioner in London, Sir Charles Tupier, to whom this proceeding had been at once communicated by the Liverpool

Agent, Mr. Dyke, caused a further investigation to be made under an authorization which he had obtained from the Imperial Privy Council. This investigation was carefully carried out, and through it the Government Inspector was convinced that he was in error; and on the High Commissioner so representing the case to the Privy Council, the whole of the cattle were immediately released from the embargo laid upon them.

The details of these proceedings may be found in a letter of the High Commissioner, in an Appendix herewith.

ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Professor Andrew Smith, Inspector for Ontario, reports the cattle of Ontario entirely free from diseases of a contagious character. The Quarantine Grounds and Buildings at Point Edward are stated by him to be well suited for the requirements of quarantine purposes. The total number of cattle for breeding purposes that underwent quarantine during the year, was 88, as shown in a detailed statement accompanying his Report.

SHEEP.

In my report of last year, I had the honour of remarking to your Excellency's predecessor, that the sheep trade bade fair to become one of the leading industries of the agriculturalist, and the results of the shipments of the past year fully carry out this statement. There is a continual demand for first quality mutton in England. Mr. Dyke reports that some of the sheep from Ontario "can hold their own against all competitors in the British markets," and he further remarks, that the home supply of sheep is far short of the demand, and the only part of the continent which can supply them in any numbers is Germany; but that owing to the decrease in that country of nearly 5,000,000 sheep during the last ten years, competition from there need not be feared by Canadian farmers.

SHEEP SCAB.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent sheep affected with this disease being shipped. The disease exists in a small extent of country near Montreal, where, however, the strictest measures are being enforced for its suppression, in the same manner as adopted in the case of the Pictou cattle disease. The Port Inspectors of Montreal detained twice during the season affected cargoes; but there is nothing to prevent the owners taking the diseased animals and shipping them from United States ports. They are then continued to be called Canadian sheep, but they ought, in the circumstances, to be classified as American, being shipped from United States ports. It has thus happened that in spite of all Canadian precautions, a number of Canadian sheep were ordered to be slaughtered on arrival in Liverpool, through the existence of scab.

I am in hope that, with the co-operation of sheep owners in the infected district, and with the sanitary precautions adopted, and being vigorously carried out, the disease will be entirely eradicated next season.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

I am happy to be able to state that during the past year there have only been reported twenty-five cases for which slaughter certificates were issued, and the death rate has thus been reduced from 150, in 1882, to 25 in 1883. The disease is apparently so far got rid of that only two cases were reported during the last three months of the year.

Dr. McEachran expresses his opinion that even should an occasional case occur, the disease can never again exist extensively. The people of the district afford every assistance in carrying out the preventative and suppressive measures instituted from my Department, and to this, in a great measure, must be attributed the successful issue attained.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

A Provincial Exhibition, to which a Dominion character was given by a vote of Parliament of \$10,000, as in former years in other places, was held at St. John, N.B., in the fall of 1883, and was very successful both in an agricultural, industrial and commercial point of view. The exhibits from Manitoba displayed there attracted considerable attention.

ARCHIVES.

The collection and arrangement of Historical Archives has been actively continued, and valuable additions have been made since my last Report. All the papers are being indexed and catalogued, to render them readily available for reference by investigators. Believing it to be desirable to continue researches in the State Departments of London and Paris, I gave instructions to that effect, and the report on Archives, forming one of the Appendices, will show with what intelligence and industry the work has been performed. The synopses of the documents examined will be found useful and interesting, and to these I would call attention. A staff of competent copyists is engaged in making transcripts of State documents in the Public Records Office, London, to be deposited in the Archives Office. It will be seen that besides the collection of State papers, important contributions have been made by gentlemen occupying public positions, of correspondence of a confidential nature, which, owing to the lapse of time, can now be made public without impropriety. The carefully prepared catalogue will show the progress made since the last Report.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A plan for completing and perfecting the system of crop reporting in Manitoba and the North-West, for which appropriation was made in the last Session of Parliament, has been put into operation, with initiatory results, which promise success. The method adopted for obtaining these statistics is two-fold. For the Province of Manitoba I have made an arrangement with the Provincial Government to make use of its staff. And in addition to this, the agents of my Department make a simultaneous return on the first of each month, to me, and are charged with any special investigation that may from time to time be required, of any facts illustrating the progress of agriculture. The design is by establishing a system of efficient and prompt collection of current statistics, to be able to present accurately the changes in crop conditions, and in the production of agricultural products, and of the results of agricultural labour. It is to be remarked that the highest averages of wheat in any of the Provinces of the Dominion, or, in fact, on the Continent, are reported from the Province of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. This fact, in view of the very large areas of wheat land open for settlement and colonization, point to a very large export in the future. I think it important, however, to call attention to the advisability, on the part of the farmers, of making arrangements for the feeding of the coarser grains to stock, which would vary the farming, and undoubtedly prove very profitable. I believe the facilities for the feeding of swine are particularly favourable, arising from the ease with which peas and barley and potatoes may be grown. It is probable that this facility in the near future may make Manitoba and parts of the North-West a pork-producing country, in the same way as what is called the "maize zone," has done for that region of the continent a little further to the south. I think, moreover, it may prove that the feeding of swine by the coarser grains, the refuse grains and potatoes, which may be produced abundantly in Manitoba, may be found to be cheaper than is at present possible by the maize of Iowa. If this view should be found to be correct, another source of great wealth will be opened up, of a kind which has mainly built up the cities of Chicago and Cincinnati.

The agricultural statistics which have been collected in Manitoba and the North-West, partly by agents of my Department and partly by the arrangement made by me with the Government of the Province of Manitoba referred to, are published as an Appendix to this Report, and I refer to it as containing matter of much interest.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

It is not many years ago since Canadian phosphate began to attract notice in the United States and Europe. Of late years, Americans have kept a steady lookout for property in Canada which they could work themselves for the requirements of their

own factories. The importance of the fertilizer trade in its present condition, and the proportions it promises to assume in the near future, are the principal causes of this diversion of interest.

When Canadian phosphate first came on the market, some eight years ago, practical men shook their heads at the hard and unpromising looking material. Many of the mills then in use in fertilizer-works were the buhrstones used to pulverize coprolite and other comparatively soft material. The difficulty of grinding has now been overcome, and it is no longer a source of danger to workmen and of perplexity to manufacturers. Instead of using it as they did coprolite, it is mixed largely with other softer materials, which enables the operating chemist to first saturate the raw phosphate with sulphuric acid, and use Canadian phosphate as a drier.

Being a more concentrated phosphate than any other in the world, it has very naturally been sought for to bring up the acid phosphate fertilizer to high percentages of phosphoric acid.

The amount of phosphate shipped from the port of Montreal during the past calendar year, was, in round numbers, 19,000 tons. This industry, in its production, materially benefits the country generally, as the men employed at the mines, the teams that haul it from the place of production, the freightage of it by rail or boat, the transshipment at the seaboard, and ocean freight, all represent a certain amount of capital expended by its agency. It is expected that 24,000 tons will be shipped from Canada to Great Britain during 1884.

I have in previous reports remarked that the removal by crops impoverishes the soil, and prevents it from yielding as abundantly as formerly, unless the loss is compensated by supplying phosphatic fertilizers. In the districts where cattle raising is not carried on, the absence of ordinary manure must be compensated for by some artificial stimulant and experience goes to prove that for the production of cereals of every description as well as for the strengthening and renewal of worn out lands no available fertilizer is known that can produce such beneficial results as phosphate when subject to a chemical process, and known to the trade as super-phosphates.

The grain exported from the port of Montreal in a single year, has been estimated to contain 2,574 tons of phosphoric acid, which implies the total exhaustion, so far as phosphates are concerned, of 75,000 acres, the renewal of which necessitates the application of some 6,000 tons of phosphates.

United States Statistics of Commerce and Navigation for 1882-83 show that 1,261 tons of raw, and 7,766 tons of manufactured phosphate were imported into that country from Great Britain direct; whilst only 254 tons of raw phosphate were imported into the United States from Canada, and it is thought highly probable, by a mining engineer who has had long experience in the phosphate industry, that

much of the material which was mined in Canada and exported to Great Britain, is returned, either in the raw or manufactured condition, to the United States. This circumstance points to the fact that the utmost confidence is placed by American buyers in the thorough system of inspection of the raw material in England, which guarantees the standard by careful analysis, and is the only true means by which can be avoided, the substitution of inferior for higher grades, when the raw material is purchased in bulk. A reliable authority on phosphates informs me that raw Canadian phosphates contain 89.91 per cent. of tribasic phosphate of lime, according to the most authentic analysis that we have on record from picked samples selected as being the most free from admixture with foreign mineral matter. Cargo samples analysed in England have returned 85 to 86 per cent. from Canadian phosphate mines. As capital increases, and the consumption of fertilizers becomes more general competition will be keener and our phosphate bearing districts will be worked to a larger extent than at present, naturally tending to further cheapening of production. In a comparative table of the analytical composition of phosphate from the various countries producing it recently published in the New York Mining Journal, with the exception of three deposits in the West Indies and one in Spain, Canada ranks the highest. Such a fact as this should have the effect of causing our phosphate producers to open a direct trade for the raw material with the United States, and shows the advantages which would accrue from the establishment in our country of works for the manufacture of superphosphates.

III.—PATENT OFFICE.

In this Branch of the Department, the steady increase in transactions from year to year continues, as can be seen on reference to the following:

COMPARATIVE Statement of the business of the Patent Office from the year 1855 to 1883, inclusive.

Years.	Applica- tions for Patents.	Patents.	Certifi- cates.	Totals.	Caveats Filed.	Transfers of Patents Registered.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							\$ cts.
1855.....	99	92	.....	92	.....	32	1,911 30
1856.....	120	108	.....	108	.....	52	2,370 50
1857.....	126	115	.....	115	.....	54	2,406 76
1858.....	116	98	.....	98	.....	35	2,105 00
1859.....	142	112	.....	112	.....	26	2,479 75
1860.....	170	150	.....	150	.....	47	2,644 07
1861.....	160	142	.....	142	.....	56	3,012 70
1862.....	180	160	.....	160	.....	72	3,650 80
1863.....	207	156	.....	156	.....	78	3,759 90
1864.....	170	145	.....	145	.....	74	3,267 95
1865.....	184	162	.....	162	.....	70	3,618 76
1866.....	271	263	.....	263	.....	126	6,132 78
1867.....	369	218	.....	218	.....	193	8,110 00
1868.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052 00
1869.....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214 14
1870.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540 07
1871.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097 00
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578 65
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830 14
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301 98
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555 82
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187 63
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388 00
1878.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663 67
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303 60
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141 14
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856 65
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811 19
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	243	1,052	73,023 20

* There were no caveats until 1869.

Statement of the Number of Patents issued under the system in force in Canada since 1869, of granting Patents on which the fees are paid for periods of 5, 10 or 15 years, at the option of the Patentees, and also of patents on which certificates of the payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents.

Years.	Patents on which the Fees were paid prior to Issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after Issue.	
	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.
1869.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	556	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	509	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.....	624	19	28	.....	.....
1873.....	873	47	96	4	3
1874.....	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875.....	1,173	33	60	35	11
1876.....	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877.....	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878.....	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879.....	1,042	39	56	73	14
1880.....	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881.....	1,350	23	137	138	42
1882.....	1,633	26	187	175	58
1883.....	1,965	29	184	250	41

Between the years 1869 and 1878 there were 8,433 patents granted, on which the fees for the first period of 5 years only were paid. Of this number, over 90 per cent. were allowed, by the holders thereof, to expire at the end of 5 years.

The Patentees and holders of certificates of the last 9 years resided in the following countries:—

Countries.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Canada.....	523	575	533	454	479	492	558	538	612
England.....	44	51	46	33	51	50	69	103	116
United States.....	748	737	756	772	695	843	1,070	1,452	1,711
France.....	3	8	2	1	2	5	15	9	12
Germany.....	2	3	5	5	5	7	8	9	10
Other Countries.....	2	9	10	3	6	11	12	26	8
Totals.....	1,322	1,383	1,352	1,268	1,238	1,408	1,732	2,137	2,469

The Canadian Patentees were distributed among the Provinces of the Dominion as follows:—

Provinces.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Ontario	348	380	340	315	308	334	361	351	385
Quebec	136	152	132	102	134	124	143	129	165
New Brunswick	24	19	22	16	16	15	19	26	21
Nova Scotia	14	21	34	17	16	18	23	25	26
Prince E. Island			2	3	2		2	2	7
Manitoba		1			2	1	4	4	6
British Columbia	1	2	3	1	1		6	1	2
Totals	523	575	533	454	479	492	558	538	612

An important amendment to the 17th section of the Patent Act was passed at the last Session of Parliament, and came into force on the 24th May. It provides that patents issued up to that date, since the year 1872, shall be deemed to have been granted for fifteen years, subject, however, to prior termination for the non-payment of fees, and it likewise provides that in future the duration of every patent shall be limited to fifteen years, subject also to the payment of fees in the manner required by the Act of 1872.

To carry out this alteration in the Act, it was necessary to amend the rules and forms with reference to applications for patents; this was done with as little delay as possible, the new rules and forms being ready in June.

The wording of the patents and certificates of the payment of fees to be attached to patents, have been much simplified in form, which enables patents to be issued more promptly after the necessary examination of the papers has been completed.

Patentees find it frequently difficult to commence the manufacture of their patented inventions before the expiration of the two years allowed after the date of their patent, and where application has been made, and it appeared that the non-commencement of manufacture occurred through circumstances beyond their control, additional time, generally a period of one year, was granted.

Fifty applications for patents were objected to for the various reasons allowed by law. In a few of these cases, after alterations in the specifications and claims had been made, patents were allowed to issue. Some appeals to the Governor in Council, against decisions of the office, have been made.

The business of the office is rapidly increasing in volume and the present Staff has, at times during the past year, had difficulty in despatching work as promptly as it was desirable. It has been found necessary to supplement the permanent Staff by the employment of Extra Clerks from time to time, as required.

Care is taken, while looking to the rights of inventors, to see that there is apparent novelty in alleged inventions before the grant of patents.

Several arbitrations have taken place during the year to decide cases of interfering applications for a patent, and the office has acted in such cases on recommendations contained in the award of the arbitrators, with reference to the issue of the patents.

Seven patentees, finding their patents to be inoperative, by reason of incorrect specifications, were allowed the privilege of surrendering them; and re-issue patents for the unexpired period of the original patents, in accordance with amended specifications, were granted.

The issue of the *Patent Record*, published monthly for so many years by the Burland Lithographic Co., in connection with the *Scientific Canadian Magazine*, continues to be most satisfactorily carried out, and the enlargement of diagrams, mentioned in last year's Report, has added very much to its appearance and usefulness.

The publication of these diagrams together with the lengthy claims of the patents is of the utmost importance to inventors and the manufacturing interests of the Dominion.

It enables the public, and especially the manufacturing public, to acquaint themselves with the results of the inventive genius of the day, and affords facilities to have practicable effect given to it.

The model rooms are quite inadequate to the present wants of the office, and for the proper classification and arrangement of the large and rapidly increasing number of models; so much is this the case that, until new rooms are ready, it will be most difficult for examiners to properly discharge their duties, and for visitors to inspect the various inventions.

The number of strangers who visited the model rooms during the past year and registered their names in the visitor's book, amounted to 4,150.

IV.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS.

The following table shows a Comparative Statement of the business of this Branch from 1868 to 1883, inclusive:—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fee Received.
												\$ cts.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	96	20	940 50
1874.....	1027	1027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1175	1240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1190	1246	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.....	1210	1285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.....	1104	1127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.....	1145	1292	185	93	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1172	1317	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.....	1192	1264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883.....	1178	1286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks, was 536 during the year 1883. Out of this number there were 253 registrations of copyrights, besides 100 certificates; 9 of interim copyrights, besides 2 certificates; 1 of temporary copyright with certificate; 160 registrations of trade marks; 66 of industrial designs; and 24 of timber marks.

The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 33. The correspondence of this Branch of the Department amounted to 1,178 letters received, and 1,286 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$5,397.72.

V.—QUARANTINE.

GROSSE ISLE.

Dr. Montinzambert, Medical Superintendent at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, reports three vessels detained for inspection during the past year, as having sailed from infected ports, but there was only one case of sickness requiring hospital treatment. The vessel from which this case was taken was thoroughly cleansed,

fumigated and disinfected, before being allowed to proceed. The other two vessels having no sickness on board, were allowed, after most thorough and searching examination, to proceed to their destination. The expenditure at this station in 1883 was \$9,309.28.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Dr. Rowand, Inspecting Physician, reports no epidemic diseases of any kind among the passengers arriving by the St. Lawrence route. A few slight cases of measles and scarlatina were sent to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, as a precautionary measure, being conveyed there in the ship's boats, and not by public vehicles, so as to avoid the possibility of infection. These patients, Dr. Rowand reports, quickly recovered, and in no single instance was any infection communicated by them.

ST. JOHN.

Dr. Harding, Inspecting Physician, reports no cases of infectious diseases being reported at quarantine during the past year. He calls attention to the fact of steamships supplanting sailing vessels at the Port of St. John, and the consequent greater liability of disease being contracted during the voyage, made by these steamships touching at various ports, especially at the West Indies, during the summer, when yellow fever prevails, before reaching St. John. The expenditure during the year was \$1,994.79.

PICTOU.

Dr. Kirkwood, Inspecting Physician, reports no case of sickness occurring at that station, requiring removal to Quarantine Hospital. The expenditure during the year was \$696.21.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Dr. Hobkirk, Inspecting Physician, reports that the usual care and precaution with regard to vessels arriving at that port have been observed. There was only one case of typhoid fever which required removal to the Quarantine Hospital. The expenditure during the year was \$926.71.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Dr. A. C. Smith, Visiting Physician of the Institution, reports that there are now 23 inmates of the Lazaretto—10 males and 13 females, three deaths having occurred during the past year. He reports no fresh cases admitted during the past year, and that several suspected cases were found, on examination, to be free from the disease. Dr. Smith states that all known cases of the disease in the district are now within the Lazaretto, and that *it is evident that it is slowly dying out.*

He speaks in the highest terms of the kindness and attention unceasingly shown to the lepers by the good Sisters in charge of the Institution, and he is led to believe, as the result of inquiry, that the average length of life of the inmates is greater, under the present management, than it was in former years, being, as he is convinced, due to their improved mental and moral condition. The yearly expenditure is \$3,100.

SYDNEY.

No disease of any kind is reported from this station, which has only been in operation during the past five months. The expenditure was \$416.15.

HALIFAX.

Dr. Wickwire reports more than the usual number of cases of sickness as brought to the Port of Halifax, but none of a contagious or infectious character requiring quarantine isolation. The expenditure during the year was \$2,622.02.

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison, the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement, all arrivals both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion, from 1875 to 1883, inclusive, are given:—

—	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Via the St. Lawrence	16,038	10,901	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238	44,850	45,966
Via Suspension Bridge.....	18,322	13,203	13,040	15,814	30,071	47,296	61,823	90,393	66,179
Via Inland Ports.....									*36,045
Maritime Province Ports, including Portland, Halifax, Boston and St. John direct.....	959	1,311	2,749	2,488	3,955	3,309	3,836	13,426	14,721
British Columbia							5,715	13,927	†9,000
Entered at Custom Houses with set- tlers' goods.....	35,319	25,415	23,532	28,597	51,277	75,602	101,612	162,596	171,911
	8,139	11,134	11,753	11,435	9,775	10,248	15,404	30,554	34,987
Total.....	43,458	36,549	35,285	40,032	61,052	85,850	117,016	193,150	206,899

* NOTE.—It may be explained that this item of 36,045 is composed as follows:—From United States by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, 18,911; American arrivals at various agencies, 1,898 along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,406; Americans entered at Coaticook, 299; and arrival at Prescott, 896; Algoma, 6,185; Port Arthur, 2,200, and from Buffalo direct, 4,250.

† Of these, 6,000 were Whites, and 3,000 were Chinese.

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both by immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1854 to 1883, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

1854	53,180
1855	21,274
1856	22,439
1857	32,097
1858	12,810
1859	8,778
1860	10,150
1861	19,923
1862	22,176
1863	19,419
1864	19,147
1865	21,355
1866	28,648
1867	30,757
1868	34,309
1869	43,114
1870	44,475
1871	37,020
1872	34,743
1873	36,901
1874	23,894
1875	16,038
1876	10,901
1877	7,743
1878	10,295
1879	17,251
1880	24,997
1881	30,228
1882	44,850
1883	45,966

The number of immigrants who arrived during the last seven years, and who were reported by the Agents of the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, was as follows :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
At Quebec.	4,201	5,804	11,017	14,359	15,614	31,032	36,084
Suspension Bridge	6,453	7,022	7,565	5,770	5,466	5,779	7,247
Halifax, N.S.	930	1,970	3,430	2,265	948	1,431	7,484
St. John, N.B.	141	276	.....	90	36	564	29
Portland, Me.	1,513	161	.....	124	348	4,369	.....
Montreal, <i>via</i> Boston and New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,424	4,455
Manitoba and North-West, settlers entering at ports other than those above enumerated, and other than those from the old Provinces, viz.: Emerson (12,119), Gretna (1,879), <i>via</i> Port Arthur (3,415) and Duluth (2,200), and across frontier from Gretna to Benton (1,406)	2,084	3,139	7,905	4,936	3,757	14,525	21,019
British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,862	9,000
<i>From United States.</i>							
At Algoma. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,185
Coaticooke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	470
Ottawa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	215	.....
Toronto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	1,269	.....
Kingston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	70	1,538
London .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	464	.....
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876
North of Lake Superior .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,250
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses	15,323	18,372	30,717	27,544	32,587	81,004	98,637
.....	11,759	11,435	9,775	10,961	15,404	30,554	34,987
Total Settlers	27,082	29,807	40,492	38,505	47,991	112,458	133,624

* The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1883 was, in round numbers, about 51,244, ascertained as follows :—Reported at Emerson, 44,223 ; along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,406. The nationalities were as follow :—From Europe, 8,339 ; from Canada, 25,301 ; from United States, 13,998. Of the total number, 51,244, apart from the 1,406 along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, deduct 17 per cent. for floating population (8,472), making total settlers in Manitoba and the North-West 42,772.

The numbers of immigrants reported as distributed by the various Agents may be found in excess of those above given, but this fact arises from movements of immigrants between the stations, some of them being thus necessarily twice reported. The figures above are those given by the Agents at the points at which the immigrants enter the Dominion.

There was an increase this year in arrivals at Quebec of 1,116 ; there was also an increase at the Suspension Bridge of 1,699.

The following table shows the number of immigrant passengers through Canada to the United States, and the number of settlers in Canada, from 1866 to 1883, inclusive, including and excluding the arrivals reported at the Customs Houses, with entries of settlers' goods, which are reported elsewhere :—

Years.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting <i>via</i> Customs).	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including <i>via</i> Customs).
1866	41,704	10,091	
1867	47,212	14,666	
1868	58,683	12,765	
1869	57,202	18,630	
1870	44,313	24,706	
1871	37,949	27,773	
1872	52,608	36,578	
1873	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874	40,649	25,263	39,373
1875	9,214	19,243	27,362
1876	10,916	14,499	25,633
1877	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878	11,226	18,372	29,807
1879	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880	47,112	27,544	38,505
1881	69,025	32,587	47,981
1882	80,692	81,904	112,458
1883	72,274	98,637	133,624

* Prior to this date Customs Returns not made separate.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the Port of Quebec. They are as follow, from 1876 to 1883, as reported at that Port :—

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
English	4,989	4,646	5,350	10,395	11,059	13,154	20,881	21,897
Irish	808	742	1,042	1,543	3,183	3,785	8,195	12,095
Scotch	1,009	799	1,077	1,448	2,875	2,800	4,617	3,980
Germans	104	84	238	349	307	530	1,024	1,434
Scandinavians	1,157	1,004	1,538	2,872	7,402	9,600	8,279	4,763
French and Belgians	289	150	155	149	27	104	50	306
Other origins	20	74	154	33	3	45	*30	
Icelanders	1,167	52	418	6	71	118	129	1,413
Mennonites	1,358	183	323	248				
Russians	20	9		200	70	22	270	56
Jews							1,375	
Swiss								22
Total	10,901	7,743	10,295	17,251	24,997	30,238	44,850	45,966

* Austrians.

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the Port of Quebec, for the same years, were as follow :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Farmers	510	209	283	340	589	310	3,286	3,295
Labourers.....	2,786	1,393	2,839	7,136	10,184	13,890	16,629	14,253
Mechanics	491	1,118	897	923	903	330	1,420	1,872
Clerks and traders.....	13	30	26	12	54	12	17	29
Professional men.....								
Total	3,810	2,740	4,045	8,411	11,730	14,542	21,352	19,449

The following statement shows the number of immigrants, chiefly children, brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals, during the last five years :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Earl of Shaftesbury.....					35
Miss Bilbrough.....		132	97	70	189
Miss Macpherson.....	101	128	98	204	197
Mr. Middlemore.....	60	44	61	74	125
Miss Rye.....	94	33	117	121	159
East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs Hobart			39		
Children's Home, London				39	
Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool.....			35	44	
South Dublin Union.....		28	37	82	
Rev. Mr. Stevenson	28	22	44		42
Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool.....				30	100
Kingswood Reformatory, Bristol.....		11			
Mrs Birt.....	61	144	70	120	103
Mr. Quarrier, Glasgow	134				
Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, Hamil- ton				41	
Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea.....		10			
Mulligan Union		39			
Ballyshanan Union		14			
Old Castle Union		7	9		
Cardinal Manning, Dublin.....		51	88	72	62
Miss Kenney, Dublin		9			
Carrick Shannon Union.....			8		
Boys' Agricultural School, London.....			6		
Friends' Mission, Dublin.....		6	6		
Mr. Meredith, London			12		
Boys' Farm School, Birmingham.....				2	
Rev. Mr. Wood, London				11	
Mrs Cadle, of Kent.....				18	
Lord A. Douglas.....				40	
Tralee Convent.....				13	
Dr. Barnardo, London.....				56	173
Mohill Union, Leitrim.....				10	
Preston Board Guardians.....					28
Totals.....	478	672	727	1,048	1,218

The whole of the immigrants who enter Canada by sea now come by steamers, this class of ships having driven sailing vessels completely out of the field, as respects this transport. The average time of the mail steamers from Liverpool was $9\frac{3}{4}$ days and from Londonderry, $8\frac{3}{4}$ days; that of the Dominion Line from Liverpool, $11\frac{1}{2}$ days, and from Belfast, $10\frac{1}{2}$; that of the Temperleys, from London to Quebec, $14\frac{3}{4}$ days; and that of the Glasgow steamers, 12 days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 days, and from Belfast, 10; Ross' London Line, 14 days; Bristol Line from Bristol, $12\frac{1}{2}$ days; White Cross Line from Antwerp, 17 days.

Assisted passages were granted during the year at the rate of £4 stg. for labourers, and £2 10s. for female domestic servants and families of agricultural labourers. For agricultural labourers without families, there was a special rate of £3 stg.

During the winter of 1882, Major Gaskell visited Canada on behalf of the Irish Emigration Commissioners, in order to make an arrangement for the settlement for a certain number of Irish families from the congested districts in the south and west of Ireland, during the summer. Mr. Hogdkin, accompanied by Father Nugent, on behalf of the Mr. Takes' Committee, also visited Canada with the same object in view. These two went to Manitoba, where they made arrangements with the Catholic authorities for the settlement of a certain number of families in that Province. All these gentlemen also visited Toronto, and reported that they had made arrangements with the Ontario Government, assisted by the Catholic authorities, for the distribution and settlement of a number of Irish families within the Province of Ontario. These gentlemen also visited other Provinces in the Dominion, having the same object in view, making arrangements for the settlement of as many Irish families as they learned, could, with prudence, be taken.

On the visit of these gentlemen to the Department, I informed them that the most favourable facilities which were offered to other immigrants, would be extended to the Irish immigrants they proposed to send. Major Gaskell also desired that a special Irish Agent should be placed on the trains to receive and give advice to these families in passing through, such Agent to speak the Irish language. He further desired that the salary of such Agent should be paid by the Commissioners; the selection, however, to be made by the Minister of Agriculture. Further, he desired that there should also be a female Agent with the same qualifications, in order to see to the special needs of the women. In accordance with this request, and agreement to pay salaries, Mr. Hoolohan and Miss Phelan, were selected by me for that duty during the summer.

As a consequence of these arrangements, as elsewhere stated in this Report, there was a special Irish immigration of 6,359 distributed over the Dominion. By far the greater number of these immigrants settled among the population, and have done well, many of them earning large wages. A number, however, of those sent, had a

disinclination to settle in the country parts, but preferred to remain at Toronto, where they were joined by some others, until a total number of 106 men, 117 women, and 454 children congregated in that city and required assistance from the local charities.

All labourers, whether Irish or other, able and willing to work, found employment at remunerative wages during the summer, and the demand for labour could not be satisfied by the available supply. The works of the Canadian Pacific Railway required a very large number of labourers, and several thousands were brought in by the contractors from the United States by means of local agencies.

A number of gentlemen from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom visited Canada during the year for the purpose of satisfying themselves as respects the extent of its resources. Among these were Mr. Spielberg, a member of the German Parliament, who has since published a report of his observations; Professor Tanner, Director of Education under the Institute of Agriculture, South Kensington, who has also published a valuable report of his observations; the Rev. Messrs. Bridger and Cooper; Dr. Sering, a Professor of the German University of Bonn, who had a commission from the German Government to report upon the resources of the Continent of North America, in relation to its capability of supplying meats and cereals; also the Prince Hohenlohe, Count Gleichen and Lord Castletown who visited the older Provinces and went to the North-West, as far as the Rocky Mountains. Lord Castletown wrote an interesting letter, descriptive of his visit, to the *Times*. There were also Messrs. Williams and Owen, delegates from the Welsh Quarrymen's Union; Mr. Auguste Vermond, member of the French House, and several members of the press and other gentlemen, who made reports of their several visits.

A very considerable number of publications, having for object to make known the suitability of Canada as a field for European settlement, was circulated through the Department and its various officers during the year. Several of the transportation companies also issued a very considerable number of publications during the year; the combined effect of all of which has been to make Canada very much better known in the United Kingdom, and also on the Continent, than heretofore.

It is confidently believed that the favourable rate of inland transport, from the seaboard to Manitoba and the North-West, will very materially affect the movement of immigration to those portions of the Dominion. The rate proposed from the seaboard—that is, from the ports of Quebec and New York, respectively, to Manitoba during the season of navigation, will be \$12, against the previously prevailing rate of about \$30. This facility, together with the favourable arrangements which have been made on the Continent, and the state of forwardness of railway construction in the North-West will, it is believed, very much increase the stream of immigration to that portion of the Dominion.

It is, however, my duty to point out that the agitation which has taken place within the Provinces, and particularly in Manitoba, for political purposes, which has not scrupled among its means to make statements unfavourable to immigration, may have the effect of producing a check to the anticipated stream of immigration referred to in the preceding paragraph. The injurious effect of the kind of outcry that has been raised, has been represented to me by Ocean Steamship Companies as being adverse to their business.

I think it is proper for me to point out, that it is not alone in the services rendered to the cattle trade that the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper, as High Commissioner, have been of great value to the Dominion. As directing emigration from the United Kingdom and also the Continent, his work has been greatly valuable; and especially in reference to the arrangements made by him on the Continent and in Ireland.

The High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, has been aided during the past year by the same Emigration Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom as in 1882, namely, Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow; Mr. Charles Foy, Belfast; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Dublin, and Mr. J. W. Down, Bristol. On the European Continent, Dr. Otto Hahn, of Reutlingen, has continued to act as Agent in Germany.

The Annual Reports of the British Agents will be found in the Appendices to the Report of the High Commissioner; and much valuable information on emigration matters will be found in them, whilst the report of Mr. Dyke, in addition to emigration, contains very valuable information respecting the large and increasing trade in Canadian cattle.

I have again caused an enquiry to be made into the alleged emigration from Canada at the point of Port Huron, in view of the large figures which have been published by the United States Bureau of Statistics, at Washington. A report of the Secretary of this Department, published as an annex herewith, shows the erroneousness of the figures to which I have referred.

Mr. Stafford, the Agent at Quebec, states that the total arrivals of 1883, at that port, showed an increase of 1,116 over the previous year. The usual tables of occupations, destinations and other information in detailed form are embodied in his report. The work of the Quebec Agency was considerably increased by the arrival and disposal of a large number of Irish assisted immigrants, the total number being 6,359. Of these, 1,807 were sent out under the auspices of Mr. Take's Fund, whilst the rest came from various Irish Unions. A sum of money was remitted from Ireland to Mr. Stafford, to enable him to pay an equivalent of £1 sterling per adult to the Irish assisted immigrants on their landing. Mr. Stafford reports the immigrants as healthy and of the usual classes; that there was a fair demand for mechanics and navvies.

nd ready employment found for all. He reports the demand for farm hands larger than usual, owing to the fact that large numbers of that class have been drawn away from their calling by the high wages paid on railways and public works. He states the demand for ploughmen, experienced farm hands, and female domestic servants, as practically unlimited.

Mr. Daley, the Montreal Agent, gives his usual series of tables on the work of his Agency. He reports the health of the immigrants as good. Employment was readily found for all willing to work, and he states that with manufactures and trade in mill work increasing, there is no difficulty anticipated in providing employment for the coming year. A large number of immigrants are reported by him as arriving at his Agency from ocean steamers landing at Portland, Boston and New York; and he reports the value of money brought in by that channel alone at \$231,300. Mr. Daley appends to his report a list of retail prices of food and clothing, and a table showing the rate of wages in his Agency during 1883.

Mr. Wills, the Agent at Ottawa, gives tables which show that the flow of immigration into the Ottawa District is steadily on the increase, and that the railway constructions in his district afford employment for all. He calls particular attention to the arrival of a new class of settlers in his district, namely, Finlanders, who were placed by him on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where they are pronounced by the contractor for whom they are working, as amongst the best men he ever had. These parties express themselves very satisfied with their lot, and have remitted considerable sums from their earnings to bring out their relatives and friends. Mr. Wills states these men are the pioneers of a large body of their countrymen who intend to leave Europe in the spring, and who will be influenced by the reports of those already settled, as to where they shall locate themselves. Mr. Wills also reports the Scandinavian and German immigrants who have arrived in his district last year as being a very good class; and to show their thriftiness and satisfaction with the country, he states that they have remitted through him \$8,056 to prepay the ocean passage of friends and relatives to join them here. Employment was found through Mr. Wills' Agency for all the Irish immigrants he received through the Tuke Fund.

Mr. McPherson, the Agent at Kingston, reports the health of the immigrants as good, and that work was procured for them immediately on their arrival. He gives his usual tables of nationalities, distribution, occupation and destination, and he shows the amount in value of cash and effects brought into his district during the year, at \$87,530. This amount is exclusive of those entering effects through the Customs. Mr. McPherson states that a large number of European immigrants arrived in his district without reporting themselves to him, more particularly those possessed of means. And although he shows the total number of arrivals at 3,998, it must be borne in mind that these figures only represent those who reported themselves personally.

Mr. Donaldson, the Agent at Toronto, reports that no difficulty was experienced in placing all immigrants of the proper class, immediately on their arrival, either upon farms or railways, the demand for good men on both having been brisk during the past year. He reports his district as having been in a most prosperous state, with good crops, and great improvements in the city, where public and other works afforded employment for a large number of hands, and that manufactures of all kinds are on the increase, thus giving facilities for employment to the working classes. The immigrants were of a satisfactory class, and very little sickness occurred during the past summer amongst them. The amount of money and effects reported by him as brought in by immigrants during the year was \$58,745.

Mr. John Smith, Agent at Hamilton, gives a long and interesting account of the industries in his district, bearing on immigration. His report shows an increase of immigrants arriving and settling, as compared with the previous year, and the arrivals were composed principally of agricultural and common labourers. There was an increase in the number of those possessed of means, who came out with a view of purchasing and settling upon land. Mr. Smith states it was impossible to supply the demand for all kinds of both skilled and common labour, and although every exertion was made, it was impossible to meet the numerous applications.

Appended to this Report is a table of the rate of wages and retail prices of food and clothing in his district.

Mr. Smyth, the Agent at London, Ontario, reports the demand for farm labourers greater than the supply. The class of immigrants who arrived, and their health, was very good. He recommends those coming to his district to start early in the spring or summer, as late in the season work is scarcer. The amount of money and effects brought into his Agency was \$177,755.

Mr. Clay, the Agent at Halifax, reports the numbers passing through his Agency as about the same, or a little greater than last year. The various mines in his district have absorbed some of the immigrants; the cotton mills in the Province have taken others, and some have settled or purchased farms, where they are doing well. The demand for orphan children for adoption has been greater during the past year than ever before. The class of immigrants arriving was very superior, and the only sickness reported were a few slight cases of scarlet fever and measles among children. The amount of money brought into this district was \$172,795.

Mr. Gardner, Agent at St. John, reports only a few arrivals from abroad, but mentions a number of arrivals in the various counties of New Brunswick, principally composed of Canadians returning from the United States. He gives a statement of the travel in and out of the Province by rail and steamer, and he furnishes an exhaustive report on the condition of the farming industries of the Province, in the form of letters from responsible parties to whom he addressed inquiries. The state-

ments furnish a retrospect of the agricultural condition of the Province during 1883. The amount brought in cash, and effects was \$14,945.

Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, Agent at Winnipeg, furnishes a very full report of the state of affairs in Manitoba, and gives a series of tables in detail of great interest. He reports that during the summer a large number of influential and wealthy representatives of European capital and enterprise visited the Province. He states that, as nearly as can be ascertained, not less than 50,000 souls arrived there during the season, exclusive of some of the labouring men employed on railway works. The tables of wages and prices of provisions and general commodities will be found very useful, and the description given of a number of municipalities, affords valuable information for parties seeking the same.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, Agent at Brandon, reports the settlers arriving at his Agency as having made a successful commencement for farming operations. He says that four-fifths of the immigrants were practical agriculturists, and generally possessed of more or less means. The settlement made by Lady Gordon Cathcart's colonists, from her estates in Scotland, an Irish colony commenced by Mr. Cosgrave, and an English settlement, east of Moose Mountain, composed of English gentlemen, are very flourishing, and the settlers have unbounded confidence in their future success. He reports a commendable spirit of enterprise in the villages scattered through south-western Manitoba, and that the supply of wood for fuel and building purposes is more general than was at first supposed. He states that there is a large increase of land under cultivation over last year, and a like increase of land broken for next year's crop.

Mr. Bennett's report will be found to contain a great deal of useful and practical information.

Mr. Têtu, Agent at Emerson, reports that although the immigration into his district was not as high as that in 1882, yet it was of a more substantial character, and he attributes the decrease to misrepresentations circulated abroad. The immigrants were less of a speculative and more of a farming character than heretofore. The immigration from the New England States has materially increased. Mr. Têtu gives some interesting statements regarding the crops of last year, and the tables at the end of his report give the working details of his Agency.

Mr. Baker, Agent at Qu'Appelle, reports the numbers accommodated at the Government Buildings there, but states that there were many others of whom he got no word, they being assisted to locate on lands by the officials of the Dominion Land Department.

Mr. McGovern, Agent at Duluth, and who had also Port Arthur under his charge during the past season, reports that the opening of the Canadian Pacific

Railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, forming a direct route through Canadian territory, had the effect of considerably lessening the transit through Duluth, and the same remarks apply to the shipment of merchandise and live stock from Manitoba and the North-West. He reports the class of immigrants that went through, as above the average, both physically and pecuniarily, and that their general health was very good. A full report of freight received and forwarded during the year will be found appended to his report.

Mr. Lalime, special Agent in the New England States, for the repatriation of French Canadians, reports the number of immigrants from these States as far in advance of the numbers in 1832. Referring to the prospects of the coming season, he says that owing to the stagnation of business, and general depression in the manufacturing centres, he expects a large emigration to Manitoba. He personally visited his immigrants of former years in Manitoba, when he found them as prosperous as could be expected after a settlement of from three to six years, that they had been favoured with abundant crops, and he received no complaints from any of them.

Mr. Taylor, Icelandic Agent, reports over 1,000 new arrivals from Iceland during the year. This class of settlers, he states, have earned strong commendation from the foreman of the works where they have been employed. The overflow of Lake Winnipeg seriously affected the Icelandic Reserve, and many of the earlier settlers have moved on to new lands.

Mr. Jessop, Agent at Victoria, British Columbia, reports the arrivals in that Province during 1883 as fully 9,000. Having been only a very short time an officer of the Dominion, Mr. Jessop's report for the past year to the Provincial Government is appended, which gives full information of his operations, and a variety of details respecting immigrants and immigration to his Province.

Mr. A. S. Gerald, at Prescott, reports 876 arrivals at that Port, composed of Americans coming into Canada to settle, or returning Canadians, and 300 from various sea-ports on the United States coasts. These arrivals are irrespective of those reported at the Custom house there. Mr. Gerald has distributed a large amount of immigration publications and posters through New York State and along its railways during the past year.

Mr. Hcolahan, who was appointed specially to take charge of the Irish emigrants whilst in transit from Quebec to Toronto by rail, gives a statement showing the number so taken charge of by him. He states that it is to be regretted that a large number of this class could not be induced to go into the country districts, preferring to remain in the cities, more especially at Toronto.

The reports of the ocean mail officers show that they have all distributed during the past year a large amount of printed matter in addition to personally giving information to passengers on the various steamers.

An interesting report on the Mattawa and Nipissing district as a field for settlement is given by Mr. Kirwan, who personally travelled the section of the country along the Canadian Pacific Railway, lying between Mattawa and Algoma Mills.

The Welsh Quarrymen's delegates, Messrs. Williams and Owen, give a report of their visit to Manitoba, containing valuable information collected by them from a number of settlers whose names and address are given in their report.

A report on the Bow River district by Mr. Alex. Begg, shows that a considerable number of settlers enter the Dominion across the frontier west of Emerson, whose numbers it is impossible to state accurately. Mr. Begg thinks that the discovery of mineral wealth in the Rocky Mountains contiguous to the line of the Pacific Railway will cause a rush of immigrants in the spring; and he adds that many prospecting miners are farmers and farmers' sons, who after trying their fortune in the mines settle on the nearest land which offers the best advantages.

Dr. Spielberg, a member of the German Parliament, gives a very interesting report of his observations on Canada generally; and his report cannot fail to have a very good effect among his countrymen; and to carry great weight owing to the prominent position he holds in Germany.

An extensive report on the Manitoba products which were forwarded to the Dominion and Centennial Exhibition at St. John, N.B., and which were subsequently taken to the Boston Exposition of Arts and Industries, will be found to afford a large amount of information on the products of Manitoba. A number of articles from American papers on the subject will give some idea of the attraction this exhibit afforded; and also manifest the high position it held as compared with exhibits from the U. S. Pacific Railways which had also been forwarded to the Boston Exposition.

CUSTOMS ARRIVALS.

Province.	Nationality.	Number.	Total.	Value.
Quebec.....	English.....	552	18,403	\$ 339,779
	Irish.....	204		
	Scotch.....	160		
	Germans.....	9,318		
	United States.....	367		
	Canadians.....	6,503		
	Other Countries.....	999		
New Brunswick.....	English.....	97	1,068	40,882
	Irish.....	18		
	Scotch.....	6		
	Germans.....	431		
	United States.....	98		
	Canadians.....	394		
	Other Countries.....	24		
Nova Scotia.....	English.....	68	694	22,731
	Irish.....	94		
	Scotch.....	19		
	Germans.....	300		
	United States.....	27		
	Canadians.....	172		
	Other Countries.....	14		
Ontario.....	English.....	1,617	11,911	543,539
	Irish.....	568		
	Scotch.....	487		
	Germans.....	4,064		
	United States.....	1,002		
	Canadians.....	3,776		
	Other Countries.....	367		
Manitoba.....	Not stated.....			
	English.....	459	2,169	175,655
	Irish.....	135		
	Scotch.....	189		
	Germans.....	450		
	United States.....	187		
	Canadians.....	581		
	Other Countries.....	169		
Prince Edward Island...	English.....	56	252	86,664
	Irish.....	9		
	Scotch.....	53		
	Germans.....	49		
	United States.....	22		
	Canadians.....	61		
	Other Countries.....	2		
British Columbia.....	English.....	190	490	22,382
	Irish.....	14		
	Scotch.....	52		
	Germans.....	28		
	United States.....	95		
	Canadians.....	93		
	Other Countries.....	18		
Total.....			34,987	1,153,632

The number of arrivals in the above table, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown:—

Customs Arrivals, 1873.....	8,971
do 1874.....	14,110
do 1875.....	8,139
do 1876.....	11,134
do 1877.....	11,759
do 1878.....	11,435
do 1879.....	9,775
do 1880.....	10,961
do 1881.....	15,404
do 1882.....	30,554
do 1883.....	34,987

This shows the number of Canadians reported in the Customs Returns as annually increasing.

Notwithstanding the large numbers of these settlers who have come into the Dominion, and who have been registered name by name, in connection with entries of settlers' effects, I deem it proper to point out to Your Excellency that many more came without making such entries, whose numbers cannot be ascertained, and of whom no record can be kept. The numbers of these would probably be quite as great, if not greater, than those who brought with them their household effects, and on which they made Customs entries. This very large influx of settlers from the United States, a large part of whom were returned Canadians, is undoubtedly owing to the prosperous times which have prevailed, the great stimulus which has been given to manufacturing industries, and the opening up of new lands in the North-West.

I have already remarked that the Reports of the Distributing Agents show that they had to deal with larger numbers of immigrants than recorded at the ports of entry, and it has been the custom, as above stated, to attribute this to the movement of immigrants from one station to another; but I think it is also largely owing to the influx of the class of unrecorded immigrants to which I have referred.

The value of the personal effects of the 34,987 immigrants entered at the Customs Houses as settlers' goods, amounted in 1882 to \$925,612.59, and to \$1,153,632 in 1883.

The value of cash and effects brought in by immigrants during the year is thus reported at the various agencies :—

Halifax.....	\$172,795
St. John.....	15,700
Montreal via U. S. ports.....	231,300
Ottawa.....	33,710
Kingston.....	87,530
Toronto.....	58,745
Hamilton.....	818,270
London.....	177,775
British Columbia.....	35,424

Total. \$1,631,249

To the above figures should be added the amounts of money brought in 1883 by other arrivals reported at Customs and not going through the agencies, viz. :—

Reported at Agencies.....	\$1,631,249
do Customs.....	1,153,632

In all..... \$2,784,881

To these again should be added the amount of cash and value of effects taken into the North-West by immigrants during the past year, of which, however, it was impossible to obtain any accurate record. I think, however, that the amount would probably approach in volume that reported last year, and which amounted to several millions of dollars.

TABLE exhibiting the Total Expenditure of the Department, by Calendar Years,

	1876.	1877.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
IMMIGRATION.		
Quebec Agency.....	23,432 99	18,947 29
Montreal do.....	16,277 56	8,312 61
Sherbrooke do.....	829 76	626 63
Ottawa do.....	4,848 23	3,554 44
Kingston do.....	2,540 02	2,180 88
Toronto do.....	6,825 33	4,981 08
Hamilton do.....	1,511 24	1,754 41
London, Ont. do.....	2,394 36	1,346 23
Halifax, N.S. do.....	1,429 52	1,670 88
St. John, N.B. do.....	1,071 82	1,141 99
North West Agencies:—		
Winnipeg.....	5,398 88	1,667 88
Icelandic Settlement.....	†26,165 12	2,255 00
Dufferin (now Emerson).....	3,157 99	3,527 69
Brandon.....		
Qu'Appelle.....		
Special Agents with Immigrants on Intercolonial and G. Trunk Railroads	1,128 00	1,128 00
Portland Agency (closed).....	703 18	†2,876 53
Chicago do do.....	1,839 08	900 00
Detroit do do.....	2,664 00	2,074 04
St. Paul do do.....		
Worcester do.....	3,147 18	3,282 01
Duluth do (including Port Arthur).....		886 81
Colonization Road, Icelandic Settlement.....	5,000 00	
Icelandic Loan (for provisions and other supplies), advanced on mortgage security under Dominion Lands Act, to be refunded.....		30,717 40
Canadian Colonization.....	3,713 50	9,062 00
Special Inspection of Children brought out by Miss Rye.....	2,592 00	
Mennonite Expenses.....	20,719 00	3,496 60
General Immigration Expenditure, including Bonuses and Assisted SS.		
Passages, Immigration Publications and (since 1881) Inland Transport	67,933 54	18,311 70
British Agencies' Salaries and Expenditures.....	80,173 08	64,282 02
Women's Protective Immigration Society.....		
	285,495 07	188,984 25
* LESS—Amount of Refunds for Transport, &c.....	1,429 15	5,311 49
Paid in 1879 but belonging to 1878.....		
Total Immigration Expenditure.....	284,065 92	183,672 76
Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration.....		
QUARANTINE.		
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	11,750 89	11,763 56
Halifax do.....	3,195 83	3,183 56
St. John, N.B. do.....	2,053 58	2,505 08
Inspecting Physician, Quebec.....	2,399 93	2,679 96
Pictou Quarantine.....	706 00	700 00
Sydney.....		
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	899 09	808 5
Public Health (including Cattle Quarantines).....	4,474 16	20,111 0
Tracadie Lazaretto.....		
Pictou Cattle Disease.....		
Total.....	25,473 51	41,752 6
LESS—Amount of Refunds.....		
Total Quarantine Expenditure.....		

* These items simply include the Refunds by this Department.

† This includes Icelandic Advances to be repaid.

‡ Transport included.

for the Service of Immigration and Quarantine, from 1876 to 1883, inclusive.

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
26,472 02	54,947 42	55,790 51	9,038 59	11,763 30	12,465 70
9,707 47	7,696 25	7,106 84	8,140 56	4,325 60	5,380 76
519 12					
2,878 10	2,732 25	2,965 24	2,883 51	3,658 01	3,545 96
2,104 70	2,014 58	2,122 61	2,153 44	2,347 43	2,488 28
5,803 26	3,504 71	3,185 38	3,865 45	4,157 03	4,669 84
1,896 53	1,834 36	2,037 90	2,061 02	2,796 23	2,231 98
1,492 72	1,564 18	1,587 98	1,358 62	1,700 99	1,906 72
*9,515 13	*19,833 96	2,159 70	2,326 91	2,635 76	4,565 85
1,410 00	1,000 00	1,313 40	1,142 32	1,304 05	1,814 53
†2,846 93	3,253 38	2,889 73	2,811 45	7,968 46	8,306 16
3,788 04	2,088 57	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,309 20
2,281 37	2,305 45	2,753 22	2,315 73	3,243 33	3,369 15
				3,645 18	5,122 61
					1,591 00
1,504 55	2,707 91	3,809 68	3,454 34	3,335 40	3,325 00
		400 00	801 65	600 00	123 50
2,712 35	460 00	1,441 00			
3,099 07	2,164 37	3,056 56	2,608 16	2,287 70	2,996 85
2,893 52	4,737 20	5,066 34	4,974 39	6,633 54	3,378 97
14,601 10					
934 67	2,124 75	2,712 84	4,068 57	3,356 93	7,493 16
6,015 87	641 73	117 00			
34,582 50	53,978 08	80,500 40	\$129,401 47	243,641 66	299,256 05
49,122 33	29,177 92	23,636 23	22,247 01	36,745 69	54,825 33
				1,000 00	1,000 00
186,210 35	198,766 97	205,852 56	206,853 19	348,346 29	431,171 60
9,165 82	13,622 11	24,319 89	673 38	1,803 55	10,409 71
177,044 53	185,144 86				
8,801 70	8,801 70				
185,846 23	176,343 16	181,532 67	206,180 81	346,542 74	420,761 89
		†10,000 00			
10,845 56	9,865 03	8,654 44	8,488 97	8,643 49	9,309 28
2,948 04	2,537 37	3,712 30	2,766 00	2,989 34	2,622 01
2,512 05	1,979 32	1,313 40	1,906 15	1,960 75	1,994 79
2,733 42	1,524 96	1,095 25	958 97	1,434 50	1,450 00
700 00	700 00	1,100 65	731 00	727 26	696 21
					416 65
836 22	805 00	915 85	849 23	1,042 49	926 71
7,318 65	3,197 69	16,765 23	17,106 99	26,920 69	||35,844 03
		656 50	2,893 13	3,410 29	3,022 31
				12,722 13	3,351 98
27,893 94	20,609 37	34,213 62	36,700 44	59,850 94	59,633 98
				2,455 51	887 13
				57,395 43	58,746 85

* Including I.C.R.R. transport. † Nine months only. ‡ To recoup Immigration Expenditure in N.B. Inland Transport is charged in this item, and not to Quebec Agency, as formerly. || Cattle Quarantines, \$9,709; Public Health, including Winnipeg Hospital, \$16,135.03.

A comparison of the results of operations of the Department, in 1882 and 1883, as respects Immigration, may thus be summarized:—

	1882.	1883.
Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs).....	112,458	133,624
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained.....	\$10,000,000 00	*\$2,784,881 00
Total actual cost of immigration, including all establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the United States, and all immigration propagandism.....	\$346,442 74	\$420,761 89
<i>Per capita</i> cost of 98,637 settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs).....	\$4 23	\$1 26
<i>Per capita</i> cost of 133,624 settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs).....	\$3 08	\$3 15

By the same comparison, the *per capita* cost of settlers, since 1875, is as follows:

	Not including customs.	Including customs.
1875.....	19,243 settlers, \$14 00	27,382 \$10 83
1876.....	14,490 do 19 60	25,633 11 12
1877.....	15,223 do 12 00	27,082 6 78
1878.....	18,372 do 9 63	29,807 6 23
1879.....	30,717 do 5 74	40,492 4 35
1880.....	27,544 do 6 59	38,505 4 71
1881.....	32,587 do 6 32	47,991 4 30
1882.....	81,904 do 4 23	112,458 3 08
1883.....	98,637 do 4 26	133,624 3 15

The operations of the Department have been carried on with a view to as rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the Immigration Service.

VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The Returns of Criminal Statistics for 1882 will be published in a Supplementary Appendix to the present Report.

The first volume of the Census of 1881 was completed and distributed early in the year 1882, and the third volume, which was printed in advance of the second, for the reasons stated in my last Report to your Excellency's predecessor, was distributed

* NOTE.—These comparative figures should be read by the light of the fact that the amount for 1883 does not contain a report of the very large sums of money taken into the North-West by immigrants during the year; a sum which was ascertained last year to have amounted to about \$8,000,000. In the absence of precise figures an estimate is not ventured upon in figures, but the amount of money taken in was undoubtedly very large.

early in 1883. The second volume is now in the printer's hands approaching completion, and it is believed will be ready for distribution before the prorogation of the present Session of Parliament. It will contain the births of the year immediately preceeding the 4th day of April, 1881. The ages of the people, ages of the married, ages of the widowed, ages of the unsound in mind, ages of the blind, going to school, deaf and dumb, and occupations of the people. It will also contain a statement relating to the deaths of the year, as follows:—Deaths by sexes and months, conjugal state, and religions of the dead, the occupation followed during life and the causes of death; and lastly a statement of the number of Churches belonging to the several denominations; and also information relating to the higher class of Educational Institutions and to Penitentiaries and Gaols.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure during the year amounted to \$34,517.25, under the following heads:—

Remuneration and travelling expenses of Commissioners and Enumerators.....	\$604 81
Remuneration and travelling expenses of Officers and Employees.....	31,436 45
Printing.....	2,122 41
Stationery.....	264 32
Miscellaneous.....	89 26
Total.....	\$34,517 25

VIII.—HEALTH STATISTICS.

I had the honour, in my last Annual Report, to submit to your Excellency's predecessor the outlines of a scheme for obtaining a collection of Mortuary Statistics, adopted in consequence of repeated appeals made by members of the medical profession and others. As a result of a conference of medical men and members of the local Board of Health, certain rules and forms under authority of the "Census and Statistics Act" were adopted and approved by your Excellency's predecessor in Council, and were published in my last Annual Report, together with an explanation of the scheme, as proposed.

I have now to report that "Statistical Officers" have been appointed at the following cities, namely, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Fredericton, N.B., Winnipeg, and in February, 1884, at Quebec.

The kinds of difficulties incidental to all systems for obtaining new Statistics, were found by some of the officers in putting the scheme into practical effect, and in con-

sequence only six complete returns for the year, from the six cities which have come into the arrangement, have yet been received, namely: from Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Hamilton, Toronto and Halifax. Partial returns have been received from two other cities, namely: Charlottetown and Fredericton.

It was not found possible to commence the work of compilation, from the imperfectness of the returns, before September.

A compilation of the information obtained for the whole year, for the six cities named, has been made and will be published forthwith; of this the figures for six months are now in the printers hands, and will be given in the form of an Appendix to this Report. I believe it will be in the hands of members in a few days.

The expenditure has been as follows:—

Travelling expenses.....	\$ 446 00
Fees.....	1,092 90
Salaries (Medical officers).....	779 27
Translating.....	40 00
Miscellaneous	8 94
Printing	202 82
Total.....	\$2,579 93

The whole respectfully submitted,

JOHN HENRY POPE,

Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
March 15th, 1884.

REPORT ON ALLEGED EXODUS TO WESTERN UNITED STATES AT PORT HURON.

SIR,—I have again the honour, acting under instructions from you, to make a further report on the alleged exodus from Canada, at Port Huron, as stated in returns made by the Collector of Customs at that Port, and published officially by the Treasury Department of the United States, over the signature of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jun., the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. According to that Report, the total number of immigrants from the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1883, reached the number of 70,241. (For accuracy, however, I should say that these figures include 382 from the Province of Newfoundland.) And of this total number, 45,393 are alleged to have entered at the point of Port Huron, making a remainder of only 24,848 for all other ports of the United States, from the extreme east to the extreme west of the Canadian frontier. It is further stated that 53,440 of these alleged emigrants from Canada were from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which two Provinces are treated as a whole in these returns.

If we compare these figures with those of previous years since 1880, we find the fact of a marked decline:—

Years.	All Ports.	Port Huron.
1880.....	99,706	94,375
1881.....	125,391	111,170
1882.....	98,308	71,422
1883.....	70,241	45,393

The special object of my inquiry is not into the accuracy of the comparatively small remainder of the alleged emigration from Canada to the United States at all other points, after deducting the large figures for Port Huron, but simply into that of the figures at this point; and, fortunately for the facility of my task, the facts are positive and clearly defined.

At Port Huron, as I have before stated, there are two railways which cross from Canada to the United States,—one, the main Grand Trunk, which is the arterial line; the other, the Sarnia branch of the Great Western system of the Grand Trunk. All emigrants from Canada to the United States at Port Huron of whom it is at all worth while to make mention, must cross by one or other of these lines. There are two or three little ferry boats plying between the town of Sarnia and the opposite bank of the river, but it is not even pretended that there is any emigration by them at all worth consideration. The *ins* and the *outs* by the railways, therefore, govern the question, the net difference between them representing either the gain or loss by immigration or emigration.

I am again indebted to Mr. T. B. Hawson, the Traffic Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for a series of carefully prepared tables showing the entire passenger traffic at this point, east and west, for the corresponding twelve months of the fiscal year given in the return by Mr. Nimmo to which I have referred. These tables, I should further acknowledge, have been compiled by Mr. Hawson, at my request, in a form which enables a comparison of two totals to settle the question without the analysis of figures which I have found it necessary to make in my previous Reports to you. The figures of Mr. Hawson's tables combine the passenger traffic of both the Great Western and old Grand Trunk system of railways.

Before, however, taking the figures at the point of Port Huron simply as they relate to Canada, it may be as well, in order to afford a clearer view, to give a summary of the whole passenger traffic, including the through European and through United States at that point, as follows:—

Total number of west-bound passengers passing through	
Dominion <i>en route</i> from Eastern* to Western States....	118,052
Less European passengers.....	39,729
	<hr/>
	78,323
Total east-bound passengers passing through Dominion	
<i>en route</i> from Western to Eastern States.....	64,095
	<hr/>
Difference or gain of Western States from Eastern.....	14,228

Coming next to the point of Port Huron, which is Sarnia, in the Grand Trunk tables, the following facts appear:—

Outs at Port Huron.....	47,843
Less European immigrants holding through tickets.....	9,066
	<hr/>
Total Canadian passengers going out.....	38,777
Ins at same point from Western United States.....	31,555
	<hr/>
Net loss or emigration from Canada going out at Port	
Huron.....	7,222

This remainder of 7,222, it is to be observed, is the net emigration from Canada to the United States at the point of Port Huron, as compared with the claim of Mr. Nimmo of 45,393, for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1883.*

*NOTE.—Since this statement was placed in type it has appeared from evidence before the Immigration Committee, given by Mr. C. H. Irwin, that a large part of the French Canadians who go to the Michigan lumber woods, after the close of navigation, to work for the winter, return in the spring by boat. I was not aware of this. But it is a fact which further lessens the value of even this comparatively small remainder as above given.

The enquiry for all purposes of practical statistics might stop here; but as I have a charge from you further to report on the manner of taking these statistics, in view of the plain and gross exaggeration which appears upon the surface, I have to state that I went to Port Huron at the end of September last, taking my seat at the crossing in one of the second class or emigrant cars, for the purpose of observing the proceedings and taking note of any questions which might be asked. The United States Customs officers, as on previous occasions, examined the hand baggage on the train in passing, mine among others; but I was asked no questions; nor were any asked of any other passengers, in so far as my careful attention enabled me to hear or perceive, touching the particulars respecting which information is furnished in the published immigration tables of the United States Government.

After crossing the river my checked baggage, in common with that of the other passengers, was taken out of the train and placed in a large shed for the purpose of being opened and examined. The proceedings here were quite ordinary for this service. There was a fair but by no means over-inquisitive or vexatious examination, everything being conducted with apparent efficiency and despatch. But here, again, there were no questions asked touching upon the information required by the United States returns. Some five or six of the passengers had luggage for which entries were made, the forms for which were filled up with sufficient promptness, but here again I could not discover that any questions were asked such as were required by the immigration tables. At the end of October I again made another personal examination of the proceedings. I took the same careful note, and found precisely the same practice in every particular. There were no questions asked, and the detailed published information, to which I shall again refer, could not, by any possibility, have been obtained without. In fact, to obtain such information the necessary proceedings must have been plain to every passenger, especially in an emigrant car, not only because he must necessarily himself have been subjected to them, but he must also have been aware of the questions put to the passengers around him.

In order to make myself still more sure as to what takes place when entries are passed in the Customs examining shed, I procured, with permission, the services of one of the Canadian Customs officers at Point Edward to watch the proceedings for a number of consecutive nights, and I append his report to mine, marked F, which entirely coincides with the observations I personally made. The passenger's or immigrant's name is taken and the value of his effects, but he is asked nothing with regard to his age, or calling, or number of his family, or his destination, and there is nothing on the printed form of entry, a copy of which I have in my possession, which calls for any further information.

I have to acknowledge that when at Sarnia, I obtained from Mr. G. N. Matheson, the Canadian Collector of Customs at that point, much intelligent and experienced

assistance, which enabled me to apply some tests for my more perfect satisfaction ; and I have since received from him two statements, which I append hereto, marked "G" and "H" respectively. One, a statutory declaration made before Mr. John Cowan, a Commissioner in the town of Sarnia, of Mr. C. H. Irwin, who, as he states in such declaration, was baggage master for the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Fort Gratiot for nearly ten years, and did during the latter part of that time, at the request of the Deputy Collector in charge there, make up the emigrant report for him. Further, Mr. Irwin states he was subsequently United States Deputy Collector of Customs at Fort Gratiot, for about eight years. He declares that there was never even any pretence of asking any questions nor making any registration, nor any attempt made to count the number of emigrants or passengers. That the figures put down were simply and purely fictitious. That the information required was simply written in the schedules. That on one occasion his report was sent back to him, with instructions to put in more females and children, which he was told to "manufacture." The other declaratory statement "H" made before Mr. G. N. Matheson, the Collector, I give without the name, a request being made that this should not be published. Full permission was, however, given to me to make any use I thought best of the statement, without the name. The signature of Mr. Matheson to the declaration is sufficient guarantee of the *bona fide* nature of the statement, and that the person who made it was what he declared himself to be.

This declaration contains the statement: that "Charles Irwin and myself got up those returns entirely by guess work, and copying off the old returns, and before my time he helped Crawford and others of my predecessors to get them up. The idea was to make the immigration look as big as we could. I know myself of large crowds of men going to the lumber woods in the fall being taken as immigrants, although we knew perfectly well they would all go back to Canada in the spring."

And further this declaration says: That "in getting up the returns, the way we got at the occupation of the immigrants was this. We took so many thousand persons called so many carpenters, so many blacksmiths, so many painters, &c., so many doctors, so many lawyers, so many preachers, &c., and the balance we called farmers; in fact, the whole thing from beginning to end was nothing but guess-work."

Without stopping to attempt to qualify these extraordinary proceedings, or to ask if it is possible or credible that such things could be done, for the purpose of publishing by the Government of the United States large and circumstantial accounts of emigration from Canada into that country, it is my duty further to state, that these statutory declarations do not differ in their nature, and scarcely in their detail, from the facts which have before been published. I stated in my report of 1880, that on the afternoon of November 21st of that year, I had an interview with Mr. Stephen Avery, a United States Custom-House officer, in the office of Mr. Marcus Young, a Land and Immigration Agent, at Port Huron. Mr. Avery was at that time engaged in making up these immigration statistics for the Collector of Customs at that port. The

interview was in the presence of Mr. Young, who is therefore an available witness of the proceedings and conversation. The statements of Mr. Avery, thus witnessed and written down, contain the following information :

"That he was the officer to whom was confided the duty of making up these statistics. That there are certain forms furnished by the United States Government (a copy of the headings of one of these is given below), the whole of the details of which could not be filled up from answers given by immigrants to questions while the train is crossing between the points above mentioned. *That the questions were not asked, because it would be an impossibility to ask them and record the answers within the time afforded.* That 20 men could not do this on some days. That it was a fact that within two years past much greater care had been bestowed upon these statistics than previously. That previously to the two years stated they had just been jumped at, the figures being simply written in. That when he looked into the door of a car he saw at a glance what it contained, and the numbers it contained ; and that he could tell whether the passengers were immigrants or not. That he made up his figures after he had done examining the train. * * * * *

That the great bulk of all the immigrants came by the Grand Trunk Railway, very few comparatively coming by the Great Western branch to Sarnia, or crossing by teams at the ferry. *That he could not ask the questions required by the Government, but had to arrive at the information as best he could.* That he did not think that he had taken all the immigrants by 10 per cent., but sometimes the figures he had put down seemed too large, and he had to 'scale them down.' That he had serious doubts as to the genuineness of many of the tickets for St. Boniface, as he had very little faith in the talk of Manitoba immigration."

This unquestioned, because unquestionable, statement, has been thrice published, once in a Report for 1880, again in 1881, and again in 1882; and when it is considered that the information which it was Mr. Avery's duty to furnish to the Port Huron Customs Collector, was required in the minute detail called for by the sub-joined statement of headings, taken from the United States official tables, it is plain that that which he furnished, by the methods which he described, must have been of the exact texture and value of that referred to in the statutory declarations, annexed to this Report :—

1. "Country or island of last permanent residence or citizenship.
2. "Country of intended residence.
3. "Occupation.
4. "Under fifteen years of age—male, female ; total.
5. "Fifteen and over forty years of age—male, female ; total.
6. "Forty years of age and under—male, female ; total.
7. "Total—male, female ; total.
- a. "Foreign born citizens of the United States returning from abroad are to be designated citizens of the United States, and entered only in the table headed "passengers not immigrants."
- "Passengers who died on the passage are not to be included in this table."

It is to be remarked that the information under these several headings, down to the most minute details of units, is officially published by Mr. Nimmo, under the authority of the Treasury Department of the United States, in the Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation. He gives the

professional occupations at three periods of life that is under fifteen years—between fifteen and forty—and forty and upwards; also skilled occupations at these several ages; “miscellaneous” occupations; and “without occupations.” He gives the “nationalities” of the so called immigrants in the same minute detail; and, also, with the same detail of ages and sex at the same three periods of life. He professes to give in detail the “country of last residence or citizenship” of all these people; and also a statement of numbers, sex, nationalities, &c., of passengers, not immigrants, to the United States; and all this, not only without a pretence at registration by the process of recording answers to questions—a process absolutely necessary to obtain such information—but even without the pretence of counting; the numbers and all these particulars being simply set down in the official schedules, in the manner described by Mr. Avery, for the reason that it would be an impossibility to ask the questions and record the answers in the time afforded, while the trains are crossing the ferry; that twenty men could not do so on some days; and that while this officer “did not think he had taken all the immigrants by 10 per cent., he sometimes thought ‘the figures he had put down seemed too large, and he had to ‘scale them down.’”

There is, in fact, even a ludicrousness in the details with which some of these reports of occupations and professions of the immigrants are given, having in view the method of their compilation. One finds, as having entered from Quebec and Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—as also shown in a previous Report—long lists of actors, clergymen, dentists, druggists, editors, lawyers, bakers, barbers, blacksmiths, labourers, milliners, tailors, servants, speculators, &c., and people “without occupations,” altogether to the number of 45,393 at Port Huron—the process by which all these details, are obtained and gravely published by the Treasury Department of the United States, being that described by Mr. Avery, and in the statutory declarations before referred to.

The “*scaling down*” process seems to have gone on for the last three years, and perhaps that is not surprising, when it was found that the so-called immigrants had been “scaled up” to much greater numbers than the total of all the passengers going west at Port Huron; perhaps, also, in view of the circumstance that these happy arrangements had been struck by the hard fact of repeated exposures.

I was informed by the Collector of Customs at Detroit, that an investigation had been ordered by an official from Washington, upon the exposures made in my first Report; but the results of the labours of that official, so far as I know, have not been permitted to see the light, and I have never been able to obtain a copy.*

*NOTE.—It has appeared in evidence before the Immigration Committee, subsequent to the printing of this Report, that Gen. Hartsuff, the Collector of Customs at Port Huron, who has been appointed for about one year, in the place of Mr. J. P. Sanborn, has given information to a reporter of a Port Huron newspaper, to the effect that he has no officers to put on duty at the crossing to collect these statistics, but that he does for two weeks in each three months, place an officer on the trains with a memorandum book, and strict instructions to take an exact record of the immigrants. (But can one officer do this while the train is crossing?) The avowed object of the proceeding is to obtain a two weeks' standard to “scale” by! General Hartsuff gives it to be understood, moreover, that this care has only been taken during his administration. Before that time, then, during Mr. J. P. Sanborn's, it was the deluge.

The newspapers stated that Mr. Nimmo had made a report, in 1883, in reply to me. I did, therefore, two or three times, apply to him by letter for a copy, but without obtaining any satisfaction. One of the newspaper references to this report of Mr. Nimmo, with a summary of its contents, I subjoin (see Exhibit I), with a few notes in answer to the allegations published on his authority. These alter nothing, but on the contrary an examination of them rather tends to confirm the criticisms upon these annually published fabrications.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOWE,

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT A.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

STATEMENT of East-bound Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from Western to Eastern States.

Leaving at	Entering Canada at						Total.
	Sarnia.			Windsor.			
	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	
Sherbrooke	10	4	14	4	4	8	22
Coaticooke	1,305	779	2,084	1,177	268	1,445	3,529
Sutton	139	217	356	15	20	35	391
St. Johns	1,775	1,613	3,388	424	463	887	4,275
Prescott	632	352	984	363	191	554	1,538
Suspension Bridge	6,001	4,676	10,677	27,856	15,807	43,663	54,340
	9,862	7,641	17,503	29,839	16,753	46,592	64,095

STATEMENT of West-bound Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from Eastern to Western States.

Entering at	Leaving Canada at						Total.
	Sarnia.			Windsor.			
	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	
Sherbrooke	186	43	229	13	4	17	246
Coaticooke	2,129	1,992	4,121	984	190	1,174	5,295
Sutton	426	266	692	9	27	36	728
St. Johns	3,774	5,468	9,242	1,070	693	1,763	11,005
Prescott	1,133	1,022	2,155	999	249	1,248	3,403
Suspension Bridge	12,256	16,523	28,779	38,363	30,233	68,596	97,375
	19,904	25,314	45,218	41,438	31,396	72,834	118,052

a. Includes 39,729 European passengers

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT B.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

THROUGH PASSENGER STATISTICS.

PASSENGERS from United States to Canada.

Entering at	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883.	Total.
Sherbrooke	2,202	2,099	4,301
Coaticooke	8,053	6,312	14,365
St. Johns	31,010	18,203	49,213
Prescott	374	346	720
Port Hope	198	51	249
Toronto	1,443	609	2,052
Suspension Bridge	28,011½	29,267½	57,279
Sarnia	18,948	12,607	31,555
Windsor	18,629	15,799	34,428
	103,868½	85,293½	a 194,162

PASSENGERS from Canada to United States.

Leaving at	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883.	Total.
Sherbrooke	2,228	3,174	5,402
Coaticooke	9,715	6,140	15,855
St. Johns	31,576	18,563	50,139
Province Line	110	169	279
Prescott	370	408	778
Port Hope	69	13	82
Suspension Bridge	27,820	24,639	52,459
Sarnia	27,325	20,518	47,843
Windsor	15,756	13,663	29,422
	114,969	87,290	b 202,259

a. Includes 1,535 European passengers.

b. Includes 14,324 European passengers.

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

PASSENGERS from United States to Manitoba, all-rail, through Canada.

Entering Canada at	Leaving Canada at						Total.
	Sarnia.			Windsor.			
	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	Half-year ending Dec., 1882	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	
Coaticooke.....	10	48	58	19	8	27	85
St. Johns.....	12	215	227	62	1	63	290
Prescott.....	11	5	16	1	1	2	18
Suspension Bridge	37	51	88	16	26	42	130
	70	319	389	93	36	134	523

PASSENGERS from Manitoba to United States, all-rail, through Canada.

Leaving Canada at	Entering Canada at						Total.
	Sarnia.			Windsor.			
	Half-year ending Dec., 1882	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	
Coaticooke.....	7	21	28	3	.....	3	31
St. Johns.....	20	26	46	10	7	17	63
Prescott.....	3	1	4	.....	1	1	5
Suspension Bridge	9	17	26	39	78	117	143
	39	65	104	52	86	138	242

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

EXHIBIT D.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,

PASSENGERS from Eastern Provinces of Canada to Manitoba, all-rail, *via* United States,

Leaving Canada at						Total,
Sarnia.			Windsor.			
Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883.	Total.	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883	Total.	
4,137	8,253	12,390	2,107	2,331	4,438	16,823

PASSENGERS from Manitoba to Canada, all-rail, *via* United States.

Entering Canada at						Total.
Sarnia.			Windsor.			
Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883.	Total.	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883.	Total.	
1,477	1,906	3,383	1,586	2,048	3,634	7,017

STATEMENT of East-bound Tourist Passengers passing through the Dominion, *en route* from West to East.

Entering Canada at Toronto and Leaving at	Half-year ending Dec., 1882.	Half-year ending June, 1883.	Total.
herbrooke.....	80	.....	80
oaticooke.....	289	29	318
t. John's.....	1,457	357	1,814
utton.....	1	5	6
rescott.....	32	.....	32
	1,859	391	2,250

T. B. HAWSON,
Traffic Auditor.

(Copy.)

EXHIBIT E.
LETTER OF EXPLANATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
OFFICE OF TRAFFIC AUDITOR,
MONTREAL, 25th February, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your favor of 22nd inst., of the 14,324 European passengers arriving at Quebec and Halifax, 9,066 left Canada at Sarnia, the remainder leaving at other frontier ports. The greater number (1,146) of the 1,535 passengers from Europe, *via* the United States to Canada, entered at Suspension Bridge.

Yours truly,

T. B. HAWSON.
Traffic Auditor,

J. LOWE, Esq.,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

EXHIBIT F.
REPORT OF A CUSTOM'S OFFICER.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
POINT EDWARD 23rd November, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—With respect to yours of the 2nd, I beg to report that I have given the matter very careful attention. I have been in the baggage room during the time the United States Officers were examining baggage, for ten nights, and am quite certain that I was able to note every instance where there was an entry.

I find that there were forty-seven entries for the ten nights. The quantity of baggage was from fifty pieces some nights, to 100 pieces other times.

The mode of procedure was for the officer to take a memo. of the value of the goods and name of the party, and charge 70 cents. No other questions of any kind are asked. So that in the case of a settler's entry, they have no statistics to show that there were more than one in a family. There has been, until the last four days, a morning train crossing from here, and I have ascertained from one of the American officers that there are not as many settlers by that train as by the evening one.

You will readily understand that United States Customs have no means whatever of ascertaining the numbers in family, destination or occupation, as the *only two questions* asked are names and valuation of goods. I noticed that they took entries from passengers who had two or three old blankets and a quilt or two, when in similar cases we paid no attention to such small lots of household goods.

No doubt when you quoted 90 cents in your report as the fee charged, you were correct, as this charge is regulated by the Treasury Department, and has varied from 60 cents to \$1.20.

I am, dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
J. C. COLLIER,
Officer of Customs.

JOHN LOWE, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

EXHIBIT G.

STATUTORY DECLARATION OF C. H. IRWIN.

(Copy.)

I, Charles Harrison Irwin, of the City of Port Huron, in the County of Huron in the State of Michigan, gentleman, do solemnly declare that:—

1. The statement of facts set forth and contained in the hereunto annexed paper writing marked "A" and signed by me, is true and correct.

2. The statement of facts set forth in the paper writing hereunto prefixed, marked "B," and signed by me, is also true and correct.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Declared before me, at the Town of Sarnia, }
in the County of Lambton, this seventh }
day of November, A.D., 1883. }

C. H. IRWIN.

JOHN COWAN,
A Commissioner.

(Copy.)

"B"

PORT HURON, 5th November, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—As you request me to give you a full account of the manner in which I used to make up the Emigrant Reports for the port of Port Huron, I will try and explain, as well as I can, how it was done.

I was baggage-master for the Grand Trunk Railway, at Fort Gratiot, for nearly ten years, and during the latter part of that time I, at the request of the Deputy Collector in charge at Fort Gratiot, made up the Emigrant Report for him.

I was then appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at Fort Gratiot, which position I held for eight years, and during the whole of that period I made up all and every report of immigrants arriving by the Grand Trunk Railway.

You ask what method I used and what data I had to go upon, in making up the immigrant report.

I answer, none; it was simply arrived at by taking the four quarters of the year and allowing more for the summer, spring and fall quarters, than for the winter, as the ocean steamers could not land at Quebec or Montreal during the winter.

In reply to your query as to whether any attempt or pretence was made of counting the number of emigrants or passengers, I would say that I never, during my term of office, saw or heard of anything of the kind being done.

C. H. IRWIN.

G. N. MATHESON, Esq.,
Collector.

(Copy.)

"A"

I was told to estimate what I thought was the number of emigrants that arrived from all trains, &c., for the quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th October, and 31st December, as each ensuing quarter came round, and was given to understand

that an increase in each quarter corresponding with the quarter of the preceding year was required to be shown.

On one occasion, my Report was sent back to me with instructions to put in more females and children. I asked jokingly where I was to get them, and I was told to manufacture them. In fact the whole matter was treated as a joke. Some one would say to me "Where do you get your facts in the case," and I would reply that "Figures were facts and couldn't lie."

I attach a copy of the report such as I used to send to the Custom house at Port Huron, where it was compiled with the reports from the other ports in the District. Of course, you will understand that the figures in the copy are fictitious as an example.

The foregoing is a perfectly true statement, and comprises the whole and the only method by which the emigrant statistics were collected at this port.

If I have omitted any information you may require, let me know, and I will be glad to oblige you by giving it, if it lays in my power.

Yours truly,

C. H. IRWIN.

(Copy.)

Report of Emigrants entered at the port of Port Huron for three months ending 30th June, 1883.

FROM.

Germany	2,672	Russia	510
Norway	2,716	Italy	180
Sweden	1,940	France	390
England	1,612	Spain	150
Ireland	1,027	Portugal	108
Scotland	439	Ontario	2,950
Denmark	960	Quebec	4,089
Nova Scotia		1,725	

GOING TO.

Michigan	2,512	Wisconsin	2,245
Iowa	2,830	Kansas	2,440
Illinois	3,575	California	1,710
Nebraska	1,890	Dakota	1,230
Indiana	715	Colorado	1,785
Ohio	630	Minnesota	890

Males	12,760
Females	9,728

Total..... 22,488

MEMO.—The above is a rough specimen of how emigration reports were sent in by me to the Custom House, Port Huron, and I may add that the above figures, made by guess, are just as reliable as those sent in the above mentioned reports.

C. H. IRWIN.

EXHIBIT H.

DECLARATION BEFORE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, SARNIA.

(Copy).

I of the City of Port Huron, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, do make the following statement, solemnly declaring the same to be absolutely true in every particular.

I occupied the position of Deputy Collector in the United States Customs for a period of about six years, during which time I was stationed at the Grand Trunk Ferry at Fort Gratiot; among my duties was that of preparing the quarterly statement of immigrants entering the country at Fort Gratiot *via* the Grand Trunk Railway. The method in which the statement was compiled was as follows, viz.: As regards foreign immigration the agent or interpreter accompanying the people from Quebec or Montreal, gave us simply the number of souls by his train, distinguishing their nationality, so many Swedes, so many Norwegians, so many Germans, &c., &c. I took his statement and formed an estimate of their ages, sex, trades or professions, and filled those items in the return to the head office at Port Huron. With regard to the immigrants from Canada, the statement was got up from a guess at the probable number of passengers on the different trains; we would average say six cars to a train, and 60 people to a car, and call half of the whole lot immigrants. At certain seasons of the year when travel was light, the average would of course not be put so high, but the whole thing all through was nothing but guess work. We never pretended to make a count of the passengers, to know whether they were immigrants or not. In fact it was impossible, as we had neither time or men enough to do such a thing. Charles Irwin and myself got up those returns entirely by guess work, and copying off the old returns, and before my time he helped Crawford and others of my predecessors to get them up. The idea was to make the immigration to look as big as we could. I know myself of large crowds of men going to the lumber woods in the fall who were taken as immigrants, although we knew perfectly well they would all go back to Canada in the spring. In getting up the returns, the way we got at the occupations of the immigrants was this: We took so many thousand persons,—we called so many of them carpenters, so many blacksmiths, so many painters, &c., so many doctors, so many lawyers, so many preachers, &c., and the balance we called farmers. In fact, the whole thing from beginning to end was nothing but guess work.

(Signed)

Declared before me at Sarnia, this }
18th day of December, 1883. }

GEORGE N. MATHESON,
Collector of Customs,

EXHIBIT I.

EXODUS FIGURES.

(From the *Toronto Globe*, 26th July, 1883.)

"The dispute as to the number of persons who have left Canada to settle in the United States has been revived. In March last, Sir A. T. Galt made, in London, a statement on this subject, based upon that prepared by Mr. Lowe, for the Department of Agriculture. The United States officials reported that in the year ending June 2nd, 1881, the number of persons who entered the United States as settlers

through the district of Port Huron was 92,973. Mr. Lowe ascertained, as he supposed, the entire number of passengers who travelled by railroad to the United States through that district, and the number who went to settle in that country was, he concluded, only 4,255. Consul-General Merritt drew the attention of his Government to the statement made by Sir A. T. Galt. Mr. Nimmo, of the United States Bureau of Statistics (1) has published a reply in which he argues that there is no reason to doubt the truthfulness and intelligence of the officers at Port Huron, as they can have no motive for misrepresentation. (2) It is their duty to question every emigrant as to the country in which he last resided, and it is to be presumed that the officers discharge their duty. He questions, also, the sufficiency of the means taken by Mr. Lowe to ascertain the numbers. A telegraphic summary of Mr. Nimmo's report, says:—

“He (Mr. Lowe) bases his challenge of our statistical reports on the number of west-bound passenger tickets said to have been sold over the Grand Trunk road. (3) Mr. Nimmo replies that children under five years are carried free, and between five and fourteen years are carried on half-fare tickets, but of course in the statistical tables they each count one. (4) Mr. Nimmo has not the car figures for 1881—the year Mr. Galt refers to—but a charge like Mr. Galt's was made previously by Mr. Lowe, Canadian Secretary of Agriculture, regarding the year 1880. (5) The number of Grand Trunk railroad passenger coaches which passed the St. Clair River at Port Huron that year was 5,224. Mr. Lowe said that 53,627 passengers were carried west that year, but this would allow only 10.26 persons to the car. Mr. Nimmo is satisfied that 40 persons to the car is not an exaggerated estimate, and on this basis there were carried west 208,900 passengers.

“Attention is called to the fact that neither Mr. Galt nor Mr. Lowe has presented any (6) statement from an officer or agent of the Grand Trunk, over his own name, to the effect that the number of tickets sold indicated the number of emigrants. (7) Furthermore, the increased number of citizens of the United States of Canadian birth, which the Census of 1880 shows, as compared with the Census of 1870, corroborated the report of the Statistical Bureau. Additional corroboration is afforded by the number of entries of household effects and tools of trade made by immigrants. Mr. Lowe said that the total net immigration at Port Huron, in 1881-82, was only 2,422. (8) Collector Hartsuff says that the records of his office show that during that year there were 4,861 entries of household effects and tools of trade made by immigrants, and, as these in nearly all cases represent families of an average of five persons, these entries show an immigration from Canada of 24,305 persons. But the fact is that comparatively few emigrants make any entry of this character. (9) Neither Galt nor Lowe has ever presented the result of an actual count made by the Canadian officials at Port Huron, with which the count made by the American officers can be compared.”

(Notes on Mr. Nimmo's Statements, as above given.)

1. Nobody ever spoke of the “motives” of the Port Huron officers to misrepresent. The question is simply of facts.

2. It may be their “duty” to question every immigrant, but the proof is indubitable that nothing of this kind is done.

3. Adding children would increase the figures, but not very materially affect the differences or remainders, as shown. In a regular emigrant ship arriving at Quebec or New York, it is found that one-third has to be added to the adults to account for the total numbers, including children, and on a purely immigrant train, the same rule would prevail. But not by any means on the ordinary passenger trains. This exception of Mr. Nimmo's very slightly affects the main argument.

4. The car figures were published in the Report of 1880, and only not given in that of 1881 because the argument based upon them was considered to be mere superfluous. Emigrants do not generally travel in Pullman or first-class cars. A careful examination of the car service establishes the probabilities against the Port Huron

Collector's pretensions, as shown in the Report of 1880. But it seems almost idle to argue on probabilities when an exact and authentic record of the numbers of passengers can be given, decisively settling the question.

5. The answer to the statement under this number is practically given in the preceding note. The car service of the Grand Trunk was fully stated in the Report for the year to which Mr. Nimmo refers, and the figures of the passengers were given in a letter from Mr. Hickson, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, the original of which was submitted to the Immigration Committee.

6. The figures furnished every year in these Reports were given under the signature of the General Manager, or the Traffic Auditor of the Grand Trunk Company. The original statements and papers and signatures were uniformly submitted to the Committee; and, certainly no statement "to the effect that the number of tickets sold indicated the number of immigrants," could ever have been made by anybody. The greater number of all the tickets sold are to ordinary passengers, not to emigrants.

7. The exact number of Canadian "nativities," given State by State, as they appeared in the United States Census of 1880, are given in Mr. Lowe's Report for 1882, which Mr. Nimmo had in his hands when he authorized the statement here referred to, and however large may be the total fact of the Canadian emigration, as shown by that Census, the impossibility is also shown, by that method, of the claim set up for the emigration at Port Huron.

8. There is nothing to show that the entries of settlers effects, as stated by Mr. Nimmo, have special reference to emigrants from Canada. There is nothing to show that they do not refer to the immigrants who entered at Quebec or Halifax, and passed up on the ordinary Grand Trunk trains. The actual form of entry used establishes nothing as to where the settler came from. If these entries referred to simply emigrant trains, such as those mentioned in a preceding note, the average of a family might fairly be taken to be five, as stated by Mr. Nimmo. But it is known that single men, such as those who go to the lumber woods of Michigan, to return, are very frequently called upon to make entries of their effects. Nothing, therefore, is proved by this statement; and the net immigration into the United States at any given point cannot be greater than the ascertained difference between the ins and the outs.

9. The statement under this figure is an error, as in the Report for 1881, the result of an actual count by a competent officer sent by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. G. R. Kingsmill, and for a sufficient length of time to test and establish the accuracy of the criticism upon the Port Huron Collector of Customs' claims, and also to establish the impossibility of these, was published, and a copy sent to Mr. Nimmo.

J. L.

(An Associated Press despatch published generally by the newspapers in the United States and Canada.)

"WASHINGTON, 29th February, 1884.

"The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics pronounces Mr. Lowe's testimony before the Canadian Parliament Committee, that the emigration statistics from Canada to the States are manufactured, as (1) false and scandalous. He says Mr. Lowe has put forth similar outrageous statements every year for the last four years, and the Collectors of Customs along the frontier have, time and again, proved them to be (2) malicious falsehoods."

(Notes on the above statements authorized by Mr. Nimmo.)

1. The statement in this telegram is simply given as exhibiting the method of reply to specific criticisms. One cannot, of course, meet a method of this kind with any argument. It may be gratifying to the feelings to exhibit one's critic in all the

newspapers of the United States and Canada as a fabricator of slander and falsehood ; but an attempt, at least, to meet the specific facts alleged, would have been something having far more claims to one's respect.

2. If the Collectors of Customs along the frontier "have time and again proved" these reports to be "malicious falsehoods," it would have been more to the purpose to have let one see the proofs than to publish broadcast in the press of two countries simple and gross abuse.

J. L.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

IMMIGRATION.

No. 1.	Report of Immigration Agent, Quebec.....	L. Stafford.
2.	do do Montreal.....	J. J. Daley.
3.	do do Ottawa.....	W. J. Wills.
4.	do do Kingston.....	R. Macpherson.
5.	do do Toronto.....	J. A. Donaldson.
6.	do do Hamilton	John Smith.
7.	do do London.....	A. G. Smyth.
8.	do do Halifax.....	E. Clay.
9.	do do St. John.....	S. Gardner.
10.	do do Winnipeg.....	W. C. B. Grahame.
11.	do do Brandon.....	Thos. Bennett.
12.	do do Emerson	J. E. Tétu.
12½.	do do Qu'Appelle	A. J. Baker.
13.	do do Duluth.....	J. M. McGovern.
14.	do Travelling Immigration Agent.....	John Sumner.
15.	do do do	A. O. Kellam.
16.	do on Manitoba Colonization.....	C. Lalime.
17.	do of Icelandic Agent.....	John Taylor.
18.	do Special Richmond Agent	J. H. Dyson.
19.	do Prescott Agent.....	A. S. Gerald.
20.	do British Columbia Immigration Agent.....	John Jessop.
21.	do Special Agent in charge of Irish Immigrants.....	J. Hoolahan.
22.	do on Emigration from the United Kingdom and Europe :	
	HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.....	Sir C. TUPPER.
	Including Report of Government Agent, Liverpool.....	John Dyke.
	do do Belfast.....	C. Foy.
	do do Dublin.....	T. Connolly.
	do do Bristol.....	J. W. Down.
	do do Glasgow.....	T. Grahame.
23.	do of Ocean Mail Officer.....	F. H. Mickleburgh.
24.	do do	F. P. Bent.
25.	do do	J. Ferguson.
26.	do British Mail Officer.....	A. Walmsley.
27.	do Ocean Mail Officer.....	S. T. Green.
28.	do do	J. O'Hara.
29.	do do	C. H. E. Tilstone.
30.	do do	W. F. Bowes.

QUARANTINE.

31.	do on Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	F. Montizambert, M.D.
32.	do of Inspecting Physician, Port of Quebec.....	A. Rowand, M.D.
33.	do on Halifax Quarantine.....	W. N. Wickwire, M.D.
34.	do St. John (N.B.) Quarantine.....	W. S. Harding, M.D.
35.	do Pictou (N.S.) do	H. Kirkwood, M.D.

No. 36.	Report of	Charlottetown (P.E.I) Quarantine.....	W. H. Hobkirk, M.D.
37.	do	Inspecting Physician, Tracadie Lazaretto.....	A. C. Smith, M.D.
38.	do on	Halifax Cattle Quarantine.....	A. McFatridge.
39.	do	St. John (N.B) do	R. Bunting, V.S.
40.	do	The Export Cattle Trade.....	D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.
41.	do	Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine.....	do do
42.	do	Ontario Cattle do	A. Smith, V.S.
43.	do	Alleged Disease amongst Canadian Cattle.....	Sir C. Tupper.
44.	do	Shipments of Live Stock.....	L Slater, V.S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45.	do	on Mattawa and Nipissing Districts for settlement.....	M. W. Kirwan.
46.	do	of Welsh Delegates on their visit to Canada.....	W. J. Williams and J. Owen.
47.	do	on Bow River District.....	Alex. Begg.
48.	do	of German Delegate.....	Dr. Spielberg.

EXHIBITION.

49.	do	on Manitoba Products at St. John, N.B., and Boston, U.S., Exhibitions	W. C. B. Grahame and W. C. Clarke.
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APPENDIX No. I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. L. STAFFORD.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENT,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith, my Report for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1883.

The total arrivals at the Port of Quebec, in 1883, were :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Add births at sea.....	3,937	42,038 9	45,975 9
Deduct deaths at sea.....	3,937 1	42,047 17	45,984 18
	3,936	42,030	45,966

The arrivals, compared with those of 1882, show an increase of 1,116 souls.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRIVALS, 1882 AND 1883.

Where From.	1882.		1883.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	3,802	29,848	3,629	25,374	.....	4,647
Ireland	72	5,920	93	10,545	4,646	.....
Scotland.....	211	4,265	212	5,248	984	.....
Total from United Kingdom.....	4,085	40,033	3,934	41,167	5,630	4,647
Belgium .....	.....	.....	2	15	17	.....
Via United States, &c.....	.....	732	.....	818	116	.....
	4,085	40,765	3,936	42,030	5,763	4,647
Cabin.....	.....	4,085	.....	3,936	4,647	.....
Grand total.....	.....	44,850	.....	45,966	1,116	.....

Showing an increase of 983 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 133 *via* United States, odd ships, &c.

The total number of steamships which arrived with passengers was 142.

The average passage of the Allan Line was : Mail steamers from Liverpool, 9½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days; Glasgow steamers from Glasgow, 12 days; from Ireland, 11 days; Dominion Line from Liverpool, 11½ days; from Belfast, 10½ days; Beaver Line from Liverpool, 11 days; from Ireland, 10 days.

Temperley's London Line, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ days; Ross London Line, 14 days; Bristol Line from Bristol, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ days; White Cross Line from Antwerp, 17 days.

THE number of Cabin and Steerage by each Line of Vessels was as follows:—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Allan Line Mail steamers.....	2,535	17,451	19,986
do Glasgow steamers from Glasgow.....	212	5,248	5,460
do do Liverpool.....	45	1,510	1,555
do do Londonderry.....		922	922
do do Queenstown.....		904	904
do do Galway.....		1,400	1,400
do do Black Sod Bay.....		918	918
do do Glinn.....		245	245
do do Foynes.....		167	167
Dominion Line from Liverpool.....	678	6,235	6,913
do Belfast.....	52	1,066	1,118
Beaver Line from Liverpool.....	220	1,858	2,078
do Galway.....		667	667
do Queenstown.....	10	663	673
do Blackwater.....		623	623
Temperley's London Line.....	71	277	348
Ross London Line.....	50	445	495
Bristol Line from Bristol.....	61	568	629
White Cross Line from Antwerp.....	2	15	17
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....		848	848
	3,936	42,030	45,966

THE Nationalities of the Passengers brought out by each line were as follows:—

Line.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Russians.	Swiss.	Icelanders.	Total.
Allan Line—Mail steamers from										
Liverpool and Londonderry.....	13,152	3,626		549	2,390	213	34	22		19,516
Glasgow steamers from Glasgow.....			3,948	99					1,413	5,360
do Liverpool.....	885	111		196	363					1,455
do Londonderry.....		922								922
do Queenstown.....		904								904
do Galway.....		1,400								1,400
do Black Sod Bay.....		918								918
do Glinn.....		245								245
do Foynes.....		167								167
Dominion Line.....	4,437	1,378		382	1,792	37	5			8,031
Beaver Line.....	1,445	2,251		154	184	7				4,881
Temperley's London Line.....	348									348
Ross London Line.....	495									495
Bristol Line, Bristol.....	629									629
White Cross Line, Antwerp.....						17				17
Via United States, &c.....	506	173	32	54	34	32	17			858
Total.....	21,897	12,095	3,980	1,434	4,763	306	56	22	1,413	45,966

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1883, compared with those of 1882, were as follow :—

	1882.	1883.
English	20,881	21,897
Irish	8,195	12,095
Scotch	4,617	3,980
Germans.....	1,024	1,434
Scandinavians	8,279	4,763
French and Belgians	50	306
Icelanders	129	1,413
Russians	270	56
Russians (Jews).....	1,375	.....
Austrians	30	.....
Swiss .....	.....	22
	<hr/> 44,850	<hr/> 45,966

The number of single men arrived was 15,151.

The number of single women arrived was 5,899.

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1882 and 1883.

The trades and callings of the male steerage passengers, as per passenger lists, were as follows :—

Farmers	3,295
Farm labourers and labourers.	14,253
Mechanics	1,872
Clerks, &c.	29
	<hr/> 19,449

Table No. 3 gives the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from 1829 to 1883 inclusive, showing a total of 1,556,896, or a yearly average of 23,307.

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted to emigrate by various societies during, the year 1883 :—

Date.	Vessel.	By Whom Sent.	Sexes.		Children.	Infants.	Total.
			Males.	Females.			
April 25	Sarmatian	Miss Macpherson	35	.....	30	.....	65
do 28	Prussian	Miss Bilborough	25	3	74	.....	102
May 8	Circassian	Mrs. Birt .....	.....	1	6	.....	7
do 14	Polynesian	Earl of Shaftesbury	35	.....	.....	.....	35
do 21	Peruvian	Catholic Protective Society, LixerpooL ...	3	.....	60	2	65
do 28	Sarmatian	Miss Macpherson	26	3	23	.....	52
do 29	Toronto	Dr. Stephenson's Home, London	24	.....	18	.....	42
June 10	Sardinian	Mrs. Birt	6	23	53	15	97
do 10	do	Cardinal Manning	19	4	10	1	34
do 10	do	Miss Rye .....	.....	21	88	.....	109
do 18	Circassian	Mr. Middlemore, Birmingham	8	5	107	5	125
do 18	do	Miss Macpherson	4	22	35	4	65
do 19	Buenos Ayrean..	Miss Bilborough	2	5	66	14	87
do 25	Polynesian	Dr. Barnardo, London.	1	39	61	.....	101
July 21	Sardinian	do	2	13	55	2	72
do 24	Somerset	Miss Macpherson .....	.....	1	11	3	15
do 29	Circassian	Mrs. Birt	1	.....	3	.....	4
Sept. 1	Sardinian	Cardinal Manning	21	4	2	1	28
Sept. 17	Polynesian	Catholic Protective Society, Liverpool....	1	3	30	1	35
do 23	Dominion	Preston Board of Guardians, Catholic children .....	.....	1	27	.....	28
do 29	Parisian	Miss Rye	1	11	38	.....	50
			214	159	797	48	1,218

By various Irish Unions and Mr. Tuke's Fund, during the Season.

Unions.	Sexes.		Children.	Infants.	Total.					
	Males.	Females.								
Ballina.....	16	20	6	9	51					
Ballinasloe.....	22	32	13	10	77					
Ballyshannon.....	12	9	17	5	43					
Ballyvaughan.....	28	18	19	10	75					
Boyle.....	23	32	34	14	103					
Carrick on Shannon.....	34	28	28	23	113					
Castlereagh.....	65	54	43	30	192					
Claremorris.....	1	2			3					
Donegal.....	4	2	3		9					
Dromore West.....	13	10	5	5	33					
Dunfanaghy.....	4	3	5	5	17					
Ennis.....	57	42	42	30	171					
Galway.....	115	122	77	67	381					
Glennamaddy.....	5	4	1		10					
Glenties.....	2	6		4	12					
Glinn.....	76	58	67	39	240					
Gort.....	16	24	21	5	66					
Kenmare.....	78	74	66	31	249					
Killala.....	7	11	8	1	27					
Killarney.....	60	49	35	17	161					
Letterkenny.....	19	16	12	12	59					
Laughrea.....	19	15	20	12	66					
Manor Hamilton.....	7	8	14	9	38					
Mohill.....	51	42	36	21	150					
Roscommon.....	24	13	6	14	57					
Sligo.....	78	74	71	45	268					
South Dublin.....	40	40			80					
Swinford.....	24	26	16	7	73					
Stranorlar.....	2	1	1		4					
Tralee.....	108	104	72	51	335					
Tuam.....	44	51	40	34	169					
Tubbercurry.....	1	1			2					
Mr. Tuke's Fund.....	668	599	338	202	1,807					
Total from Irish Unions, &c....	1,723	1,590	1,116	712	5,141	1,723	1,590	1,116	712	5,141
						1,937	1,749	1,913	760	6,359

A sum equal to about one pound sterling per adult was remitted out for the Irish assisted emigrants, and paid to them on landing. They were distributed as follows:—

	Souls.	Adults.
Quebec City.....	13	11
Eastern Townships.....	152	129
Montreal.....	352	269
Total, Province of Quebec.....	517	409

	Souls.	Adults.
Ottawa City	203	177½
Lancaster	55	37½
Cornwall	14	10
Edwardsburg	5	5
Brockville	56	50
Mallorytown	1	1
Perth	22	19
Renfrew	15	10
Cobden	35	26
Pembroke	36	25
Kingston City	140	111
Brighton	2	2
Cobourg	80	60½
Port Hope	18	18
Newcastle	36	32½
Oshawa	48	36½
Peterboro'	48	33
Lindsay	31	20
Toronto City	2,983	2,189
Hamilton	138	97½
Guelph	23	19½
St. Catharines	26	22
Brantford	10	6½
Thorold	9	6
Niagara	8	5
Woodstock	10	9
Stratford	45	32½
London	22	16
St. Thomas	10	9
Sarnia	3	2½
Dresden	9	4
Chatham	74	49
Belle River	14	7½
Total Province of Ontario	4,229	3,149½
New Brunswick	31	22
Manitoba	208	172½
Total Canada	4,985	3,753
Provided with prepaid passage tickets to United States	156	118
Grand total	5,141	3,871

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 19,339 souls equal to 14,990½ adults, including 1,665 souls, equal to 1,376 adults which arrived here *via* Halifax, during winter season 1882-83 :

	Souls.	Adults.
Males	9,222	9,222
Females	3,900	3,900
Children	3,737	1,868½
Infants	2,480	"
	19,339	14,9 0½

Their nationalities were :—

	Souls.	Adults.
English	10,598	8,249 $\frac{1}{2}$
Irish	6,876	5,519 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scotch.....	760	530 $\frac{1}{2}$
Germans.....	569	428 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scandinavians...	183	166
French and Belgians.....	285	237
Swiss	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russians	27	27
Icelanders.....	29	23
	<hr/> 19,339	<hr/> 14,990 $\frac{1}{2}$

There were forwarded to the following places :—

	Souls.	Adults.
Eastern Townships.....	1,911	1,638
Montreal	3,673	3,251
Ottawa	1,566	1,286
Central District.....	3,332	2,606 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto.....	8,026	5,590 $\frac{1}{2}$
West of Toronto.....	517	361
Manitoba	210	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lower Ports.....	104	83
	<hr/> 19,339	<hr/> 14,990 $\frac{1}{2}$

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, &c., were as follows :—

	Adults.
Eastern Townships	1,665½
Montreal	4,631
Other places in Province of Quebec.....	3

Total, Province of Quebec 6,299½

Ottawa City.....	1,642
Ottawa District.....	855
Kingston City.....	1,081
Kingston District.....	1,889½
Toronto	8,891½
West of Toronto	2,356½

Total, Province of Ontario..... 16,715½

Nova Scotia.....	21
New Brunswick.....	69½
Manitoba.....	3,295½
British Columbia	13
	3,399

26,414

To which may be added ½ for children and infants..... 8,805

Total number of souls remaining in Canada..... 35,219

	Adults.
Eastern States.....	1,540½
Western States	5,711
Total	7,251½

The total expenditure at this Agency, exclusive of transport, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, was as follows :—

Immigration.

Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants....	\$3,325 44
Agency charges.....	2,549 03
Salaries of Staff.....	4,465 00
Repairs, supplies, &c.....	889 04
Pay of Guardians, Lévis sheds.....	1,649 75
Local transport.....	33 83
Total immigration.....	\$12,912 00

Quarantine.

Inspecting Physician's salary.....	\$1,050 00
Medicines, stationery, &c.....	82 25
	1,132 25
Total expenditure at Agency.....	\$14,044 34

The immigrants were landed in a healthy condition and were of the usual classes.

There was a fair demand for mechanics, and navvies, and all who arrived found ready employment.

The opening up of the North-West, and the high wages paid by Railways and Public Works for several years past, has drawn away large numbers of farm hands from their usual occupation. The demand for this class of labour was consequently larger than usual, but the supply was not equal to the demands. Many orders for experienced hands could not be filled, so that farmers in many cases, during the busy season, had to employ ordinary inexperienced immigrants and youths unaccustomed to farm work.

In the older and wealthier farming districts, most of the Irish assisted families found employment and houses to live in. It is to be hoped that in a short time the families of this class at present out of employment at Toronto (a small fraction of the whole), will be at work, and like the English assisted emigrants of 1870 to 1873, become self supporting.

The demand for ploughmen, experienced farm labourers, and female domestic servants being practically unlimited, all of these classes arriving next season are certain to find immediate employment at high wages.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE No. 1.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country, also the number of Vessels arrived, their tonnage and average length of passage, during the Season of 1883.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	No. of Vessels.	Average Number of Days on Passage.	Tonnage.	NUMBER EMBARKED.						BIRTHS.		Total Number of Souls on Board.		DEATHS ON PASSAGE.						
					Cabin Passengers.	Adults.		Children from 1 to 12 years.		Total Steerage.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Adults.	Children			
						M.	F.	M.	F.									M.	F.	M.	F.
England.....	Steamers.....	113	12½	231,961	3,630	12,512	6,323	2,728	2,745	1,072	25,380	2	1	29,013	4	.....	1	4	10	
	Sailing Vessels.....	•	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	Steamers.....	•	.....	.....	93	4,166	3,380	1,374	1,273	352	10,545	.....	.....	10,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland.....	Steamers.....	28	12	58,366	212	2,285	1,436	649	626	254	5,250	4	2	5,468	.....	.....	.....	8	8
	Sailing Vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	Steamers.....	1	17	1,418	2	10	4	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Odd Ships, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	179	58	51	81	848	.....	.....	848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via United States.....	.....	142	.....	291,745	3,937	19,452	11,322	4,810	4,695	1,759	42,038	6	3	45,984	4	.....	1	1	12
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Steamers touching at Irish Ports are included in English Steamers.

TABLE NO. 1.—Concluded.

WHENCE.	CLASS.	DEATHS IN QUARANTINE.						TOTAL DEATHS.	TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.						GRAND TOTAL LANDED AT QUEBEC.			
		Adults.		Children		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.		Infants.	Total Steerage.		Cabin Passen- gers.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.		F.	M.	F.							
England	{ Steamers..... Sailing Vessels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12,509	6,323	2,727	2,744	15,236	9,067	1,071	25,374	3,629	29,003
	
Ireland	{ Steamers..... Sailing Vessels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,166	3,380	1,374	1,273	5,540	4,633	362	10,545	93	10,638
	
Scotland	{ Steamers.... Sailing Vessels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,285	1,436	649	626	2,934	2,062	252	5,248	212	5,460
	
Belgium	Steamers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	1	.....	11	4	.....	15	2	17
Via United States.....	Odd Ships, &c.	479	179	58	51	537	230	81	848	848
Total	18	19,449	11,322	4,809	4,694	24,288	16,016	1,756	42,030	3,936	45,966

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CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

Males.....	2,250
Females.....	1,299
Children.....	387
Total.....	3,936

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1883.

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

TABLE No. 2.—STATEMENT of the number of immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons of 1882 and 1883.

<i>England.</i>		
	1882.	1883.
Liverpool	32,934	27,530
London.....	288	844
Bristol	428	629
	<u>33,650</u>	<u>29,003</u>
<i>Ireland.</i>		
Londonderry.....	3,048	3,923
Belfast	1,114	1,118
Queenstown.....	1,052	1,577
Galway	778	2,067
Black Sod Bay .....	.....	918
Glinn .....	.....	245
Foynes.....	.....	167
Blackwater .....	.....	623
	<u>5,992</u>	<u>10,638</u>
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Glasgow.	<u>4,476</u>	<u>5,460</u>
<i>Belgium.</i>		
Antwerp.....	.....	17
Via United States, odd ships, &c.....	<u>732</u>	<u>848</u>
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
England	33,650	29,003
Ireland.....	5,992	10,638
Scotland	4,476	5,460
Belgium .....	.....	17
Via United States, odd ships, &c	<u>732</u>	<u>848</u>
	<u>44,850</u>	<u>45,966</u>

TABLE No 3.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 until 1883, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 " 1838	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 " 1843	30,791	74,981	16,311	.....	1,777	123,860
1844 " 1848	60,458	112,192	12,767	9,728	1,219	196,364
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859.....	6,481	417	793	2,722	.....	8,778
1860.....	4,846	376	979	2,314	.....	10,150
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618	.....	19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453	.....	19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,457
1871.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768	.....	562	16,038
1876.....	7,720	688	2,131	.....	362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829	.....	324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425	.....	457	10,295
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602	.....	448	17,251
1880.....	18,647	2,485	2,845	.....	1,020	24,997
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861	.....	471	30,238
1882.....	33,650	5,992	4,476	.....	732	44,850
1883.....	29,003	10,638	5,460	.....	865	45,966
	644,005	534,697	174,346	184,284	19,564	1,556,896

Yearly average, 28,307.

L. STAFFORD,
Immigration Agent.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Fourteenth Annual Report of the proceedings of this Agency, with statements annexed, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, viz.:

DISTRIBUTION.

Statement A, showing the number of immigrants arrived at this Agency, their nationality, trades or occupations, also number assisted with free transport.

WHERE SENT.

Statement B, showing the points to which persons have been distributed from this Agency, for year 1883.

VIA UNITED STATES.

Statement C, showing the number of arrivals from the United States—viz., *viz* New York, Boston and Portland, and the amount of capital brought by them.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

Statement D, showing number of children arrived at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination.

FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Statement E, list of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and clothing required by the working classes at Montreal.

RATES OF WAGES.

Statement F, return of average rates of wages at Montreal, paid to mechanic labourers and domestic servants.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

As in previous years, the arrival of good farm hands and domestic servants has fallen far short of the demand. All willing persons may come with a fair prospect of improving their condition, and to the female domestic servant in particular, the Dominion is, indeed, an unparalleled home.

HEALTH.

The health of the immigrants this season has been good, only two children died and only six were admitted to hospital from this Agency.

CLERKS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Advice to clerks and professional men, as shown in previous reports, and confirmed by experience, should convince that class that in the Dominion, if selected as a future home, they must be prepared to face hard work, and be ready to handle any tool that may present itself and then rely on certain success. Lacking this resolution, they had far better remain at home. What the Dominion wants are men who will produce something; men who will add to the intrinsic value of the land by cultivating and improving it; men who will get up early in the morning and work six days in the week. Such persons, if trustworthy and of steady habits, may rely on securing in a few years a certain independence.

SHIPPING AGENTS AND RUNNERS.

Parties intending to emigrate should be cautioned against the wiles of shipping agents and runners in European cities, who too frequently, for the sake of an insignificant gain, will misdirect the emigrant, much to his loss and vexation. Emigrants should limit their inquiries to accredited Government Agents, who may be found at all important points in Europe. My reason for repeating this caution is, that a number of cases of this kind have come under my notice during the season, but not of such frequent occurrence as in former years, owing to the steps adopted by the Department.

MANITOBA.

The many valuable pamphlets published under official authority have so ably handled the matter of immigration to Manitoba, that the class of persons added to the population this year certainly exceeds in respectability and worth any previous year's introduction, and is of a character most desirable. Prosperous settlers are therefore, strongly advised to consult Government Agents and publications specially provided for them.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Although Manitoba is filling up beyond precedent, and exceeding the most hopeful anticipations, yet the same progress is perceptible in other Provinces under my more immediate ken. Farms and other real estate bring fairly remunerative prices in the Eastern Townships and in Ontario. The good workman (farmer or mechanic) finds ready employment. Great and encouraging incentives are being given to manufactures, and our trade in mill work is increasing; our home-made material offers fearless competition to the manufacturing establishments of the neighbouring Republic, and our future success is assured.

COURTESIES.

From the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and North Shore Railway, with whom I daily come in contact, I have received on all occasions the most courteous considerations, and I return them my best thanks, as they are ever ready to afford me their willing and cheerful aid.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa,

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		Series.		NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.					Total.				
						English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Bel- gians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and general Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces.			Quebec.	Ontario.		Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.
M.	F.	Children.	Total Number of Souls.															N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.							
9	23	22	32	24	5	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	4	16	2	13	9	9	.....	.....	15	17	.....	.....	.....	32
41	27	15	31	20	11	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	13	21	.....	.....	9	24	.....	.....	.....	31
21	25	20	46	32	22	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	12	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....	23	20	.....	.....	.....	46
14	23	16	37	31	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	8	28	1	.....	.....	37
53	26	40	79	46	12	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18	32	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	53	.....	.....	.....	79
62	25	37	89	38	31	8	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	31	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	19	68	.....	.....	.....	87
32	63	44	95	60	26	4	26	4	4	.....	.....	.....	16	26	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	37	58	.....	.....	.....	95
41	30	38	71	44	15	10	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	13	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	31	40	.....	.....	.....	71
23	16	25	39	34	6	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10	13	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	15	24	.....	.....	.....	39
33	22	25	55	46	6	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	19	.....	.....	25	1	.....	.....	24	30	.....	.....	.....	55
52	13	29	65	42	15	2	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	5	24	3	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	33	32	.....	.....	.....	65
24	14	24	38	24	9	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	9	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	20	18	.....	.....	.....	38
368	307	335	675	441	135	41	52	3	3	.....	.....	.....	102	247	8	.....	245	4	.....	.....	258	412	1	.....	.....	675

MONTREAL AGENCY, 31st December, 1883.

JOHN J. DALEY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the points to which 675 persons have been distributed for the Year 1883.

Stations.	No. of Immigrants.	Stations.	No. of Immigrants.
Arnprior	5	Brought forward	168
Brockville	11	Maxwell	3
Brigham	2	Mansonville	4
Berlin	3	Méthot's Mills	1½
Bowmanville	3	Morrisburg	1½
Belleville	6½	Midland	2½
Billbrooke	1	Napanee	1
Cowansville	15	Ottawa	97
Cornwall	7	Orms town	4
Cobourg	2	Papineauville	2
Coaticook	1	Peterboro'	15
Compton	3	Perth	5
Carleton Place	2	Pembroke	4
Chaudière Junction	4	Point Lévi	35½
Dunham	1	Port Hope	2
Danville	2	Paris	1
Frelighsburg	10	Richmond	1
Gananoque	1	River Baudette	1
Granby	5	Stratford	1
Gravenhurst	1	Stanbridge	6
Guelph	5	Sarnia	2
Halifax	4	Sherbrooke	16
Howick	14	Stanford	7
Haley's	2	St. Martin	2½
Hemmingford	3	St. Armand	3
Joliette	2	St. Julie	1
Johnston's	1	St. Johns	1
Kingston	29	Toronto	193
Kemptville	2	Trenton	4
London	2½	Three Rivers	1
Lacolle	3	Valleyfield	49
Lachine	1	Winnipeg	1
Lakefield	7	Waterville	2½
Lancaster	7	Waterloo	35
Carried forward	168	Total	675

STATEMENT C.—Showing Arrivals at Montreal Immigration Agency, *via* United States, during Year 1883.

Date.	<i>Via</i> New York.	<i>Via</i> Boston.	<i>Via</i> Portland.	Destination.				Money.	Total Souls.
				Province of Quebec.	Province of Ontario.	Province of Manitoba.	Western States.		
1883.								\$	
January	49	37	137	56	135	32	.....	13,000	223
February.	36	21	147	40	112	52	.....	12,000	204
March	197	26	452	125	312	97	141	19,000	675
April	95	555	703	116	548	230	449	32,600	1,343
May	170	791	69	79	156	178	617	29,400	1,030
June	141	363	16	23	260	236	1	22,700	520
July	137	160	.....	38	214	45	.....	20,300	297
August.	107	152	.....	27	201	31	.....	18,900	259
September	77	107	.....	25	134	25	.....	13,400	184
October.	146	143	.....	54	24	24	.....	19,700	289
November	114	111	146	99	191	18	63	15,400	371
December	105	45	264	73	201	21	119	14,900	414
Total.....	1,364	2,511	1,934	755	2,675	989	1,390	231,300	5,809

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Date.	Name of Person.	Number of Children.	Destination.
Apr. 1 to 5...	Mrs. Birt.....	63	Knowlton.
May 15...	Earl Shaftesbury	35	Hamilton.
do 29...	Mr. Merry.....	50	Galt.
do 30...	Mr. Robinson.....	43	Hamilton.
June 10...	Miss Rye.....	107	Niagara.
do 11...	Cardinal Manning.....	35	Ottawa.
do 26...	Rev. — Fielder.....	100	Toronto.
July 22...	do	74	do
do 25...	Miss McPherson.....	14	Galt.
Sept. 18...	Rev. Father Nugent.....	35	Hamilton.
do 24...	do	27	Ottawa.
do 29...	Miss Rye.....	50	Niagara.
	Total	633	

STATEMENT E.—LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Montreal Agency.

Provisions.	\$ cts	Clothing, &c.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.....	0 15	Coats, under, tweed.....	5 00
Bread, best white, 4 lb. loaf, 20c. ; brown, 6 lb.....	0 20	do over do	8 00 to 12 00
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 25	Trousers do	3 50
do fresh do		Vests do	1 00 to 2 00
Beef, per lb., 12c. ; mutton, 10c. ; veal, 12c. ; pork.....	0 30	Shirts, flannel.....	1 50 to 2 00
Beer, per quart, 10c.....	0 10	do cotton	1 00
Candles, per lb.....	0 10	do under, "wove"	0 75
Cheese do	0 16	Draws, woollen, "wove"	0 75
Coffee do	0 25	Hats, felt	2 50
Cornmeal, per 100 lb.....	3 50	Socks, worsted.....	0 30
Eggs, per doz.....	0 30	do cotton	0 25
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.....	5 75	Blankets, per pair.....	4 00
do do 2nd do	5 00	Rugs	1 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	2 50	Flannel, per yard.....	0 30 to 0 50
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.....	7 50	Cotton shirting, per yard.....	0 10 to 0 12
Firewood, per cord.....	6 50	Sheeting, per yard.....	0 20
Ham, per lb	0 15	Canadian cloth, per yard.....	0 50
do shoulders, per lb.....	0 15	Shoes, men's.....	2 50
Herrings, per barrel.....	4 50	do women's.....	2 00
Mustard, per lb.....	0 20	Boots, men's.....	3 50
Milk, per quart.....	0 08	do women's.....	2 50
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	3 50	India rubber overshoes, men's.....	0 75
Pepper, per lb.....	0 20	do do women's.....	0 70
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 60		
Rice, per lb.....	0 05		
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 07		
Sugar, brown.....	0 09		
Salt, per bushel.....	0 25		
Tea, black, per lb.....	0 50		
do green do	0 50		
Tobacco, per lb.....	0 50		

STATEMENT F.—Average rate of Wages at the Montreal Agency for 1883.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm Labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	to 1 50
do per month, and board.....	15 00	to 25 00
Female Farm Servants, with board, per month.....	6 00	to 10 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	1 50	to 2 50
Bricklayers do do.....	1 50	to 2 50
Carpenters do do.....	1 50	to 2 25
Lumbermen, per month, without board.....	25 00	to 30 00
Shipwrights, per day do.....	1 50	to 2 00
Smiths do do.....	1 50	to 2 00
Wheelwrights do do.....	1 50	to 1 75
Gardeners, with board, per month.....	20 00	to 25 00
do without board, per day.....	1 00	to 1 50
Female Cooks, per month.....	8 00	to 10 00
Laundresses, per day.....	0 75	to 1 00
Female Domestics, per month.....	6 06	to 10 00
General Labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	to 1 25
Miners, per day.....	1 50	to 2 00
Mill Hands, per day.....	1 00	to 1 50
Engine Drivers, per day.....	1 75	to 2 50
Saddlers do.....	2 00	to 2 25
Bootmakers do.....	1 25	to 2 00
Tailors do.....	1 00	to 2 00
Railway Labourers, per day.....	1 00	to 1 25
Board, per week.....	3 00	to 4 00

JOHN. J. DALEY,

*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
31st December, 1883.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report of this Agency, showing the operations of the past year and the number of immigrants arrived, together with their disposal.

The following tables will show that the arrivals exceed those of last year, and by comparison with several previous years it would seem that the flow of immigration into the Ottawa district is steadily on the increase.

The class of immigrants was very similar to that of previous years, and as work was abundant and labour in demand, there was no difficulty in finding employment for all. The railway constructions going on in various parts of my district greatly facilitated my labours, and the wages paid (one dollar and a half per day) were anxiously sought after. A number of clerks came out here with the impression that their services would be in demand, but it was difficult to find employment for this class. All, however, were sooner or later satisfactorily disposed of.

I wish particularly to call your attention to a very valuable class of immigrants who have this year come into this district, and who bid fair to become most desirable and thrifty settlers, viz.: Finlanders, who were directed here by Mr. Dyke, and who being the pioneers of a large body of their countrymen, whose intention is to leave Europe next year, it was very desirable should be induced to settle here. These men went to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Sudbury, under Mr. Worthington, who pronounces them amongst the best workmen he has ever had. As parties of them arrived during the season, they were sent up to Mr. Worthington, who very kindly did all in his power to make them comfortable, and the result has been that they have written very satisfactory accounts of their position to their friends in Finland, and what is still more substantial, have remitted through me, nearly \$400, besides a large amount sent by themselves direct.

With respect to the ultimate settlement of these immigrants, it would be a great inducement to their countrymen if a tract of land in the Nipissing district could be placed at their disposal for colonization. Being a hardy race and inured to a northern climate, no class of settlers could be better adapted for that district, and they would at once settle down if land could only be secured for them. If no inducement of this nature is held out, these men might be lost to the country, and a valuable immigration for some years to come, would be thus diverted elsewhere.

The immigrants arrived from the west of Ireland through the Tuke Fund have all one well, employment having been found for all to their apparent satisfaction.

The Scandinavian and German immigrants who came here during the year, were of a very good class, and have proved themselves entirely fitted for this country. Such of them as were placed on railway works are spoken of as among the best labourers, and I have orders from Mr. Worthington to send him all of their countrymen on arrival, for whom he will find steady employment. Some of these people have cleared themselves on land on the Upper Ottawa, and their reports will have the effect of inducing many of their friends to join them. As an evidence of the prosperity of this class, I may here state, that during the past year I have remitted \$3,056 and made me by immigrants to prepay the ocean passage of friends and relations whom

they wished should join them here. Fully two-thirds of this sum was sent by Continental immigrants, and in addition to this a further sum of \$643.00 sent through your Department makes the known amount of \$8,699 remitted from this Agency.

The wages paid to agricultural labourers ranged from \$15 to \$18 per month with board, and during the harvest season \$25, and in a few cases \$30 was paid. The latter rates, however, were only of short duration.

The health of the immigrants was generally good, and only a few cases of sickness occurred. Several parties of children were sent out by charitable societies, and satisfactorily placed out. Those who were consigned to the Bishop of Ottawa, were taken charge of by the Roman Catholic clergy and provided for by them.

I cannot close this report without expressing my thanks to Mr. John Dyke, the Agent of your Department in Liverpool, for the great interest he has evinced in selecting settlers suitable for this district, and especially for his exertions amongst the Finlanders. To the various other agents in Great Britain I am also indebted for many favours.

I have also to thank your Department for much valuable advice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Agent.

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

TABLE showing the Number of Arrivals, together with Nationalities:—

Nationalities.	European Immigrants.		Total.
	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> U. States.	
English	966	13	979
Irish	1,081	19	1,100
Scotch	139	9	148
Germans	406	49	455
French	10	19	29
Scandinavians	158	30	188
Finns	19	58	77
Sent from Quebec to other parts of this Agency	1,395	.....	1,395
Total	4,174	197	4,371

The Immigrant Arrivals were disposed of in the following order, viz.:—
Province of Ontario—

City of Ottawa.....	684	
“ Toronto.....	66	
“ Hamilton.....	1	
Cornwall.....	14	
Belleville	13	
Brockville	16	
Oshawa	6	
County of Carleton.....	372	
“ Renfrew.....	668	
“ Russell	133	
“ Prescott and Glengarry	107	
“ Leeds and Grenville	11	
“ Lanark	133	
District of Nipissing	446	
		2,670

Province of Quebec—

Cities of Montreal and Quebec.....	46	
Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil and Pontiac	254	
		300
United States		2
Manitoba.....		4
		2,976

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Ottawa Immigration Agency, for the Year ending
31st December, 1883.

MONTHS.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.								TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.					TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
					Male.	Female.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Finlanders.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Lower Provinces.			Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.		British Columbia.	Western States.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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W. J. WILLS,
Agent.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my Annual Report, with statements annexed, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, viz.:—

Statement (A) showing the number of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, and their nationality, the numbers assisted with provisions and with free passes, during the past twelve months.

Statement (B) showing the monthly arrivals at this Agency, during the year 1883, the numbers fed and distributed each month; also, the number of meals furnished to destitute immigrants.

Statement (C) showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office by free passes, during the twelve months ended 31st December.

Statement (D) showing the monthly arrivals within my district, classified as to sexes, nationality, occupation and general destination; also, showing the amount in value of capital and effects brought to this district, which reaches the sum of \$87,530.

The number of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several Ports of Entry within my district during the past year, does not appear in the statements above alluded to, nor is the value of their effects included, this information being now obtained direct from the Department of Customs. I may, however, state that the full number of settlers is not given by the Customs Department, as a large number come over from the United States, and obtain employment here, without having effects of any considerable value, and consequently do not report to the Collector of Customs.

A very considerable number of European immigrants arrive in my district without coming under my notice, or that do not report to me, more particularly those possessed of means, and consequently not in absolute need of my services.

The general health of immigrants arrived last season has been good, work has been procured for them immediately on their arrival, and very few have returned to me for assistance or advice after having been once placed in employment.

Miss Bibbrough, of Marchmont Home, Belleville, continues her good work, having brought out 186 children in April and June last, chiefly from Scotland. I find it a necessity, for the proper placing of immigrants, to thoroughly visit my district and become familiar with its labour requirements, so that when the immigrants arrive I may be in a position to place them in employment without delay. As in former years, the supply of agricultural labourers has been very far short of the demand. This has been felt more recently, owing to the large numbers who have left this district for Manitoba. The same may be said in regard to female servants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	2,186	20	2,206	2,204	2	1,243	690
Ireland.....	1,289	3	1,292	1,280	12		
Scotland.....	380	4	384	384	.....	
Germany.....	53	15	68	68	.....	
Norway and Sweden.....	37	1	38	38	.....	
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland.....	1,243	690
America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	9	1	10	10	.....	
	3,954	44	3,998	3,984	14	1,243	690

STATEMENT B.—Showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.	No. of Meals furnished.
January.....	31	1	32	7	10	15
February.....	18	1	19	5	4	9
March.....	43	6	49	21	21	28
April.....	224	3	227	80	15	89
May.....	1,302	17	1,319	417	241	963
June.....	717	1	718	207	119	497
July.....	699	5	704	174	82	330
August.....	335	3	338	143	81	276
September.....	210	.....	210	93	43	154
October.....	166	.....	166	44	36	129
November.....	124	1	125	35	28	65
December.....	55	6	61	17	10	32
	3,954	44	3,998	1,243	690	2,587

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1883.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
		Brought forward.....	265½
Adolphustown.....	7	Marysburgh.....	7
Amherst Island.....	12½	Murvale.....	2
Bath.....	1	Napanee.....	43½
Bedford.....	12	Newcastle.....	5½
Belleville.....	52½	Northport.....	17½
Bethany.....	8	Olden.....	1
Bowmanville.....	19	Oshawa.....	23
Brockville.....	12	Oso.....	37
Campbellford.....	3	Ottawa.....	3
Cobourg.....	1	Palmerston.....	9
Cornwall.....	2½	Parham.....	3½
Deseronto.....	52½	Peterboro.....	10
Ernestown.....	2	Pictou.....	20½
Penelon Falls.....	1	Port Hope.....	30
Fredericksburgh.....	12	Portland.....	3
Grafton.....	2	Shannonville.....	2
Hamilton.....	1	Toronto.....	17
Hastings.....	2	Trenton.....	57
Howe Island.....	4	Westport.....	1
Lansdown.....	2	Whitby.....	20
Levant.....	52½	Wolfe Island.....	37
Madoc.....	4		
Carried forward.....	265½	Total.....	615

R. MACPHERSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Kingston Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

DATE.	SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.								TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.					Total Amount brought in.	\$ cts.		
	Male.	Female.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Bel- gians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.			Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Eastern States.	Western States.
1883.																										
January.....	24	4	4	32	17	8	2	2	2	3	18	4	2	1	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676 00
February.....	16	1	2	19	12	3	4	3	1	...	10	6	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 00
March.....	33	8	8	49	36	6	6	...	...	...	27	6	...	2	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450 00
April.....	121	8	98	227	113	9	104	1	1	...	118	3	...	2	2	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,015 00
May.....	952	185	182	1319	689	508	54	37	30	1	881	53	18	93	93	1319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,500 00
June.....	478	95	145	718	381	184	24	23	6	...	430	39	9	52	52	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500 00
July.....	567	58	79	704	437	235	30	2	...	...	513	46	8	25	25	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,520 00
August.....	232	43	53	338	186	129	21	2	...	...	211	16	5	24	24	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,877 00
September...	129	31	80	240	121	100	13	1	5	...	119	8	2	10	10	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,122 00
October.....	116	26	24	166	100	54	12	...	...	...	106	7	3	14	14	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,655 00
November...	93	15	17	125	82	33	10	...	...	...	77	12	4	10	10	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,725 00
December...	47	8	8	61	32	23	4	1	1	...	42	4	4	1	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110 00
	2808	485	705	3998	2206	1292	384	68	38	6	2552	204	52	236	236	3984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,530 00
	3954			44													14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R. MACPHERSON,
Agent.

Kingston, 31st December, 1883.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TORONTO IMMIGRANT AGENT.

(MR. JOHN A. DONALDSON.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting this, my twenty-third Annual Report, showing the workings of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

During that period, 17,245 immigrants arrived here *via* Halifax and Quebec, and 820 by way of the various ports in the States, making a total of 18,065. Of these 11,233 remained in the Province of Ontario, 3,853 reported themselves as on their way to Manitoba, and the balance, 2,979, composed principally of Germans and Scandinavians, passed through on their way to the Western States.

With the exception of a few from the south-west of Ireland, the immigrants were, as a rule, of a most satisfactory class, a large proportion being farm and general labourers. I might mention a party brought out by Mr. Richardson, consisting of some 120 first-class farm labourers, who came out in the early part of the summer, and were by far the finest party of immigrants we have had for some time. No difficulty was experienced in placing all immigrants of the proper class, immediately upon their arrival, where work was to be found, either upon farms or railways, the demand for good men on both having been brisk during the past year.

During the months of July and August, we had some 970 Icelanders arrive here. All, with the exception of 69, who remained in Ontario, went through to join friends in Manitoba.

Very little sickness has occurred here during the past summer, considering the number of arrivals. Six deaths have happened, these being mostly very young children.

The country during the past year has been in a most prosperous state, with good crops of all kinds, with the exception of wheat, which was a little below the average.

Great improvements have taken place in this city since my last Report, the different public and other works finding employment for a large number of hands. Among others, I may mention the rebuilding of Davis' packing establishment, in the east end, at a cost of some \$40,000, where from 80 to 120 men are employed daily at high wages, and some 50,000 hogs butchered during the season. A large outlay has also been made by Messrs. Barber & Sons, in their buildings, and a number of hands find employment with them in their woollen mills.

At the sheds of Messrs. Gooderham & Co., also in the east end of the city, some 400 head of cattle are being fed.

The building of the Massey Manufacturing Co. has been considerably enlarged during the past year, and now finds constant employment for between 300 and 350 men; while the works of Abel & Sone now are in so far an advanced condition, that they will be shortly opened, and about the same number of men will find work there.

In addition to these mentioned, many other manufactures are commenced, and give employment to the working classes.

I might also mention, an outlay of some \$60,000 has been voted to build the subway under the various lines of railways at Parkdale, which will give work to a large number of men, and, when finished, be the means of preventing many accidents over what has always been considered a dangerous railway crossing.

The Exhibition held in this city last autumn was pronounced on all sides a decided success. The show of horses and cattle exceeded any in former years, and is

said to have been the finest ever seen, by parties lately out from Europe, who visited the grounds.

There was also a show of fat cattle held here during Christmas week, which was acknowledged to have been one of the best of the kind ever held here, some of the animals, chiefly thoroughbreds, weighing between 2,000 and 3,000 lbs.

The greatest civility and attention has been shown to immigrants by all the employés of the different lines of railway, and not a single complaint of any kind has reached this office.

In conclusion, I cannot close these few remarks without expressing the deep sympathy that is felt on all sides for the victims of the terrible railway accident near here, some of whom were immigrants, but a few months in the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture
Ottawa.

Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Toronto Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Toronto Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883.

MONTH.	SEXES.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Total Amount brought in.	\$ cts.		
	Male.	Female.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.			British Columbia.	Eastern States.
January.....	77	4	24	81	44	31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	498 00
February.....	174	31	37	205	166	33	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	50	.....	.....	.....	905 00
March.....	449	145	93	594	322	98	36	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	148	.....	.....	.....	5 880 00
April.....	1191	500	212	1691	630	249	133	499	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	468	.....	.....	.....	11 690 00
May.....	5169	27	943	5196	1982	1947	718	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3399	1298	.....	.....	.....	13 072 00
June.....	3926	.....	1001	3926	1231	1668	332	485	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2592	669	.....	.....	.....	9 000 00
July.....	1870	9	442	1879	859	594	116	160	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1346	283	.....	.....	.....	4 500 00
August.....	2254	.....	265	2254	618	324	129	212	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	986	773	.....	.....	.....	4 000 00
September.....	881	.....	199	881	504	135	90	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648	88	.....	.....	.....	3 200 00
October.....	725	.....	174	725	426	134	122	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624	71	.....	.....	.....	2 500 00
November.....	400	11	84	411	205	35	35	106	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	5	.....	.....	.....	2 000 00
December ..	129	93	46	222	154	41	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 500 00
Total.....	17245	820	3518	18065	7141	5289	1732	2335	570	998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11233	3853	.....	.....	.....	58 745 00

* Icelanders.
† These numbers are for Ontario only.
‡ This does not include the value of settlers' effects, which would amount to about \$18,000 in addition.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number of Free Meals.	Number Distributed by Free Passes (adults).
January	77	4	81	450	70
February	174	31	205	525	80
March	449	145	594	550	165
April	1,191	500	1,691	913	261
May	5,169	27	5,196	6,952	1,406
June	3,926	.....	3,926	7,398	1,554
July	1,870	9	1,879	3,126	733
August	2,254	.....	2,254	3,035	551
September	881	.....	881	1,183	215
October	725	.....	725	960	261
November	400	11	411	700	177
December	129	93	222	317	74
Total	17,245	820	18,065	26,109	5,550

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency, by Free Passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883.

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Acton	6	Bothwell	12
Agincourt	6	Bowmanville	4
Ailsa Craig	7	Bracebridge	43
Alexandria	2	Bradford	54
Allandale	7	Brampton	135
Aliston	9	Branchton	3
Alma	6	Brantford	94
Alton	5	Breslau	9
Alvinston	75	Bright	5
Amaranth	2	Bridgen	4
Amherstburg	4	Brookville	1
Angus	7	Brooklyn	5
Appin	4	Bronte	5
Arthur	9	Bruce Mines	1
Atherley	6	Brucefield	5
Aurora	15	Brussels	7
Avening	1	Burford	25
Aylmer	3	Burgessville	1
Ayr	6	Burlington	37
Bala	11	Buxton	1
Barrie	50	Caledon	7
Batteaux	2	Caledonia	6
Beachville	4	Cambray	1
Beamsville	1	Camlachie	10
Bellamys	1	Canfield	2
Belleville	3	Cannington	3
Berlin	29	Campbellville	7
Bertie	7	Cargill	2
Bythe	2	Carlton	3
Bolton	4	Cayuga	30

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency, by Free Passes, &c. — *Continued.*

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Centralia.....	27	Gowan.....	1
Charing Cross.....	6	Gravenhurst.....	73
Charleston.....	5	Grimsby.....	4½
Chatham.....	95	Guelph.....	45½
Chatsworth.....	15½	Hamburg.....	5
Cheltenham.....	46	Hamilton.....	385
Chesley.....	2	Harrisburg.....	2
Church's Falls.....	3	Harwich.....	1
Clandeboy.....	3	Hastings.....	31½
Clarksons.....	7½	Hawkstone.....	4
Clifford.....	2	Highgate.....	6
Clinton.....	93½	Hillsburg.....	6
Cobourg.....	2½	Hornby.....	11
Cockburn Island.....	2	Ingersoll.....	82½
Colborne.....	1	Iona.....	1
Coldwater.....	21	Istington.....	16
Collingwood.....	44½	Jannett's Creek.....	1
Colwell.....	1	Jarvis.....	10
Comber.....	5½	Jordan.....	1
Cookstown.....	9	Kerwood.....	2
Cooksville.....	24	Kincardine.....	17½
Courtwright.....	1	King.....	11
Courtland.....	2	Kinmount.....	6
Craigvale.....	3	Kleinburg.....	17
Davenport.....	9	Komoka.....	1
Delaware.....	1	Lakefield.....	7
Dixie.....	9	Lambton Mills.....	2
Doon.....	49	Lawrence.....	7
Dorchester.....	7	Lefroy.....	4
Drayton.....	6	Leslies.....	1
Drumbo.....	20	Limehouse.....	1
Dublin.....	51	Lindsey.....	16
Dundas.....	16	Lisle.....	7
Dundalk.....	2	Listowel.....	1
Dunville.....	10	Little Current.....	10½
Durham.....	2	London.....	405½
Dutton.....	7½	Longwood.....	1
Edmonton.....	3	Longford Mills.....	8
Elmavale.....	11	Londesboro.....	11½
Elora.....	2	Lucan.....	76½
Emery.....	4	Lucknow.....	7
Erin.....	1	Luther.....	10½
Essex Centre.....	20½	Madock.....	3½
Exeter.....	12	Malton.....	29
Fenelon Falls.....	1	Markham.....	3
Fergus.....	6	Markdale.....	9
Fesserton.....	2	Meadowvale.....	4
Flesherton.....	10	Meaford.....	17½
Fletcher.....	5	Melancthon.....	1
Fordwich.....	1½	Merritton.....	16½
Forrest.....	11½	Midland.....	6
Forks of Credit.....	41½	Middlemiss.....	1
Foxmead.....	12	Millbrook.....	4
Galt.....	94	Midmay.....	13
Garafraxa.....	2	Milton.....	36
Garden Hill.....	1	Millbank.....	1
Georgetown.....	19½	Milverton.....	3
Gilford.....	6	Mimico.....	2
Glencoe.....	1	Minessing.....	3
Goble's Corners.....	5	Mitchel.....	18
Goderich.....	62½	Mono Road.....	13
Goldstone.....	33	Montreal.....	4
Gorrie.....	1	Moorefield.....	1

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency, by Free Passes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Stations.	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Morrisburg	1	Seaforth.....	70½
Mount Brydges	2	Severn	3
Mount Forrest.....	14½	Shakespeare.....	2
Napanee	4	Shelburne.....	19
Newbury	20	Simcoe	67½
Newcastle	12½	Smith's Falls.....	1
New Lowell	16	Southampton	2
Newmarket.....	5	Springford	24
Newry.....	3	Stayner.....	47½
Newtonville.....	3	Stirling.....	1
New Sarum.....	124	Stratford.....	47½
Niagara	104	Strathroy.....	22
Norwich.....	7	Stoney Creek.....	1
Norval.....	40	Stouffville.....	24
Niagara Falls.....	17½	Streetsville.....	30
Oakville.....	38½	Sturgeon's Bay.....	4
Onondaga.....	8	St. Catharines.....	56
Orangeville.....	6	St. George.....	7
Orillia.....	14½	St. Joseph's Island.....	7
Oshawa.....	3	St. Marys.....	37
Ottawa.....	8	St. Thomas.....	222
Otterville.....	2	Sunderland.....	1
Ottery.....	1	Sutton.....	3
Owen Sound.....	8½	Tavistock.....	8
Paisley.....	14½	Teeswater.....	11
Palmerston.....	9½	Thamesville.....	18
Paris.....	61½	Thedford.....	38
Parkhill.....	12	Thornbury.....	16
Parry Sound.....	35½	Thornedale.....	1
Peffer's.....	2	Thornhill.....	20
Penetanguishene.....	61	Thorold.....	16
Peterboro'.....	11	Tilsonburg.....	28
Perrytown.....	2½	Uthoff.....	1
Petrolia.....	2	Unionville.....	1
Phelpstone.....	18	Uxbridge.....	1
Pickering.....	59	Victoria Harbour.....	1
Port Carling.....	2	Victoria Road.....	1
Port Colborne.....	2	Wales.....	1
Port Credit.....	4	Waubushene.....	1
Port Dalhousie.....	1	Walkerton.....	8
Port Dover.....	3	Waterloo.....	1
Port Elgin.....	2	Waterdown.....	1
Port Hope.....	18	Watford.....	1
Port Perry.....	2	Watford.....	1
Port Robinson.....	19	Weston.....	1
Port Stanley.....	4	Whitchurch.....	1
Phelpstone.....	6½	Whitby.....	1
Prince Albert.....	1	Whites.....	1
Princeton.....	2	Warton.....	1
Prince Arthur's Landing.....	7	Wick.....	1
Quebec.....	1	Widder.....	1
Richmond Hill.....	14½	Williamsford.....	1
Richwood.....	2	Windsor.....	1
Ridgetown.....	17	Wingham.....	1
Riverdale.....	9	Winnipeg.....	1
Rockwood.....	4	Woodbridge.....	1
Rosseau.....	34	Woodstock.....	1
Sarnia.....	15½	Wroxeter.....	1
Saurin.....	2	Wyoming.....	1
Scarboro'.....	8		
Schaw.....	1		
		Total.....	5,8

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HAMILTON (ONT.) IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report on Immigration, with tabular statements, for the year ending 31st December, 1883:—

The past year shows an increase of immigrants arriving and settling in the Dominion, as compared with the previous year, as will be noticed by a reference to the different statements accompanying the report.

The total increase of immigrants arriving and settling in the Dominion, reported *vid* the St. Lawrence and Halifax and the United States, including those entered at the Customs ports of entry at Fort Erie, Niagara Falls, and Hamilton, particulars of which are given in statements I J K L and N.

By reference to statement N, the total increase is shown to be 3,160; 9,225 settling in the Province of Ontario, and 3,753 in the North-West Territories of the Dominion.

The immigrants arriving at this Agency and remaining in the Dominion during the past season were a good healthy class with the exception of a few families sent out from the congested districts of Ireland by the Irish Poor Law Guardians, under the auspices of the Tuke Committee.

The arrivals were composed principally of agricultural and common labourers, the proportion of mechanics and mill operatives being very small as compared with previous years, whilst there has been an increase in numbers possessed of means coming out with the view of purchasing and settling upon the lands of the Dominion, of the settled districts of Ontario, and the Dominion lands of the North-West Territories.

During the past year there has been a good demand for all kinds of skilled and common labour, which it was impossible to supply, although every effort was made by both the Dominion and Ontario Government Agencies. During the season I made urgent and repeated applications to be supplied with a fair share of the arrivals, but owing to the extraordinary demands made upon the whole of the Agencies, it was found to be impossible to meet the numerous applications, as you will notice by the subjoined correspondence:—

HAMILTON, 16th April, 1883.

SIR,—We are overwhelmed with applications for farm hands.

Will you please to give instructions that a fair share of the arrivals should be sent to this district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH.

DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary of Immigration,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 17th, April, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., asking that a fairshare of the arrivals should be sent to your district. If you were here for a short time, on the arrival of the train, you would see the impossibility of sending them anywhere. There were farmers in this morning from all parts, for hands, and the most of them had to go back without them; some of them came yesterday from the County of Oxford. Unless we have a better supply, the country is going to suffer seriously for want of labourers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID SPENCE,
*Secretary.*JOHN SMITH, Esq.,
Immigration Agent, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON, 28th April, 1883.

SIR.—I have written to Mr. Stafford, our Quebec Agent, to forward me all the farm labourers and female domestic servants that he can possibly spare. The farmers here are suffering very much for want of hands. Some of them write me that their horses are standing idle for want of ploughmen.

I am also in want of bricklayers, brickmakers, machinists, riveters, cotton factory operatives, carpenters, painters, loom fixers and common labourers.

I hope that you will be able to devise some plan so as to supply the labour much required in this district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH.

JOHN LOWE, Esq.,
Secretary Department Agriculture,
Ottawa.

HAMILTON, 29th May, 1883.

SIR,—The following class of immigrants are badly wanted here, and I should be glad if you can send me all that you can spare:—

Agricultural labourers,	Masons,
Common “	Cabinet makers,
Navvies,	Stone masons,
Domestic servants,	Loom fixers,
Boiler makers,	Factory operatives,
Riveters,	Rolling mill hands,
Moulders,	Brick makers,
Fitters,	Sawmill hands.
Bricklayers,	

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH.

DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary of Immigration,
Toronto.

HAMILTON, 29th May, 1883.

SIR,—I beg again to draw your attention to the promises made by you that we should get a fair share of the immigrants as they arrive.

The farmers are complaining, and not unjustly, that they are not treated fairly, as compared with the district of Toronto and other places.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH.

DAVID SPENCE, Esq.,
Secretary of Immigration,
Toronto.

HAMILTON, 30th May, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please to send me all the farm labourers and domestic female servants that you possibly can, as they are badly wanted here.

I am also in want of bricklayers, brick makers, carpenters, painters, labourers, machinists and cotton factory operatives.

Yours truly,

JOHN SMITH.

STAFFORD, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Quebec.

Agricultural Labour has been much sought after by the farmers in the immediate neighbourhood, and those from a distance waited the arrival of the trains for the purpose of securing the hands so much required, the greatest portion of them having return unsuccessful to their homes, not being able to secure the desired help, though offering \$15 per month, or \$175 by the year, with board and lodging.

Female Servants of all kinds were eagerly sought after, and it was perfectly useless to commence the attempt to supply the demand made upon the Agency, though repeated applications were made to the Department at Toronto and the Agency at Quebec.

Mechanics.—During the early part of the season, and through the summer, there was great difficulty in supplying the applications, the arrivals here being a very limited number. Since the close of navigation the demand has ceased, and have the arrivals.

Mill Operatives.—At the opening of the year there was a fair demand for all kinds of mill hands, but, as the season advanced, some of the mills were placed upon short time, and some of the looms on grey and white goods were stopped, some of them being again put into operation, and two of the leading mills have made applications for weavers.

Manufacturers.—Operatives have been in fair request by the ready-made clothing manufacturers, boot and shoe factories, and other established industries.

Common and Skilled Labourers.—The demand has been good in the industrial establishments, including pipe and general foundries, rolling mills, rail factory, bridge and tool works; railway and public works contractors have had to engage labourers in Buffalo and other points in the United States.

Agriculture.—The past year has been marked by the partial failure of the wheat and corn crops; barley, rye and pease being up to the general average; oats being up to 20 to 25 per cent. above the general average; pastures and grass lands have been very productive, yielding fully 25 per cent. over average years; roots of all descriptions were a fair crop.

In the early part of the year, wheat prices were well sustained, showing a gradual decline as the season advanced, owing to the accumulation of stocks at the principal grain centres of the United Kingdom and foreign shipping ports, combined with the low rates of freight from India, leading to liberal shipments. Other cereals have been in fair demand at average rates.

Live Stock.—The past year has been one of unusual prosperity to feeders and graziers, owing to the brisk demand for all kinds of stock for home consumption and export at highly remunerative rates, with liberal offerings and a strong inquiry for store cattle.

The export trade is still growing, the demand in Britain being unlimited for all choice offerings of all descriptions arriving from Canada, owing to the favourable advantages possessed by the Dominion as compared with the United States at the British ports of arrival, Canadian stock not being scheduled, being free from contagious diseases.

Owing to the admirable system of quarantine adopted by the Minister of Agriculture, Canada has been placed in the most favourable position to compete for the trade in the European markets, at the same time establishing safe-guards for the prevention of contagion with the established herds and the grazing stock of the Dominion, through the importation of new blood, which is necessary for the purpose of replenishing and improving the existing stock of the country.

Owing to the growing and extending interest attending this important branch of the national resources, railway managers and steamship proprietors are competing with each other in providing improved methods and rapid transit, so as to command a share of this important traffic.

Herds and Flocks.—The results of the past year have been of a marked and satisfactory character to the importers, breeders and graziers, valuable additions having been added to the leading herds and flocks by the importation of new blood from the best tribes and families of England and Scotland. The Canadian breeders have again succeeded in distancing all competitors wherever they have been brought into competition, notably so at the United States Fat Stock Show held in Chicago—the Bow Park lot and those from the Hood Bros., of Guelph, defeating all animals brought against them, securing to Canada the first-class honours and the leading prizes for cattle and sheep.

At the Toronto Exhibition, Provincial fair at Guelph, Central fair, Hamilton the Western fair at London, the fat stock shows and the local monthly fairs, the different classes were well represented by the well known herds from Belvoir Ilderton, Bow Park; J. H. and J. Graff, Elmira; J. and R. McQueen, J. and J. Watt, Salem; L. Armstrong, Speedside; J. Fothergill, Burlington; J. Miller, Pickering; G. Miller, Markham; J. G. Snell and Brothers, Edmunton; the Guelph Experimental Farm and the Hood Brothers, of Guelph.

At the different exhibitions, a marked improvement was visible in the extension and quality of the thoroughbreds, and particularly so amongst the grades resulting from the selections by the farmers of thoroughbred bulls; by judicious crossing most satisfactory results have been obtained in producing a class of animals of splendid form, combined with great substance, with early maturing propensities suitable for the shambles and well adapted for the export trade.

Foremost amongst the graziers and feeders stands the pioneer County of Wellington, having had the local advantages imparted by the proximity of the Model Farm herd, and that of F. W. Stone, to whom the county is indebted, and also the Province of Ontario, for the public spirit and enterprise that he has exhibited in the establishment of his magnificent and useful herd.

At the Dexter Park short horned sales, held in Chicago last April, selection from the Belvoir herd, owned by Richard Gibson, of Delaware, formerly of Ilderton brought the highest average not only at this noted sale, but also the highest average of all the public sales held during the year, having attained the high figure \$1,016.50 per head, the general average of the aggregate sales being \$205.56 per head.

The importance and value attached to the Belvoir herd, may be realized by a reference to some of the animals sold at the above public sale.

Sally Barrington	\$3,000
Wild Duchess of Geneva	2,100
Grand Duchess of Waterloo	1,710
Wild Eyes Lassie	1,650
Lady Turncraft Wild Eyes	1,500
Marchioness of Turncraft	1,400
Lady York and Oxford Bates	1,200
Wild Eyes Winsome, 3rd	1,050

The herd is one of the best in Canada or the United States, and for the richness and purity of its blood, is probably not excelled by any other herd.

The Hon. Mr. Pope, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, and the late Hon. George Brown, the Model Farm and the Messrs. Gibsons, Hope, Fuller, Hoods, Graffs, Millers, Fothergill and other Canadian breeders, by their judicious selections, management and public spirit, have been the means of establishing some of the finest herds in existence, and which to day command the attention of all the noted breeders in the States and the United Kingdom, creating a keen competition for all noted offerings.

There has been a good and growing demand for all pure bred bulls, including Short Horns, Polled Angus and Herefords amongst Canadian and Western breeders, a large portion of the animals having been purchased on Western account.

At the annual sale of the Ontario College and Experimental Farm, held at Guelph, there was a keen and spirited competition for all breeds, but more especially for the Polled Angus blood, which was run up and sold at high prices, principally on western and south-western States account, owing to the popularity that this family has attained for crossing with the herds of the Western ranches. The averages at the public sales for the past year are the highest of all the different breeds. The principal herds in Canada are owned by the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the Model Farm and the Geary Brothers, of London.

The Herefords have been well sustained, being well represented by the Wellington and other herds, also by the one owned by the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, his average at the public sales amounting to the high figure of \$466.16, for forty-nine head.

In Jerseys, a marked improvement is noticeable in the number of animals exhibited, also in the addition made to the various families. The advanced claims of this breed for dairy purposes, during the past year, has created surprise amongst the breeders, importers and dairymen, from the public tests that have been made, and the astonishing results that have been obtained from the Stoke Pogis, and Victor Hugo blood, by the crossing and inbreeding of these two families.

The Oaklands herd, owned by Valancey E. Fuller, of Hamilton, stands pre-eminently at the head of this breed, not only on this Continent, but any other part of the world, comprising the best blood of Canada, England, the Island of Jersey and the United States. The prices at the public and private sales and the offers made have never been approached by any other herd in existence. As a family, the herd forms the grandest collection ever brought together, possessing grand forms, great substance, beautiful symmetry and rich quality, principally comprised of the tribes of Victor Hugo, Stoke Pogis and St. Hellier, making a combination of blood never before approached for prepotency as butter makers.

The excellence of this herd is attracting the attention of all the leading breeders wherever Jerseys are known—offers being made by breeders from all parts of the States, also from England, for animals of this family. Amongst others is Mr. Thornton, one of the most noted breeders and one of the best judges of Jerseys in England.

The value and importance attached to this herd may be estimated by the result of one sale made to Fredrick Loeser, Esq., of Somerville, New Jersey:—

Rioters Sylvia, daughter of Mary Anne, 2 years old.....	\$6,000
Bertha Morgan.....	4,000
Minette	4,000
Jennie Pogis, 17 months old	3,000
Daisy Pogis, 18 months old.....	2,600
Violet Pogis, 16 months old.....	2,000
Primrose Pogis, 11 months old.....	975

\$22,575

In addition to the foregoing sale—

A bull calf "Leo Pogis," was taken at.....	\$ 1,500
Baron of St. Lamberts, rented for 4 months.....	2,000
Prince of St. Lamberts, rented for 12 months.....	1,500
An offer made and refused to rent Mary Anne for 12 months.	10,000
Also an offer to purchase her.....	20,000

At the head of this herd stands the great Canadian-bred cow, Mary Anne, of St. Lamberts, \$9,770, sired by Stoke Pogis 3rd, \$2,238; Dam Sally, of St. Lamberts, \$5,480, bred by Mr. Romeo H. Stephens.

Mary Anne is without any exception the best of any known cow living, being possessed of a good constitution, fine form, beautiful symmetry, great substance, light fawn color, rich in quality and magnificent escutcheon, a great feeder, and during her public trial no signs of the slightest fever was observable from the increased consumption of feed, and during the whole time she retained her perfect health.

At Oaklands, a daily record of the food consumed by each cow and the product of each animal is kept, thereby enabling the manager to judge of the effects of feeding, constitution, the yield and quality of each individual and the result produced upon each tribe or family by the selection of crossing or in breeding. By this means a high state of proficiency has been maintained, and the salient features of the herd developed.

In accordance with instructions given by the Secretary of the Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association, Wm. B. Heward, of the City of Toronto, and John Esterbrook, of East Flamboro', were appointed to make the public test of the yield of butter for one week, being the product of Mary Anne, commencing on the morning of the 23rd September, and ending on the evening of the 29th September, 1883, the result being given under oath, as follows:—

	Pounds.	Ounces.
Milk.....	251	...
Butter, unsalted.....	26	9
Butter, salted.....	27	9½

Her monthly record of butter for the seven months ending December, 1883:—

	Pounds.	Ounces.
First month.....	106	12½
Second "	102	6
Third "	102	10½
Fourth "	105	5½
Fifth "	94	6
Sixth "	73	15
Seventh "	68	7½
Total.....	653	11½

The Glen Rouge herd, owned by William Rolph, of Markham, contains some of the finest animals of this breed, being rich in the blood of Stoke Pogis and Victor Hugo strains.

The owner of this herd has taken a deep interest in Jerseys, evincing great judgment in his selections, and was one of the first Canadian breeders to realize the advantage of testing each animal and establishing authentic records.

The Hon. Mr. Reesor, of Markham, is the owner of a very fine herd of high merit, having been selected from the best families.

The herd owned by Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, is one of the best in Canada, and contains some of the best animals belonging to the Jersey family.

At the leading exhibitions she has been a liberal and successful contributor, having been awarded a large share of the principal prizes.

The herd is the result of her own selections, managed under her own supervision, evincing tact and judgment not excelled by any of her competitors.

The Grimsby herd, owned by George Smith, of the same place, contains a fine selection, being well represented by the leading families, including the Stoke Pogis and Victor Hugo's.

The collection of this herd is the result of Mr. Smith's own selections, he being a fair representative of the Canadian farmer.

Amongst other breeders of Jerseys of noted animals are W. B. Heward and Allan McLean Howard, of Toronto; Mrs. Jonathan Carpenter, Grimsby; John Smoke, Janning, near Paris, and Messrs. Rathbone & Co., Bay View Farm, Desoronto.

During the past year Holsteins have attracted a good deal of notice, being free milkers and well adapted for dairy purposes. A spirited competition has been vinced at all public sales, at largely increased prices.

A new feature at the Provincial Exhibitions was the display of a fine herd of his family, imported and owned by Lord, Cook & Son, Aultsville, Ont.

The following statement of all the public sales, held during the year of 1883, of the various breeds, furnishes evidence of the value and excellence of the Canadian erds, the average prices obtained being the highest on the list:—

Shorthorns	3,284 head,	\$205 56
Herefords	112 "	476 60
Aberdeen Angus	300 "	516 28
Galloways	263 "	422 81
Holsteins	239 "	373 60
Jerseys	1,688 "	409 09
Guernseys	52 "	232 50
Red Polled	15 "	295 70

Horses.—There has been a good demand during the year, at advanced prices, for export to the United States and the United Kingdom, a strong competition being vinced for all first-class animals, especially for weight carriers and carriage horses, which have been taken for the English and Paris markets by Hendrie & Douglas, of Hamilton, for shipment to their bazaar in Liverpool.

At the public sales of imported stock all offerings were freely taken at remunerative rates, the purchases being principally for Canadian account.

During the past year additions have been made to the different breeding establishments, the foremost being the Pioneer Stud of Mr. John White, Milton; J. P. Miser, Prescott; William Hendrie, Hamilton; the Ballachey Brothers, Brantford, and J. Forbes, Woodstock.

Sheep.—During the year an active demand has existed, with liberal offerings, which have been freely taken, for home consumption and export, prices ruling high during the whole of the season.

Importations on an extensive scale have been made during the year, from the best flocks in England, being largely represented by the finer staples, including South Downs, Oxford Downs and Shropshire Downs, a class of animals well adapted for Canada, and possessed of good constitutions, a good carcass of fine quality, the

wool meeting with a ready sale for Canadian manufacturing purposes. It is preferred to the combing or long lustres and commands higher prices.

Hogs have been in steady demand at fair rates, all offerings being taken for home consumption.

Dairy Produce.—The yield during the year was above the general average, and the largest ever produced in Canada. The cheese sales have been very steady during the season, average prices being realized, and Canadian factories are held in high repute in the European markets at outside rates. Butter has met with ready sales for all offerings of factory and dairy at full rates, store packed moving slowly, at low prices.

Lumber.—There has been a good demand for manufactured stuff for home consumption; there has also been a good demand for square timber and a fair demand for sawn lumber, at fair prices, for export to the United States and Britain.

Manufacturing Industries—During the past year the different industries in the early part of the season and during the summer were actively employed, with the exception of the mills running on white and grey cottons, some of the mills temporarily going on short time. There has been also a falling off in some of the mills running on woollen and hosiery goods, during the close of the season.

Flour Mills—In the early part of the year the mills were run up to their capacity, but owing to the failure of the wheat crop, a general dullness has prevailed during the fall and winter.

Railways have done a large business during the year, the volume of traffic showing an increase over the different roads; in the early part of the season and during the summer, business was well sustained. The present indications show a falling off of traffic, partially attributable to the failure of the wheat crop in Ontario and the falling off of the demand for cereals and bread stuffs in Europe. The depression is not confined to Canadian lines, but also extends to the lines running through the United States, which are affected from the same causes.

Commerce.—A fair business has been done by the wholesale houses, the general volume of business being of a satisfactory character in the different branches of trade; liabilities have been fairly and promptly met, with few exceptions, in all the principal centres of business. Country dealers and jobbers buying continuously, have been able, as a general rule, to meet their engagements; remittances, as a rule, have been considered satisfactory.

Free Grant Lands.—There has been more inquiry respecting the free grant lands in the district of Muskoka and Nipissing, as compared with the previous year, a large portion of these lands being well adapted for settlement, comprising some of the best grazing lands in Ontario, well watered by lakes, rivers and creeks. The soil is well adapted for the cultivation of roots and other vegetables, as well as for wheat and coarse grains. The climate is healthy and free from ague, and the district is well supplied with fish and game.

The settlers placed upon the Muskoka free grant lands through this Agency are well satisfied with their choice, not a single complaint having been made by any of them. A large number of them speak highly of their locations and the success that they have experienced, which may be attributed to the judicious selections of their lands and their adaptability as settlers, they having been employed as laborers for a year or two before taking up their lands.

The only drawback to this district is the want of railway accommodation. With the railway constructed and a liberal policy devised in the interest of the settler, the lands would soon be occupied by a hardy and industrious population.

There has been a falling off in the migration from Ontario to the North-West Territories of the Dominion, whilst there has been an increase from and *via* the United States.

The falling off in those leaving Ontario for Dakota and other Western States shows a large decrease during the past year, although every effort has been put forward by the different railway companies interested in the public lands, by the appointment of travelling agents and a lavish advertising expenditure.

The falling off to Dakota may be attributed to the superior advantages offered by the Dominion Government in the North-West Territories and the means adopted by the Department in placing the value of the Dominion North-West lands before the public, and the exposure of the false statements set forth by parties interested in land speculations in the Territory of Dakota and other western lands in the United States.

During the past year there has been a good deal of inquiry about British Columbia, several parties having been formed for that Province, and others are organizing to leave for there next spring.

During the past season a number of young men and farmers' sons from Britain have been placed with the leading farmers in this district, to learn Canadian husbandry, with the view of purchasing and settling upon the lands in the Dominion.

My attention having been called to the condition of cattle cars employed in the transit of live stock, I visited Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Buffalo, for the purpose of inspecting the cars at these points, the utmost facilities being granted by Mr. Stiff, of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. W. H. Perry, of the Canada Southern; also by the officials of the New York Central and the Erie Railroads.

On my first visit to Buffalo, both at the Central and Erie stock yards, I found all the cars thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before being returned to Canada, in accordance with the instructions and regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture.

I again visited the stock yards at Buffalo, after the frost had set in, and I found that every exertion and appliance that could be used was brought into requisition for the purpose of removing the dirt from the cars, but in some instances the bottoms were so frozen that it was impossible to thoroughly clean them out; but in all such cases they were thoroughly disinfected by the application of a double quantity of chloride of lime.

In one instance I found two cars at a local station in a dirty condition, and upon investigation I learned that they had only been used between two local stations, and upon bringing the subject before the proper official, I found that the instructions to all agents and station masters were that all cattle cars were to be cleaned out immediately after being unloaded, whether employed in the local or through business; at the same time instructions were issued, calling the attention of the agents to the circulars bearing upon this subject.

During the months of August and September, Professor Tanner, of the Institute of Agriculture, West Brompton, England, made a visit for the purpose of inspecting the lands of the different Provinces and the mode of agriculture, with the view of reporting upon Canada as a field for immigration, in connection with the Institute over which he presides, which, with the Colleges affiliated with them, turn out annually over fifteen hundred pupils fitted for agricultural pursuits.

During his stay, he visited the North-West Territories, conducting his own inquiries and personally investigating the condition and prospects of the settlers, which, he stated, was of the most satisfactory character, as during the whole of his travels through the settled districts he did not meet with a single complaint, although before visiting there, he had been informed that much discontent prevailed.

He was very favourably impressed with the lands of the North-West Territories, and the appearance of the crops at the time of his visit.

He also stated that after inspecting the lands in the United States, south of the boundary line, they were not to be compared with those visited by him in the British possessions.

He was also very favourably impressed with the liberal provisions granted to the settler, and the facilities provided by the railway, the rates being lower than those charged by the roads south of the boundary line, for similar distances.

Before leaving, he expressed the desire to be furnished with photographs of farm homesteads in Ontario, so that on his return he might be able to convey to intending immigrants an idea of the comforts enjoyed by the farmers in Canada.

The advantages possessed by the Eastern and Western Provinces he considers well adapted for intending settlers having sufficient means to furnish homesteads for themselves in the improved and settled districts.

By instructions from the Department, views have been prepared and forwarded direct to him since his return.

Since my last report, immigrant sheds and offices have been erected here, which will add comfort to those sent to this agency, in addition to providing efficiency and economy in the distribution and location of the immigrants.

During the year past a large number of the immigrants have been assisted to come out here by money remitted to them, or by prepaid certificates sent by their friends.

Farm labourers and female domestic servants are, and will be in great demand during the coming year, but it would be advisable to adopt the necessary means to prevent immigrants being sent to Canada that are not capable of supporting themselves, especially the old and infirm that are sent out so as to relieve the unions and poor law guardians from supporting them.

Statement "A" shows the reported number of arrivals and their destination.

Statement "B" shows the reported number of arrivals in the district of the Hamilton Agency, and the nationality of those remaining in Ontario.

Statement "C" shows the reported number of arrivals and their general destination, the increase to Manitoba being 852, as compared with the previous year; also an increase of 2,222 to Ontario, and a decrease of 266 to the Western States.

Statement "D" shows the number of children sent out by the different philanthropic societies, all of them being settled in comfortable homes, the work of settling and watching over them being well and faithfully performed by the officials of the respective societies.

Statement "E" shows the number of immigrants that have been assisted, with the number of meals and lodgings, and the number of free passes granted.

Statement "F" shows the amount of capital reported.

Statement "G" shows the number of passes issued and the destination of the immigrants.

Statement "H" shows the destination of the immigrants settling in the Dominion.

Statements "I," "J," "K," "L" and "M", show the number of immigrants reported by the Customs Port of Entry and the value of their effects.

Statement "N" shows the total number of immigrants arriving and settling in the Dominion and their destination.

Statement "O" gives the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton Agency.

Statement "P" gives the retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture.

A RETURN of IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

A.—RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.		Number of Arrivals via the United States.		Sexes.		Total.	Nationalities						General Destination.		
					Males.	Females.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English.....	2,540	6,506	9,046	7,788	.....	.....	9,046	9,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,122	737	5,187
Irish.....	1,467	3,773	4,258	4,258	.....	.....	4,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,681	544	5,663
Scotch.....	485	27,606	27,613	27,613	.....	.....	27,613	.....	.....	4,258	27,613	.....	.....	925	552	2,781
German.....	7	1,697	1,697	1,697	.....	.....	1,697	.....	.....	.....	27,613	1,697	.....	735	490	26,388
United States Citizens.....	.....	20,276	20,284	20,284	.....	.....	20,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,697	20,284	1,017	680	.....
Other Countries.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	621	750	18,913
1883.....	4,507	66,179	70,686	70,686	35,305	12,245	70,686	9,046	7,788	4,258	27,613	1,697	20,284	8,001	3,753	58,932
1882.....	3,398	64,480	67,878	67,878	.....	.....	67,878	6,777	4,519	3,202	37,004	1,456	14,920	6,779	2,901	59,198
Increase.....	1,109	1,699	2,808	2,808	.....	.....	2,808	2,269	3,269	1,056	.....	241	5,364	2,222	852	266
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the number of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, their Nationality, the number of Free Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes by Railways and other conveyances, from this Agency to the respective places of destination, for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Year.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of On- tario.	Went to Manito- ba.	Went to the Western States.	Nationalities of Immigrants settled in Ontario.						Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immi- grants fed.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
							English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Americans.	Other Coun- tries.				
1883.....	4507	66179	70686	8001	3753	58932	3122	1581	925	735	1017	621	2064	1008	597	33
1882.....	3398	64480	67878	5779	2901	59198	2509	850	924	584	882	30	1043	524	264	11
Increase.....	1109	1699	2808	(2222	852	.....	613	731	1	151	135	591	1021	484	333	21
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Number of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Nationality.	Number of Arrivals via the St. Law- rence and Halifax	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	General Destination.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	2,540	6,506	9,046	3,122	737	5,187
Irish	1,467	6,321	7,788	1,581	544	5,663
Scotch	485	3,773	4,258	925	552	2,781
German	7	27,606	27,613	735	490	26,388
United States citizens .....	.....	1,697	1,697	1,017	680	.....
Other Countries	8	20,276	20,284	621	750	18,913
1883.....	4,507	66,179	70,686	8,001	3,753	58,932
1882.....	3,398	64,480	67,878	5,779	2,901	59,198
Increase.....	1,109	1,699	2,808	2,222	852	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Children received in the Hamilton District of the Hamilton Agency from the Societies engaged in Emigration, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No. remaining in the Home, Dec. 31, 1882.	No. remaining in the Home, Dec. 31, 1883.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home.....	53	.....	53	4	7
Miss Rye's do	6	171	177	5	2
Miss Macpherson's do	138	55	193	30	23
Earl Shaftsbury's do	42	1	43	.....	4
	239	227	466	39	41

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the number of Immigrants Assisted, the number of Meals, Lodgings and Free Passes issued by Railway, from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

1883.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Lodgings.	No. of Passes issued.
January.....	26	93	36	10
February.....	24	61	25	17
March.....	53	84	16	45
April.....	56	102	27	15
May.....	227	320	71	49
June.....	202	437	122	56
July.....	112	270	82	36
August.....	69	162	57	40
September.....	31	68	21	8
October.....	69	127	32	26
November.....	68	163	54	16
December.....	71	177	51	12
1893.....	1,008	2,064	597	330
1882.....	524	1,043	264	113
Increase.....	484	1,021	333	217
Decrease.....				

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Amount of Capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and Settlers, in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Month.	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	45,300	34,000		
February	5,200	57,000		
March	96,500	111,230		
April	109,000	178,000		
May	77,300	96,000		
June	71,300	92,500		
July	70,300	87,500		
August	83,670	87,500		
September	18,200	67,500		
October	42,200	60,500		
November	55,200	81,000		
December	34,100	67,500		
	818,270	1,020,230	.....	201,960

STATEMENT G.—Showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883

Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Brockville	26	Brought forward	198
Beaton	1	Kincardine	1
Belleriver	1	London	10
Berlin	3	Montreal	3
Burlington	6	Mount Forrest	4
Brantford	8	Newbury	1
Chaudière	2	Newcastle	3
Caledonia	11	New Sarnia	14
Clifton	18	Port Dover	13
Cobourg	1	Preston	1
Chatham	18	Pinkerton	1
Cayuga	5	Riverdale	1
Clifford	1	Springford	1
Clinton	1	St. Catharines	1
Cornwall	2	Stratford	1
Dunville	1	Simcoe	1
Dundas	15	Stony Point	1
Forbes	2	St. George	1
Forrest	3	St. Thomas	1
Garnett	1	Thorold	1
Guelph	6	Toronto	2
Grimsby	6	Thamesville	1
Galt	2	Waterford	1
Gravenhurst	5	Windsor	1
Henfry	1	Walkerton	1
Harriston	1	Woodstock	1
Harrisburg	9	Waterdown	1
Hagersville	10	Warton	1
Ingersol	9	Whitby	1
Jarvis	21	Wyoming	1
Carried forward	198	Total	34

STATEMENT H.—Showing the location of Immigrants reported in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philanthropic Society, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883, and reported by the Customs Ports of Entry in the Hamilton District.

County.	No.	County.	No.
Algoma	10	Brought forward.....	5,848
Bruce	206	Middlesex	858
Brant	253	Maskoka	173
Cardwell	5	Mink	33
Dundas	4	Norfolk	274
Durham	1	Ontario	65
Essex	149	Oxford	276
Elgin	324	Ottawa.....	24
Grey.....	73	Peel.....	96
Grenville	2	Perth	125
Hastings	1	Peterboro'	137
Halton	133	Renfrew	4
Haldimand	69	Simcoe	137
Huron	159	Stormont.....	18
Kent	475	Victoria	12
Lincoln	121	Wentworth.....	2,088
Laurel	2	Wellington	156
Leeds	7	Waterloo	460
Lambton	101	Welland.....	1,444
Manitoba.....	3,753	York	750
Carried forward	5,848	Total.....	12,978

STATEMENT I.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
English.....	50	51	78	179	\$ cts. 10,170 00
Irish.....	14	18	28	60	1,410 00
Scotch.....	11	8	15	34	1,870 00
German.....	14	13	23	50	2,775 00
United States Citizens.....	50	51	39	140	10,255 00
Other Countries.....	11	11	9	31	515 00
Total.....	150	152	192	494	26,995 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT J.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	10	11	19	40	2,323 00
Irish.....	9	11	7	27	1,615 00
Scotch.....	1	2	1	4	500 00
German.....	3	4	2	9	500 00
United States Citizens.....	20	24	22	66	5,174 00
Other Countries.....	27	40	35	102	5,590 00
Total.....	70	72	86	248	15,702 00

STATEMENT K.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	21	21	29	71	2,827 00
Irish.....	3	5	10	18	825 00
Scotch.....	1	1		2	150 00
German.....	9	9	18	36	575 00
United States Citizens.....	23	23	32	78	2,868 00
Other Countries.....	33	32	54	119	3,819 00
Total.....	90	91	143	324	11,064 00

STATEMENT L.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
English.....	3	5	125	133	345 00
Irish.....	1	7	4	12	100 00
Scotch.....					
German.....					
United States Citizens.....	1	2	1	4	500 00
Other Countries.....	3	2	4	9	1,200 00
Total.....	8	16	134	158	2,145 00

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT M.—Showing the Number of Immigrants and the Value of Effects entered at the respective Ports of Entry, in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Nationalities.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	Total.	Value of Effects.
						\$ cts.
English	179	40	71	133	423	15,665 00
Irish	60	27	18	12	117	3,950 00
Scotch	34	4	2	.....	40	2,520 00
German	50	9	38	.....	95	3,850 00
United States citizens..	140	68	78	4	288	18,797 00
Other countries.	31	102	119	9	261	11,124 00
	494	248	324	158	1,224	55,906 00

STATEMENT N.—Showing the Number of Immigrants settled in the Dominion of Canada, including those reported by the Customs at the Ports of Entry, arriving *viâ* the St. Lawrence and the United States, in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

1883.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	U.S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
<i>Viâ</i> the St. Lawrence	2,540	1,467	485	7	.....	8	4,507	4,507	3,753
<i>Viâ</i> the United States	1,319	658	992	1,218	1,697	1,363	7,247	3,494	
Customs entries <i>viâ</i> the United States..	423	117	40	95	288	261	1,224	1,224	
	4,282	2,242	1,517	1,320	1,985	1,632	12,978	9,225	3,753

STATEMENT O.—Rate of Wages Paid in the District of the Hamilton Agency.

Employment.	Wages.		Employment.	Wages.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bookbinders and Printers	1 50	2 00	<i>Woollen Mills.</i>		
Blacksmiths	1 50	2 50	Card-room	0 50	1 25
Bakers	1 25	1 75	Spinners	1 00	1 50
Brewers	1 50	2 50	Weavers	0 75	1 25
Butchers	1 25	1 50	Dyers	1 00	1 25
Brickmakers	1 50	2 00	Wool assorters	1 25	1 75
Bricklayers and Masons	2 50	2 75			
Boiler makers	1 75	2 25	<i>Cotton Mills.</i>		
Carpenters	1 75	2 00	Card-room	0 50	1 00
Cabinet makers	1 50	2 50	Spinners	1 25	1 50
Coopers	1 50	1 75	Weavers	0 80	1 15
Fitters	1 50	2 50	Over-lookers	2 00	3 00
Laborers—Common	1 00	1 25			
do Farm	1 00	1 25	<i>Females, per Month, with Board and Lodgings.</i>		
do Railway	1 00	1 25	Cooks	9 00	12 00
Lathe hands	1 75	2 25	Dairy-maids	7 00	8 00
Moulders	1 75	2 50	Dressmakers and Milliners	10 00	15 00
Millwrights	1 75	2 50	General Servants	7 00	8 00
Millers	1 50	1 75	Laundry-maids	8 00	9 00
Painters	1 50	2 00	House-maids	7 00	9 00
Plasterers	1 50	2 00			
Plumbers	1 50	2 00	<i>Monthly Hands, with Board and Lodgings.</i>		
Shoemakers	1 25	2 00	Farm laborers	12 00	15 00
Shipwrights	1 75	2 25	Harvest hands	25 00	35 00
Stonecutters	2 50	3 00	Lumbermen	20 00	30 00
Saddlers	1 25	1 75			
Firemen, Locomotive	1 50	1 75			
Tanners	1 50	1 75			
Tailors	1 25	2 50			
Tinsmiths	1 50	1 75			
Pattern makers	2 00	2 50			
Riveters	1 50	1 75			

LIST OF RETAIL PRICES of the ordinary Articles of food and Raiment required by the Working Classes.

Articles.	Prices.		Articles.	Prices.	
	From.	To.		From.	To.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon.....per lb.	0 10	0 13	Eggs per doz	0 15	0 25
do ham.....do	0 12	0 15	Potatoes per 60 lbs...	0 50	0 55
do shoulders.....do	0 09	0 12	Salt do	0 60	0 65
Pork.....	0 09	0 10	Firewood per cord.....	4 50	6 50
Beef.....	0 08	0 12	Coal per 2,000 lbs.....	6 00	6 00
Mutton.....	0 10	0 12	Coats, over.....	7 10	12 00
Veal.....	0 08	0 12	do under.....	4 50	6 50
Butter, fresh.....	0 15	0 22	Pants.....	3 00	4 50
do salt.....	0 15	0 20	Vests.....	1 50	2 00
Candles.....	0 12	0 12	Shirts, flannel.....	1 50	2 00
Cheese.....	0 10	0 13	do cotton.....	0 75	1 00
Coffee.....	0 25	0 40	do underwear.....	0 25	0 35
Codfish.....	0 07	0 08	Drawers, woollen woven.....	0 90	1 00
Mustard.....	0 30	0 35	Hats, felt.....	0 75	1 25
Pepper.....	0 20	0 25	Socks, worsted.....	0 25	0 35
Rice.....	0 05	0 06	do cotton.....	0 10	0 15
Soap.....	0 05	0 06	Blankets per pair.....	3 00	4 50
Sugar.....	0 06	0 10	Rugs.....	2 00	2 50
Tea, green.....	0 40	0 50	Flannel per yard.....	0 30	0 35
do black.....	0 40	0 50	Cotton.....	0 10	0 12
Tobacco.....	0 30	0 50	do double sheeting.....	0 20	0 25
Cornmeal.....per 100 lbs.	1 75	2 00	Canadian tweed cloth.....	0 60	1 00
Flour.....do	2 50	2 75	Shoes, mens', per pair.....	2 00	2 50
Buckwheat flour...do	3 00	3 50	do womens' do	1 25	1 75
Oatmeal.....	2 00	2 25	Boots, mens'.....	2 00	3 00
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf.....	0 12	0 12	do womens'.....	1 75	2 50
Milk, per quart.....	0 05	0 06	Rubbers, mens'.....	0 80	1 00
Herrings, per barrel.....	5 50	7 00	do womens'.....	0 70	0 80

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON (ONT.) IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my Annual Report, with statements annexed of the working of this Agency, for the year ending the 31st December, 1883.

Form A.—Showing the number of immigrants arrived at this Agency, the number assisted with provisions, and with free passes, by railway or other conveyance, to their respective places of destination.

Form B.—The total number of arrivals, each month, *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax, and the United States. The number fed and also forwarded by free passes.

Form C.—The stations and number distributed by passes from this Agency for the year.

Form D.—A full and complete statement for the year, showing the arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and Halifax, also the United States, their sexes, nationalities, trades and occupation, general destination and the value of cash and effects brought in by the immigrants. This shows an increase of about 500 over last year. 1,697 remained in the Province of Ontario, 335 went to Manitoba, among whom were a number of well-to-do farmers who had considerable means, 224 went through to the Western States and the value of cash and effects amounted to \$177,775, a large portion of which went to Manitoba.

The demand for farm laborers, the past season, was greater than the supply, and good wages were given. Domestic servants, for both town and country employment, were, as usual, very scarce at this Agency, consequently in great demand. We have not yet succeeded in getting out a class of girls, which, I hear, are in some parts of Britain, abundant, who will take situations in the country among our farmers. I find in nearly every case that comes under my notice, they all want city or town situations. The wages are nearly as good, except for first-class servants with considerable experience.

The class of immigrants arriving the past season at this Agency has been very good; many first class farmers and farm servants, for whom there was plenty of work.

The health of those coming to this Agency was very good, not one serious case of illness coming under my notice during the season..

Quite a number of the early arrivals managed to send home for their families and friends. It is a great advantage for all who are preparing to come out during the coming season to start early in spring or summer as, late in the season, work is generally scarce and living more expensive.

The samples of grain procured at the principal agricultural exhibitions sent from this Agency, and also the fruit, I trust, will be of great benefit to our Agents in Britain. I consider they were much finer samples than some exhibited here by parties interested in American railway lands.

I still have a number of enquiries from parties now settled in the Western States, who do not appear satisfied with their condition, asking information, with books and maps, of Manitoba and the North-West, which I answer with pleasure. Parties in England are also writing direct to the Agents here for information, as they say many ticket agents advertize fabulous rates of wages, which causes great disap-

pointment to many on first landing. As our wages are better here than in the Old Country, it is only necessary to give a correct average; and if many intending immigrants would apply direct to the Canadian Office in London, or to any duly authorized Government Agents, it would prevent those wrong impressions: I have also had a number of applicants for information relating to the Province of British Columbia, the past season, showing that many are determined to go as far West as possible.

The prospects for the coming season are good and the demand for labour, as usual, quite up to the supply.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Government Immigrant Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883, and their Nationality, the Number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other Conveyances, from this Agency, to their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of On- tario.	Went to the Unit'd States.	Number assisted with Provisions	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England.....	821	245	1,066	750	316	.....	.....
Ireland.....	582	129	711	628	83	.....	.....
Scotland.....	190	59	249	140	109	.....	.....
Germany.....	50	62	112	85	27	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden.....	20	42	62	54	8	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	46	10	56	40	16	.....	.....
	1,709	547	2,256	1,697	*559	564	108

* 335 of these to the Province of Manitoba.

STATEMENT showing the Total Number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with, at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883.

Months.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	Number distributed by Free Passes.
January	47	14	61	20	.....
February	58	27	85	25	2
March	91	36	127	39	5
April	96	56	152	21	6
May	397	114	511	121	16
June	359	64	423	92	38
July	172	52	224	47	6
August	131	47	178	56	12
September	103	23	126	41	5
October	103	29	132	48	5
November	78	32	110	35	7
December	74	53	127	19	4
	1,709	547	2,256	564	108

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency, by Free Passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1883.

Stations	Adult Passes.	Stations.	Adult Passes.
Glanworth	4	Belmont	2
Woodstock	2	Glencoe	3
St. Thomas	7	London Township	2
Ettrick Station	2	Duntroon	9
Thorndale	11	Comber	1
Watford	1	Iona	1
St. Marys	6	Kingston	1
Ingersoll	4	Ailsa Craig	7
Newbury	3	Port Dover	1
Bothwell	2	Windsor	1
Sarnia	4	Colborne	1
Mount Forrest	1	Muirkirk	1
Mount Brydges	3	Clandeboyne	1
Petrolia	1	Dorchester	1
Toronto	11	Middlemiss	1
Hamilton	9		
Lucknow	1		
Centralia	1		
		Total	108

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.

Number of Arrivals via the United States.

Sexes.

Children.

Total Number of Souls.

NATIONALITIES.

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.

GENERAL DESTINATION.

Value of Cash and Effects.

31st December, 1883.

Number of Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Number of Arrivals via the United States.	Sexes.		Children.	Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Value of Cash and Effects.
		Male.	Female.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.							
47	14	35	14	12	61	34	17	7	3	.....	.....	.....	7	21	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$
58	27	51	18	16	85	46	23	11	2	.....	.....	.....	15	22	8	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2400
91	36	78	32	17	127	63	42	8	7	.....	.....	.....	19	42	9	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6350
96	56	88	29	37	152	84	41	14	3	.....	.....	.....	31	42	10	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5750
397	114	324	175	12	511	226	195	37	20	.....	.....	.....	87	189	21	27	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27110
359	64	121	91	21	423	194	126	56	17	.....	.....	.....	11	38	72	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39150
172	52	110	48	66	224	90	62	36	22	.....	.....	.....	52	34	19	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33955
131	47	95	39	44	178	82	70	16	10	.....	.....	.....	26	59	6	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26750
103	23	48	44	34	126	63	41	26	4	.....	.....	.....	15	20	10	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17250
103	29	51	35	40	132	72	29	12	14	.....	.....	.....	2	34	2	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7150
78	32	65	23	22	110	51	38	8	3	.....	.....	.....	11	39	6	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9480
74	53	70	34	23	127	61	27	18	7	.....	.....	.....	23	35	3	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6710
1709	547	1134	582	540	2456	1066	711	249	112	62	7	49	335	609	106	81	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17755

A. G. SMYTH,
Government Immigration Agent.

31st December, 1883.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX, N.S., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(EDWIN CLAY.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit, for your information, my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The work done at this Agency has been very similar to that of other years, and the numbers passing through about the same, or rather larger than last year, when we consider the fact, that in the spring of 1882, we had quite a number land here who were expected to have landed at Quebec, but were prevented by ice in the Gulf, and that from both the Allan and Dominion lines.

Immigrants landing here through the past year have been, in most cases, a very superior lot of people, and I would here refer particularly to the two parties brought over by Rev. John Murray to Cape Breton. But here I would direct the attention of the Department to the alarming prevalence of drunkenness among certain classes of immigrants. With regard to the lot from Ireland, referred to above, they were detained here three days, and yet they were *quite sober* and *very courteous*, while some other lots from the west were no sooner on shore than they were drunk and quite unmanageable, one woman going so far as to strike me in the face by the way of enforcing her orders.

The coal, iron and gold mines, have all absorbed some of the past year's importations, while quite a number have been brought over for the different cotton mills and woolen manufactories, in this Province and New Brunswick, while some have settled on purchased farms, and are doing well. A number of farm hands and domestic servants have been sent to different parts of both Provinces, so that the immigrants the past year have been scattered more evenly over the two Provinces than in any previous year since I have been in charge of this Agency, they having gone in every direction from Sydney, Cape Breton, to New Denmark, in New Brunswick, a very large percentage of the whole having been brought out by their friends already here. One pleasing feature in connection with those landing here, is that out of so many passengers landing from 56 steamers, not one complaint has been entered against either officers or men, not even against the food, with one exception while the most marked acts of kindness have been reported to me, as shown by officers and men, to the young and infirm, both on the passage and after the ship's arrival. I feel it my duty again to thank the officials of the Intercolonial Railway and the Customs Department for the very kind and genial manner (even in the most stormy and unpleasant nights on which our immigrants land) in which they do all in their power to aid myself and the travelling agents from Quebec in getting the people away as rapidly as possible, and also to the gentlemen attending to the ship's business, from Messrs. Cunard & Co's office.

In the early part of the season, we had two somewhat serious accidents. One man fell between the cars at the landing, cutting his head badly, and though at first we thought he could proceed, we found it necessary to leave him under medical treatment at Truro. The other, while under the influence of liquor, fell from one of the cars as the train was leaving the station, and lost a large part of one foot, which detained him in hospital for a number of weeks. One man and an aged woman were kept for some time until they recovered from illness, the result of colds taken on the passage. These, with a number to whom I furnished medicine, &c., before leaving

ing, while remaining in the city, and two German families, detained at the Deep Water Shed while their children were recovering from scarlet fever and measles, constituted all the sickness and accidents we have had among the 8,475 who have landed here through the past year. Among the emigrants on ship-board, there were two deaths (children), three births and one baptism.

During the past year I have visited a number of the children located by Mrs. Birt and Miss Rye, and investigated one case of abandonment, as already reported to the Department.

There has never been so great a demand for orphan children for adoption since Miss Rye and Mrs. Birt brought over the first lot of young people, as there has been in the past two years in this Province. And there is no doubt but if any of the societies now at work could establish a Home in this Province they could locate quite a large multitude of young people in good Christian homes.

In company with J. Standish Haly, Esq., Secretary of the British and Colonial Emigration Society, I visited the Spring Hill Coal Mines, where R. G. Leckie, Esq., Managing Director, did all in his power to furnish Mr. Haly with all the information at his disposal regarding the quantity and quality of those vast coal fields.

At the Londonderry Iron Mines and Steel Works, Mr. Jamme, the gentlemanly and obliging Manager did the same. Mr. Pool, Manager of the Acadia Coal Company's mines at Stellarton, Pictou County, gave Mr. Haly all the information he possibly could in the very short time at his disposal, and I desire to return my sincere thanks to those gentlemen for their great kindness to Mr. Haly and your Agent.

The total immigration for the year was 8,475, being:—

Males.....	4,589
Females.....	2,029
Children.....	1,857

NATIONALITIES.

English.....	5,435
Irish.....	1,178
Scotch.....	237
Germans.....	54
Other Countries.....	1,571

Tables (A) and (B) will show:—(A) The arrivals and departures; (B) the number of free passes granted at this Agency for year ending 31st December, 1883.

Hoping that the above comprehends all that is necessary, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLAY,

Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Immigration Agency for the Year ending
31st December, 1883.

MONTHS.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Total Amount brought in.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	LOWER PROVINCES.			Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.		Eastern States.	Western States.
																	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.							
January.....	472	289	89	472	358	89	3	.....	22	.....	.....	13	264	11	1	30	184	20	.....	111	108	28	.....	13	8	5,780
February.....	674	421	151	674	555	72	.....	.....	15	.....	32	13	368	37	3	66	149	13	.....	181	190	65	.....	53	23	12,530
March.....	894	547	172	894	706	103	8	.....	.....	.....	77	1	518	27	1	61	185	29	.....	154	272	165	.....	36	23	27,350
April.....	3397	1889	749	3397	2175	483	168	51	206	.....	321	21	1744	42	82	85	492	102	.....	652	999	631	.....	155	366	94,450
May.....	582	322	129	582	117	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	.....	318	4	.....	72	101	25	.....	47	49	12	.....	25	323	5,635
June.....	689	300	218	689	274	26	4	.....	.....	4	381	3	284	13	.....	73	165	61	2	34	35	12	.....	59	321	9,000
July.....	168	61	48	168	114	37	3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	59	1	1	27	118	12	.....	31	1	1	.....	2	3	1,525
August.....	377	140	124	377	173	183	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	139	.....	1	68	157	39	.....	67	91	11	.....	11	1	2,100
September.....	176	74	59	176	90	65	7	.....	.....	.....	14	4	65	3	2	28	94	35	.....	18	11	3	.....	13	2	1,850
October.....	171	89	58	24	171	152	11	4	.....	.....	4	.....	89	.....	.....	34	127	24	.....	7	5	1	.....	7	.....	1,780
November.....	352	163	93	96	152	272	42	29	.....	.....	9	.....	163	.....	.....	49	136	42	1	54	74	16	1	27	1	2,445
December.....	523	294	139	80	523	449	31	1	.....	.....	42	7	274	11	2	75	110	57	.....	186	146	12	.....	10	2	8,350
Total.....	8475	4589	2029	1857	5435	1178	237	54	243	4	1324	62	4285	149	93	668	2018	459	3	1542	1981	987	1	411	1073	172,795

31st December, 1883.

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.,
Agent.

NAMES of Places to which Free Railway Tickets were granted by this Agency for Year 1883.

Amherst.....	9	Point Levis.....	1,114
Annapolis.....	5	River du Loup.....	1
Athol.....	1	Stewiack.....	1
Brookfield.....	1	Sackville.....	34
Chaudière.....	3	Salisbury.....	1
Chatham Jet.....	1	Shubenacadie.....	4
Campbellton.....	1	Spring Hill Junction.....	524
Cold Brook.....	1	St. John, N.B.....	1084
Elmsdale.....	1	Stellarton.....	214
Grand Lake.....	2	Truro.....	224
Grand Pré.....	2	Thomson.....	23
Horton Landing.....	1	Waterville.....	1
Kentville.....	22	Windsor.....	804
Londonderry.....	29	Windsor Junction.....	5
Montreal.....	5	Wentworth.....	11
Moncton.....	374	Yarmouth.....	4
Maccan.....	1	Windsor Junction to Windsor.....	5
Middleton.....	114	do Cold Brook.....	1
New Glasgow.....	155	Londonderry to Sackville.....	6
Norton.....	1	New Glasgow to Point Levis.....	1
Oakfield.....	3	do Canso.....	2
Ottawa.....	1	do Sydney.....	594
Oxford.....	2	Annapolis to Yarmouth.....	5
Pictou.....	14	Spring Hill Junction to Parrsboro'.....	2
Pictou Landing.....	54		
Port Williams.....	44	Total number of free passes for year...	1,843

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN (N. B.) AGENT.

(MR. S. GARDNER.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1883, of the operations at this Agency.

The number of arrivals of immigrants during the year and for settlement in this Province, *via* St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia and the United States, and apart from the Customs returns, show, through this Agency, 367, viz.: English, 194; Scotch, 41; Irish, 73; Danes, 59. Increase of 66 over 1882. Sixty-nine of these were mechanics, who found employment almost immediately on arrival. Indeed, for this class, general and farm labourers, the demand was so great it could not be met. Some of our contractors were compelled to go to the United States for mechanics to enable them to carry out their contracts. The balance, farmers, two-thirds of whom were English, settled in Victoria County, principally on the Tobique River, others in different parts of the Province. The majority of these took up new lands, some bought old farms and others rented, to test the country's capabilities for farming, and being satisfied on this point, bought and settled. These brought in cash, \$5,700; and other values not reported at Customs, \$5,800.

The travel by the International Line of steamers, plying between St. John and Boston, this year, is about the same as last, viz.: Ins, 18,734; outs, 12,347. By the St. John and Maine Railway, I can only report four months' travel of ins and out, viz.: January to April inclusive; east, 11,755; west, 13,438. The latter months are when, from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, many of the labouring class go to the United States for summer employment, returning in the fall. After the amalgamation of the St. John and Maine with the New Brunswick Railway, with its present system of keeping the passengers account, the whole number travelling can only be given. I cannot by any possibility give the ins and outs, or the gentlemanly auditor, Mr. McNaughton, would have given it. He had no way of arriving at even an approximate. In order to do this Mr. Burpee very kindly asked some two or three of the officials to give the statement I wanted, if possible. The whole number of passenger for eight months on this road of 443 miles was, as furnished by the Auditor, 134,242. This shows, however, the volume of travel. My observations on the general travel for the year, as last, show a large return of Canadians from the United States and elsewhere. After comparing the certainties of New Brunswick with the possibilities of the United States and other places, where they sought to do better, they have returned, convinced, if they work as hard in New Brunswick as they were compelled to do abroad, they would be much better off.

The number of immigrants entering the Province by other inlets and not reported otherwise, are as follows: Charlotte County, 112 (mostly returned Canadians from the Western States); Carleton County, 116 (principally Canadian returned from the United States); Victoria County, 29, of these 22 were returned Canadians from United States.

These are the only counties reported yet as to immigrants arriving, making in all, as far as reported, 624 immigrants that have positively settled in the Province, in addition to those regularly reported, an increase over 1882. Their effects in cash \$15,700; other values, \$14,945, as ascertained and not reported at Customs. Again

as in last and preceding years, in absence of any manual, maps, pamphlets or any work on New Brunswick exclusive, and in order to answer the many enquiries from, I may say, almost all parts of the world, as to New Brunswick as a home for every class of industries, and especially the farmer, I have written a number of letters to every part of the Province, and to such parties as could give an honest account of the certainties and possibilities of the country to this class. Many have not responded; of those who have, a number of the answers I give below:—

ALBERT COUNTY, HARVEY, 15th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 10th to hand. Beg to say in addition and to endorse all I reported last year from this parish. Please let me say I am entirely unprepared to give you the information you require. However, if spared another year, I shall gather what information I can during the summer, but permit me to say the crops, as far as I can learn, compare favourably with 1882. There has been a slight increase in acreage of oats and turnips.

Smith Bros.,	10 acres.	Turnips,	500 bushels per acre.
“	12 “	Oats,	45 “ “
Turner Bros.,	8 “	Turnips,	550 “ “
“	10 “	Oats,	60 “ “

A number of others, about the same average per acre, but not as many acres.
Beeves shipped, about the same as last year. In addition, Smith Bros. shipped to the United States sixteen horses; average weight, 1,000 pounds; average price, here \$109.
There were shipped from this port during the year 1883, 1,300 tons of hay, which is the principal farm produce shipped from this part of the country.

Your obedient servant,
W. J. REID.

HARVEY, 6th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 28th November was handed me by my predecessor. I shall endeavour to give you the information you require. Our spring was wet and backward, but the summer and autumn was remarkably favourable for the growth and harvesting of a very large crop of grain and hay. The character of our soil is clay and gravelly loam. The principal crops are hay, oats, potatoes, turnips, wheat, barley and buckwheat. The extent of district, 15 miles by 10.

Crops.	Acres Cultivated.	Average Bushel.	Total.
Wheat.....	5	15	75
Oats.....	800	30	24,000
Barley.....	40	30	1,200
Buckwheat.....	150	30	4,500
Potatoes.....	500	175	87,500
Turnips.....	35	400	14,000
Fruit.....			400
Hay.....	5,000	1½ tons	7,500

Wool, 6,000 lbs.; butter, 60,000 lbs.; cheese, 1,000 lbs.; pork, 60,000 lbs.; poultry, 9,000 lbs. Horses, generally low standard, requiring the infusion of new blood. Cattle, principally Durham grades, and Ayrshire. Sheep, Cotswold grade, and native. Pigs, Berkshire grade, and native.

Our farmers are at work more systematically by using the best improved machinery and thoroughbred bulls, and are therefore more encouraged than formerly, as their returns are more copious, which gives a stimulus to renewed exertion. They have learned the lesson that the thoroughbred, although the most expensive, is the most profitable in the end.

In 1882, the incursion of the Colorado beetle was so alarming that a small acreage was planted this year, but, strange to say, they did not return into this section, although quite plentiful in the adjacent districts.

There are large quantities of both improved and unimproved lands of good quality, that can be obtained at cheap rates, in this section, and the situation, as far as getting produce to market is concerned, is unsurpassed, as it can be shipped by rail or water.

Whenever farms are situated near the bay shore or river banks, they can very rapidly be improved by the application of salt mud, which, when applied to the land, produces bountiful crops of hay and grain.

Yours truly,

R. R. SMITH.

The above may be said of the county generally.

Kings' County.—Extent of district by the following report—30 + 40 miles—viz.: Sussex, Steedholm, Cardwell and Waterford.

Character of season—first part favorable to crops, latter part dry. Soil—lowlands, alluvial; uplands, gravelly loam. Principal crops, hay, oats, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips.

Crops.	Acres Cultivated.	Average per Acre.	Quantity.	Varieties.
Wheat	200	10	2,000	Lost Nation and White.
Oats	5,000	20	100,000	Black and White Russian.
Rye	20	15	300	
Barley	50	25	1,250	Four Rowed.
Buckwheat	2,600	10	26,000	Rough and Silver Skin.
Peas	20	20	400	
Beans	20	15	300	
Hay	30,000	1 ton	30,000	Timothy and Clover.
Potatoes	3,000	130	390,000	Early Rose and Silver Dollar.
Turnips	600	250	150,000	Sweedish.
Carrots	20	250	5,000	Early Horn, &c.

Breeds of horses—Percheron, French Canadian. Breeds of cattle—Ayrshir Jerseys, Durhams. Sheep—Leicester, Cotswold. Pigs—Berkshire, Chester. Wool—43,000 lbs. Butter—20,000. Cheese—33,000. Pork—550,000.

The crops, taken as a whole, will compare very favourably with former years.

Wheat has been failing the last two years, and there was not so much sown this year as in former years. Oats, a good crop, well up to the average. Buckwheat was injured some by the dry weather. Potatoes, an average crop and free from rot. Other general crops were good. Farmers, everywhere, are more alive to the importance of improved husbandry, and the prospects of the agriculturists are becoming brighter every year. There is no doubt that intending immigrants will find New Brunswick as desirable a place to settle in as any part of the Dominion.

Sincerely yours,

S. C. McCULLY,
Secretary, S. and T. Society.

Other reports from this county give similar accounts.

Kent County correspondent writes: —

“Your letter asking for information, regarding settlement, &c., just to hand.

“Colbrook Dale Settlement contains 2,000 acres, all of which are now located, and the settlers are now comfortable and happy.

“This settlement is in the Parish of Harcourt, about 3 miles from Woldsford Station, on the Intercolonial Railway. Acadieville, contains 11,500 acres, about 10,000 are now located, and the remaining 1,500 is gradually being taken up by settlers belonging to the county. The settlers here are all of French descent, and are not the best settlers. They are chiefly natives of Kent and Westmoreland Counties and a few from Prince Edward Island, and many of them are very lazy and indolent, but still they seem to make a good living. The soil is good and productive. Tweedy Brook Settlement contains 49 lots of 100 acres each, in the Parish of Carleton, and adjoining the Acadieville Settlement on the east. The soil is generally good. Only about ten 100-acre lots in this settlement taken up. 3,900 acres are still open for applicants. The crops have been generally good this season. The grain a better crop than for many years past. Oats yield 30 bushels per acre. Wheat, 25. Buckwheat, 35. Barley, 30. Rye, 25. Potatoes, 150. Turnips, 200. I think this is about the general average of crops in these settlements. I may here state that the settlers here are not immigrants from the other side of the water but all either natives of New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. Settlers from the other side of the water would do well in this county, as a few have come, took up land under the Labour Act, and have proved themselves to be far superior to our French settlers.

“There is abundance of arable land in this county for settlers, and I think persons intending to emigrate to this country would do well to apply to the Crown Land Office for lots, as there are beautiful tracts of land not yet surveyed. Hoping this may be of service.

“Your obedient servant,

“JOHN STEVENSON.”

ST. JOHN, N.B., 21st December, 1883.

The present annual report of the Kingston (Kent) Agricultural Society marks the close of its thirty-third term. Practical measures for the promotion of agriculture in this district have again afforded it ample work, gauged by the statistics of the business done. Its services appear to have been acceptable, and the results of importance.

Referring to the weather and crops. The spring months were fine, and farm work began early; was carried on uninterruptedly to an early completion, and a larger area of land than usual put under cultivation. The summer also proved favourable, and heavy crops of hay and grain were produced. But at and after harvest, dry weather, with slight showers, few and far between, prevailed till late in October. The streams and wells became low, pasturage for stock bare, fires spread in the woods, causing trouble in saving fences from the flames, fall ploughing was difficult, less butter produced, and cattle were housed in not so good condition as usual.

The turnip crop.—Light, owing to drought. The only full crop here was one liberally treated with superphosphate, along with barn yard manure. Some fields of potatoes suffered from the same cause, but not to any extent, as all got in early were excellent. The potato bug, which first invaded this district three years ago, re-appeared this summer in such force and variety as to threaten the extinction of the crop. Persistent hand-picking was resorted to, and their ravages were checked. A machine, which collects and destroys the bugs from the time they lodge in the plants, was invented by James A. Clure, which seemed sufficient. He was too late in perfecting it for it to be used this year, but next year he will be prepared to supply them.

A marked improvement in the hay crop, owing to better treatment, and in many instances to manuring with mud and shells from the oyster beds in the river.

Wheat has succeeded well for a series of years. The White Russian and Lo Nation varieties seem to escape rust. Seventeen bushels per acre is set down as the average for the entire parish. Many cultivators have grown 25 bushels, and there was one piece of white Fife wheat yielded 32 bushels to the acre, and not under the most favourable circumstances.

Migration to a small extent has taken place from portions of the parish, from among the French residents who, becoming discontented on their "paternal acres" have sold out and gone to newer districts of Acadieville and Rogersville, near the Intercolonial Railway, where besides obtaining a good sized farm gratis, under the "Free Grant Act," they are tempted by prospects of money to be made in picking hemlock bark, getting railway ties, and cutting and packing saw logs. The vacant farms are bought up promptly by their neighbours. Some twelve farms or over have changed hands at from \$2 to \$12 per acre, according to size and situational quantity of land improved and description of buildings. One effect of the "Free Grant Act" has been to depreciate the value of farms in the old districts; but the rapid filling up of the lots, and the railway facilities now afforded, will soon enhance the value of farms.

At the close of what may be accounted a fruitful season, the farmer not unmindful how much, after all his skilled labour and care, depend on circumstances beyond human agency and control, may adopt, as a fitting expression of thanksgiving, in the words of the poet:—

"Lord, 'tis thy plenty giving hand
That soils my land.
And giv'st me for my bushel sown
Twice ten to one."

Yours, etc.,

JOHN BRAIT.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY,

LORNE SETTLEMENT, 29th November, 1883.

SIR,—Yours of 19th to hand, asking information of this Settlement. I beg to inform you that there is no increase of population this year. This settlement can compare favourably with other in the Province with regard to agriculture. Wheat will produce twenty bushels per acre, oats thirty, buckwheat fifty, potatoes 100. All kinds of stock, viz.: horses, cattle, sheep and swine can be raised profitably in this locality. There are at present 5,000 acres in this Settlement still vacant.

The land, when cultivated, at a small expense will produce excellent crops. Roads will be opened when the land is applied for.

There is every inducement for an industrious class of immigrants to settle in this section of the Province.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HAYES.

ARMSTRONG BROOK, 22nd November, 1883.

Yours to hand regarding Mitchell Settlement. There have been three lots taken by the people of the place; one house and barn built this year; crops, in general, poor, except hay. Potatoe bug and rust destroyed the potatoes. I cannot say that there have been many improvements this year. The fact is, the settlers being mostly French, lack energy and do not take interest in farming.

The settlement is a fine tract of land. The want is—simply good, practical and industrious farmers.

Your obedient servant,

O. B. PRIDE,

Commissioner.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY,

MISCOU ISLAND, Nov. 3, 1883.

In replying to yours of 21st, I beg to inform you there were no new lands taken up with the exception of one under the "Free Grant Act."

The hay crop this year was just an ordinary one. Grain, I should say, 9 per cent. increase over that of former years. Root crops, a slight increase. All the new land on the Island fit for culture has been allotted. A tract of 2,000 acres was surveyed ten years ago. All said tract taken up. Large improvements made thereon. All the settlers being natives of the Island, appear highly satisfied with their location.

The soil, a light, sandy nature, requires to be manured very heavily, and good crops are the result generally.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER BOYD,

Commissioner.

CUSTOMS, BATHURST, 19th December, 1883.

The only figures I have, which you ask for, are:—

Imports for year ending 30th June, 1883	\$30,529
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Exports.....	255,065
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Of which \$1,713 were agricultural products exported to the United States.

Yours truly,

W. O'BRIEN,

Collector.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY,

CHATHAM, 12th December, 1883:

SIR,—Your letter of 10th received. In reference to the information asked for, I have filled on the blank form answers to some of the questions, as nearly correct as possible.

I think it unwise for the Dominion Government to seek to induce immigration in the northern part of New Brunswick, on account of the short summers and the extreme cold in winter, but in the southern and western part of this Province a better field for a good class of immigrant farmers could not be found. This opinion I have deduced from Old Country Scotch farmers, whose opinion I consider worth having.

In favourable seasons, crops grow as well here as in any part of the Province, but are liable to be injured by early frosts in fall, which prevent a variety of crops from being grown, as only the more hardy crops receive any attention here—such as oats, wheat, buckwheat, peas, potatoes, turnips and carrots.

The late season was, on the whole, a favourable one for the crops, yet it was exceedingly dry in the latter part. The crops of wheat, buckwheat and peas were more than average crops, on account of the dry season, but the balance of other crops were not up to the average. I think I am safe in saying the last season was not any better for crops than the preceding one.

Crops.	Acres Cultivated.	Average per Acres.	Quantity in District.	Name—Varieties Raised.
Wheat	450	13	5,850	Lost Nation, Fyfe and Russian.
Oats	2,000	30	60,000	White and Black.
Barley	200	20	4,000	Four Rowed.
Buckwheat	400	25	10,000	Grey.
Peas	60	20	1,200	Small White.
Beans	15	30	450	White.
Hay	3,700	1 ton	3,700	Timothy Hay.
Potatoes	900	90	81,000	Early Rose, California Red Mountain White.
Turnips	250	85	21,250	Sweedish and Aberdeen Yellow.
Mangold Wurtzel	50	100	5,000	
Carrots	100	100	11,000	Short Horn.

Wool, 12,000; butter, 18,000; pork, 60,000; poultry, 5,500.

Yours truly,

D. T. JOHNSTON,

Secretary N. A. Society.

BLACKVILLE, 22nd December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request, I beg to submit the report of society for the year just closed.

The soil in this section is mostly of a light sandy nature, in a few parts clay in general it is well adapted for the raising of most kinds of cereals, and some produce fair crops of roots. Potatoes always do very well, and turnips, mang wurtzel, carrots and beets yield pretty large crops. On 17th November, we held show of farm and dairy produce, manufactures of the loom, &c. There was a fine display of both butter and cheese. There was a large display of grain, which were many samples of wheat, showing that our farmers are cultivating cereal to a greater extent than they have done in the past. Crops, in general, rewarded the toils of the farmer during the past season, very liberally, although season was not at all favourable to the production of large crops. Yet the yield this year will compare with that of previous years, except in the production of potatoes. In many parts, on account of the long drought, and the attack of Colorado Beetle, this valuable vegetable was a complete failure. I have thus given you a brief statement of our society for the year. If there is anything further I can assist you in, I will be happy to do so.

Yours truly,

W. H. GRANDBY,

Secretary of Blackville Dairy Society.

BLACKVILLE, 27th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry of 22nd November, I would say contrary to my expectations, I have not been successful in getting any immigrants this season, but I could get a number from the United States if I could get Government to make certain improvements on farms and sell them to them. In order to show you the terms they want, I enclose you a letter from A. J. Hall on subject. Please return the letter, as I wish to place it in the hands of our representatives to see if they cannot induce the Government to take some action in

atter. Could you not get the Dominion Government to do something to assist the movement. The parties referred to, who want to come, are mostly Nova Scotians.

There have been about 2,000 acres taken up in this district the last year.

The crop of 1883 has been a very good one, better than 1882. Hay, per acre, to 2 tons. Wheat, 18 to 20 bushels. Buckwheat, 30. Oats, 30. Potatoes, 20. Turnips, 400. No other crops of any consequence.

The prices of the produce of the farm rate low this season, on account of the lack of activity in the lumber woods.

If you could see a chance to send us any settlers, we can furnish them with as good land as could be had anywhere in the Province, and within a very short distance the line of the proposed Valley Railroad. Anything further will be cheerfully given.

Yours truly,

J. L. SCOFIELD,
Commissioner of Lands.

Copy of Mr. Hall's Letter.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 14th April, 1883, came to hand in July. It had been only everywhere. I have thought a good deal about this land business; to go into new place alone is a dull prospect. I have a plan and will lay it before you, and perhaps you can let me know whether it can be made to work or not. Suppose a company of Provincial people would come to New Brunswick and take land in large quantities, and have it laid out in 100 acre lots, and comply with requirements of the law in regard to clearing and building, &c., &c., would your Government allow them the land and a reasonable term of years to accomplish the sale of their improvements and the settlement of territory? I know of plenty of good families in Massachusetts that would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity of getting a farm, but have neither the money or push, unaided, upon such an undertaking as this, but if a house was built and some land cleared they would undertake to do it and would make good, industrious citizens. Now, if you think any such arrangements could be carried out on my plan, or any other, I would come to New Brunswick as soon after I hear from you as possible, with a view of making such arrangements preparatory to clearing for a number of farms this winter. Will you also tell me the price of Crown land per 100 acres on unconditional sale. I am waiting to hear from you at an early date.

Yours, &c.,

S. J. HALL.

SUGARY, 7th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your first question, I can only report, looking at the general advantages of this settlement, the quantity of land taken up this year is somewhat small, only 300 acres. Increase of population about 5 per cent. The recent applicants are nearly all natives of the Province, and rapid strides are being made by farmers to make this settlement rank foremost among the agricultural districts of the Province. All crops have yielded well, the only drawback, buckwheat, although yielding well, was badly hurt by early frosts, also the potato crop badly injured by the potato bug. The average crop was; oats, 30; buckwheat, 30; potatoes, 120; turnips, 300 bushels per acre; hay 2 tons, being the product of land grown among stumps.

With regard to cattle, I can only say, the live stock thrive well, the yield of grain and grain being abundant this year; with an open fall, all stock can be kept in good condition. The soil is good. There are about 5,000 acres vacant with a good

road to each lot. There is a good road through both blocks. I expect to see it all speedily settled.

Hoping what I have written will help to further the cause, inducing agriculturists from abroad to settle on our almost illimitable extent of Crown lands.

Yours truly,

ANGUS McALLISTER,
Commissioner, Sugary District.

DOAKTOWN, 10th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 2nd, making enquiries about free grants in Hazelton Settlement, I have to state:

It is progressing slowly, but it compares very favourably with former years, in most respects, with the exception of this year being exceedingly dry, the grain crops did not come to full maturity. As for the activity among agriculturists there is considerable in this locality. The yield of oats per acre, 35 bushels; hay, 2 tons, of good quality.

The land, where the settlement is located is excellent for farming purposes, and very easily cleared—two men can easily clear four acres in a fortnight, which makes it a good place for immigrants.

Yours truly,

H. DOOK,
Commissioner, Hazelton.

NEWCASTLE, 21st December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 15th, I am in receipt of. We did not export from this port this season any agricultural products or animals and their produce.

We have one manufactory—extract of hemlock bark—they shipped this last season over 9,000 barrels. Value, \$117,000.

We also had a spool factory, but it got burned, although the proprietors are trying to get it going again. I suppose you are already aware that we have steam saw mills innumerable. No settlers here the past year, but the exodus has been very large. A great number have only gone to work for the winter, owing to their not being much demand in the lumber woods this season for labour, and they will come back again. But a good proportion have come back and taken their families out to Wisconsin and Michigan, where there is a large colony of Miramichi settlers.

Yours truly,

R. B. HADDOW.

CARLETON COUNTY, 18th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—As requested, I send here with the usual memo. of immigrants, &c. and hope it will be satisfactory.

Out of 116 immigrants from the United States, coming during the year, 100 were Canadians; returning, 16 Americans (they brought \$10,000 in cash). The great part of these returning from the west.

Export of animals and their produce, \$28,600; agricultural products, \$27,700; manufactured articles, \$10,600.

The markets here are good, perhaps equal to, if not better than any other part of the Province.

The crops of 1883 are good, there being abundance of everything.

The farmers, as a whole, are independent and prosperous, and the fact of the people of this country having over a quarter million dollars deposited in the Government Savings Bank, proves that they are accumulating wealth.

The quantity of settling lands are extensive and good, and this county, as a home for immigrants, is the best in New Brunswick.

D. F. MERITT.

The Report of the Carleton County Agricultural Society for 1883 —

Parish of Woodstock, Richmond and Northampton. Extent included, 195,000 acres; character of soil, calcareous; principal crops, wheat oats, hay, potatoes, buckwheat.

Crops.	Acres Cultivated.	Average Bushels per Acre.	Quantity in District.	Varieties.
Wheat	1,500	18	27,000	Fyfe, Black Sea, Lost Nation.
Corn	50	50	2,000	
Oats	9,000	40	360,000	White and Black.
Barley	10	20	2,200	White.
Horley	50	20	1,000	Four Rowed.
Buckwheat	2,000	30	60,000	Rough and Smooth.
Peas	40	20	800	Small Field.
Beans	300	20	6,000	White, Yellow Eye.
Hay	15,000	1½ tons	180,750 tons.	Timothy and Clover.
Over seed	30	5	150	Northern, Alsike, Canadian.
Moathy seed	50	5	250	Kent Grass.
Potatoes	1,500	150	225,000	Prolific, Early Rose, Christies.
Beets	100	400	40,000	Long Root, Sugar and Red.
Carrots	30	200	9,000	Orange and Intermediate.
Fruit	500	50	45,000	Apples, Plums, and Cherries.
Turnips	160	400	40,000	Sweedish.

Breeds of Horses—Percheron, Messenger, Morgan. Cattle—Short Horn, Yorkshire, Jersey, Hereford, &c. Sheep—Cotswold, Leicester, Shropshire Downs, &c.—Berkshire, Chester, Yorkshire. Wool, 80,000 pounds; butter, 200,000 pounds cheese, 8,000 pounds; pork, 1,000,000 pounds. Poultry—Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Brahmah.

The past season has been, on the whole, very favourable for farming. Crops of all kinds have been abundant.

No exhibition was held. The society is in favor of County Exhibitions instead of the present local ones. An Exhibition Building has been commenced by the society during the present year on the grounds rented near the Trotting Park.

D. McL. VINCE,
Secretary.

CARLETON COUNTY, JACKSONVILLE, 12th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—To comply with your request it would take some two or three weeks time, with considerable expense, to furnish you with the required information, it could be got at all. But I will give it as far as it has come under my observation, and can learn from different sources.

The soil is sandy loam, second to none in the Province.

The principal crops are hay, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes and turnips.

Number of acres of wheat I cannot ascertain, but there is not so much sown as last year, but it is of superior quality.

There is a large amount of wool grown in our section. Not so much butter as formerly, on account of two cheese factories running in this district.

There were about 45 tons factory cheese made the present summer, besides a quantity of dairy.

Could not get the amount of pork, but it is extensively raised. Poultry is quite plenty.

The principal grade of cattle here is short-horned, with some very fine herds of thoroughbred short-horns; likewise Jerseys.

The season, as a whole, has been very favourable for agriculture. Rain in the first part of the season to insure hay crop; then dry, with frequent moisture to grow and mature the crops. The result—a bountiful harvest.

The season of 1883 compares favourably with last year, with the exception of fruit, which was a failure, except some early varieties.

The potato crop is superior the present season. Our Agricultural Society in fair spirit of activity, but not so much as one would expect from such a fine agricultural district as we have, though we are not behind in this matter, for we are up in regard to importation of different kinds of stock and grains.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES GOOD,
Secretary.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY,
ST. STEPHEN, 13th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—In addition to the number given as reported, a considerable number of married people, both male and female, have returned to their homes here from the Western States during the year, but having only their personal baggage with them, I could not keep any correct record of them; would reach 100.

This portion of our Province is not calculated to attract agriculturists, as the soil is not adapted for successful farming operations, and those who come into the country from abroad, come mostly to work in some manufactory, of which we have a few that afford considerable employment to labour. Trusting the foregoing will answer your purpose.

Yours respectfully,

H. WEBBER.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., 15th December, 1883.

Received yours of 5th inst., and in reply to your enquiries, beg to say the statistical information contained in the Society's report for 1882, differs but little from the report of 1883. One can be quoted for the other; the variance is but slight. The district covers an area of 18 miles in breadth by 30 miles long. Much of this at present uncultivated, although not much inferior to that operated on. The soil is mostly sandy, intermixed with clay, and cannot be farmed with any profit without the use of compost.

The farmers who pay strict attention to that fact, soon become easy in circumstances, while those who omit or neglect its use, have to fill the wants of the current year by outside employment.

At one time, full one-third of the population of these parishes followed lumbering, and since it failed, most of these have left for the west or to places where it still forms the business of life.

The exodus leaves a sparse settlement behind, but one built upon a more solid foundation, viz.: the vegetable and animal conditions of the earth. If the above are of any service, they are at your pleasure.

Yours truly,

S. C. IRISH,
Secretary, St. G. & P. Society.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., 14th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 2nd was not brought to my notice until to-day. I have to say in reply, that the free grant settlement here in this county don't amount to much.

There are a few early settlers, however, in Beaconsfield, but more have come, within two or three years by immigration.

As to crops, &c., I am not in possession of the information you seek, as I have paid very little attention to the settlement for a year or two.

Yours, &c.,

D. F. MAXWELL.

ELMVILLE, DIGDEQUASH RIVER, 13th December, 1883.

DEAR, SIR,—In answer to your letter of 6th, my annual report is sent to the Board, but if a few remarks are of any benefit, I will endeavor to give you a few. The extent of the district is about 16 by 10 miles. The character of the season—in the spring, wet and cold and the farming late, but dry during the summer. The crops come to maturity very fast. The hay past the average of preceding years.

The principal crops are hay, potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans, turnips, carrots, mangold wurtzel, fruit, viz: apples, plums and cherries, all of which grow well when taken care of as they should be, and the quality and quantity speak well for the district. The soil is light and gravelly on the hills and heavy clay on the low lands. The quality of land is well adapted to all kinds of crops that are cultivated with care. Wheat weighs 70 to 71 lbs. per bushel; barley, 64 to 67; buckwheat, 64 to 65; oats, 52 to 54; beans, 72 to 74; peas, 71 to 74; grass seed 51 to 52.

Crops.	Acres Cultivated.	Average Bushels per Acre.	Quantity.	Varieties.
Wheat	200	9	1,800	Lost Nation, White, Russian, &c.
Oats	4,000	44	176,000	White and Black.
Barley	20	25	500	Four Rowed.
Buckwheat	100	45	4,500	Rough.
Peas	7	20	140	Field and Garden.
Beans	12	20	240	White and Coloured.
Hay	5,000	1½ tons	7,500	Timothy and Clover.
Potatoes	300	100	30,000	Early Rose, Moss Rose, Prolific.
Turnips	40	300	12,000	Sweedish, &c.
Mangold wurtzel	4	400	16,000	
Carrots	10	500	5,000	Long Orange.
Fruit	40			Apples and Plums.

In regard to immigration, any man who would labour with care, can obtain a good living and become independent, as land is plenty and unoccupied, both from emigration and death, and a few of our young men are not willing to labour here, but look for occupation in other countries; these in time may be glad to return and take up the old occupation followed by their fathers, which many a poor man in the Old Countries would be glad to embrace, who are bound to drag out a miserable existence from year to year, being poorly rewarded, and never have anything they could call their own at the end. I have no more at present and will close these few remarks.

Yours truly,

HUGH MONAHAN,
Secretary, St. Patrick and Central Society.

VICTORIA COUNTY, UPPER KINTARE, 1st December, 1883.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your request for a report of our place. Our colony has had few new applicants for the last year. There are a good number of lots vacant in our section yet, and some good ones. Our settlers are getting on fairly well. They have made great progress in clearing land, and although rough in appearance, the land that is stumped and broken up has turned out better than expected.

Hay, a good crop this year, the best we have had. Oats, good. Wheat, good. Buckwheat, a little touched with frost in September. Potatoes and turnips, good crop, on the whole. The crops in general are better than former years. It is difficult to judge how much per acre of unstumped land, but on the land that has been cleared, oats, 32 bushels; wheat, 30 bushels, other crops in proportion.

We have a good stock of cattle, which have been improved with Short Horned Bull, bought by our Agricultural Society. Sheep also very good, and have been improved with Leicester and Cotswold.

The most of the settlers have one or two horses. Oxen are very little used. The frame houses and barns are showing themselves everywhere throughout the settlement, and the people, as a whole, are very thrifty, and I should say this is a very good place for immigrants to settle in.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CUMMING,
Free Grant Commissioner.

STONEHAVEN, 8th December, 1883.

SIR,—In answer to yours of the 26th November, I beg to say that the Crown lands here are reserved, meanwhile, for Scotch settlers, and the immigration of Scotchmen to this settlement, I might say to this Province, mainly depends on the ultimate success of those already here.

Our success as a settlement is assured, but what we aim at, before encouraging others to come here, is to be in a position, not only to keep ourselves comfortably, but to have over and above, almost anything they will want; in other words we want sufficient, so we can let them have food and stock, and help in labour they have no knowledge of, at reasonable rates, and for labour in return. This, we know by dear bought experiences is, what strangers to this country stand most in need of, even when they do have a little money, but more especially those who are dependant on their labour. We expect to be able to carry this plan into practice, to a limited extent, before long.

In the meantime, I have no addition to the settlement by immigration to report. Last year at this time we numbered 270 souls, to-day 279. There have been twelve births and three deaths during the year.

Compared with former years, the oat crop was a full average; wheat, full average; potatoes, a fair average; turnips, a low average; hay, very heavy, about 5 per cent. over average; buckwheat, a total failure, killed by early frost; oats will give an average yield per acre of 40 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels.

Stock of all kinds is being added to and improved. Thirteen new frame houses and several frame barns have been built or put under construction this summer, and all sorts of work are being carried forward with spirit and vigour.

The season was very favourable to live stock.

Pasture was plentiful and good.

With the exception of buckwheat, the crops were all matured and the greater part secured in the very best condition.

Succeeding a beautiful summer, we have a long, open fall, and farm work is in a much more favourable state than it has been at this season for a good many years.

The only thing that darkens our horizon just now, is that oats (our principal crop) are a stiff sale at 25 cents, and we have no mill now at which we might get them ground into meal, but this trouble we expect to get over as we have others, by patience and perseverance: We have just subscribed \$6 dollars each to offer as a bonus to whoever will erect and run an oat mill in our settlement. We will use considerable in our families and make the rest of our oats into beef, butter and eggs, which will pay us better than oats ever did sold in bulk, and will leave on the farms what will keep them in good state when used aright.

There are, no doubt, lands where we might have got along faster than in this Province, but I doubt if there be another new country on earth where we should have enjoyed such constant good health. Here we have no fever nor ague, nor any other disease peculiar to the place that I have heard of.

The only difference that a Scotchman finds in himself on first coming here is the keen appetite he has acquired. He will partake of the most common food with zest and relish, which is something new to him. And the robust and healthy appetite seems to be common to all in the country.

I stated we might have made greater progress in some more favourable land, but so far as I can learn of friends who are in some of the most cried up lands for emigrants, I cannot learn that we are in anything behind. Longer summer seasons would be a great advantage, but if we were offered longer summers with the usual accompaniment of sickness, we should choose to remain as we are.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently.

WM. MCPHAILE.

TILLEY SETTLEMENT, 12th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 27th November, 1883, received asking for information regarding the progress of this settlement. I shall be glad to give you any information that might induce people to settle in this vicinity.

24 lots of 100 acres each have been taken up in this settlement this year. One family of eight, emigrated from the old country. 22 lots were taken up last year. The population may be estimated at about 500. The larger number generally make their living by agriculture, but their clearings being insufficient to grow enough for their support, they are obliged to follow other occupations. During the winter season lumbering is carried on in a small way, but farming is generally more actively pursued. Green crops look better here than on old cultivated farms, round about, but you must allow the stumps are quite plentiful, yet burnt land is almost useless without a team of horses to plough and cultivate the soil, before a good crop can be grown. So the poor man, with his axe and hoe can do better in the green woods.

The average yield of wheat is 15 bushels to 1 sown, yet we often get 20 and sometimes 25 to 1 sown when the season is good.

Oats are averaged at 40 bushels per acre; buckwheat at 50; potatoes and turnips, 200; hay, on an average, 2 tons; other roots are not very extensively grown here yet, the land not being sufficiently cultivated.

Ten years ago there was little to be seen but weeds, and the people dropping in slowly and being mostly very poor, progress could not be expected, not being able to support themselves until the land was cleared. They were often obliged to leave their farms to earn money to support their families.

Cattle and other live stock do well in the summer, when the pastures keep green, upon the good soil so much admired in Tilley, but warm buildings are required for their comfort through the long cold winter.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

SOUTH TILLEY SETTLEMENT.

VICTORIA COUNTY, N. B., 22nd December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I have prepared a report at your request. I hope it may be of some use to you. I have mentioned some of the leading productions of this part of the country, but I have been guided more by some of the enquiries which used to arise in my mind before coming out. I have answered them as near the truth as I can at present obtain. I am threshing my crop with a flail and am somewhat shaky at pen work in the evening.

Yours truly,

WM. LEITH.

Being asked by Mr. Gardner to give a report according to what I have seen and experienced of the Province, with a view to assist others, who, like myself, before leaving Britain, will have no little difficulty in determining what part of Her Majesty's vast colonies to decide on which would justify recourse to emigration in search of future homes, and fair remuneration for labour and capital, encouraged and comforted by independence, obtainable by careful and well directed effort, I will not enter into statistical returns, that being fully and correctly given by Government commissioners and agricultural secretaries, but will confine my report to the physical aspect and capabilities of the soil, and tendencies which indicate the course that might be followed in developing the industry of agriculture.

Statistical returns are not always the wisest and best criterion for one to form their future course. Neither do I consider, from what I have seen of production of crops, in many instances by a rude and primitive mode of cultivation, sufficient to give an adequate idea of the latent productive powers of the soil in crops of potatoes, other roots, and raising stock, which finds a ready and profitable market in the cities of the Province. Now, as the barrier which precludes the farmer from larger profits in Boston and other United States markets may ere long be removed, this will give a decided impetus to agriculture in this Province, and a very much greater profit for all marketable root crops and fat stock.

These and other tendencies brighten the future with prospects most encouraging to the patient and persevering; an independent and comfortable home, with ample reward both for labour and capital is plainly seen. Indeed, proof of this is not wanting in many cases which have already come under my notice, particularly of several families who came here about nine years ago from the Earl of Airlie's property in Forfarshire. Presumably they neither had left an inheritance nor brought a fortune,

excepting the idiosyncrasy of Scotch independence, viz., pluck and thrift, which has been utilized with praiseworthy effort and advantage to themselves, is tangible to all in their large clearance, comfortable homesteads, and well stocked farms. What I now say on this point, I wish to be more suggestive than otherwise, while it is admitted what one has done another may emulate, is neither a wise nor prudent policy, provided means can be obtained to lessen the difficulties and facilitate the progress of such an important step.

If more effort were directed towards filling up the colonies and thereby help to develop the natural resources in agriculture, and otherwise, it would prove a blessing, and absorb the plethora of our race, which crowds the United Kingdom, and hasten the progress of reclaiming this vast *terra incognita*, in turning it to its legitimate use in supplying the wants of the human family.

Such a step, I am aware, rests more with the people than with the Imperial Department.

I know the stamina of the working class population of the United Kingdom, and have been cognizant of what they have done by united effort to alleviate distress and to ameliorate their condition in general.

I have good hopes of what they might do by united efforts in the course indicated, which I expressed fully before I came out, and am glad to think these ideas are quite practicable, and would prove successful, although as far as I am aware, no means have yet been adopted to give force to such enterprise. I entertain a hope it may soon be inspired.

The soil and natural aspects of Victoria County resemble in no small degree some of the low-lying fertile counties of Scotland. It is abundantly watered by river, brook, and spring of the best, which I may confidently say has no equal anywhere, and a striking contrast to the bad accounts often heard of water in many parts of America. The surface is undulating and naturally dry, and abounds in the best of soil of a light red loam, of good depth and good fertility. In many parts it contains thin layers of a white substance, known as plaster, which is found in some places in large quantities throughout the Province. It is a potent manure, and much used both in Canada and the States in raising crops of potatoes.

Wherever this white stratum is found on the surface, it may be accepted as a good criterion of the superior quality of the soil and excellent crops of almost any variety may be produced, and potatoes *par excellence*. This white layer is only seen on new land. When ploughed and harrowed it gets mixed with the soil, and is no longer noticeable. All root crops, on being turned out of the ground, are of superior excellence, and free from the ravages of pests. Potatoes would satisfy the most capricious, every tuber of splendid quality, clean, neither slug nor worm eaten, and very little disease (*peranespera infestaris*). Colorado beetle is the chief enemy to this crop, but cannot be compared to the ravages of a virulent attack of disease, inasmuch as it is in the power of the grower to arrest them.

They appear very early, even before planting, but, like many of the insects injurious to the interest of man, are not so at this advanced stage of life. They deposit their ova on the under side of the leaf, as soon as the young potatoe is up and with the warm days in the end of June and beginning of July, are soon brought into life. It is in this the larvae stage they play havoc, and are not long in denuding a whole field, if not attended to, but it is certainly the grower's own fault if he suffers. There is nothing more under his control. One application of Paris green will make complete annihilation of the marauders. It is quite cheap, and easily applied. Put on at the rate of two pounds to an acre, mixed up in plaster, one pound to the bushel. One acre may be successfully cleared for five shillings. When the larvae are full grown, they descend into the earth, and, I think, become a chrysalis. In the winged stage their flight has been marked by a northerly course. They are quick of eyesight, and when noticed they assume a kind of mimicry, by drawing in their legs and falling to the ground from the potatoe leaf as if dead. This may be their mode of self-preservation when depositing their ova. Potato growing is a branch of husbandry which might be carried to an unlimited extent. The soil is naturally

adapted for producing the best of tubers, and from the Province being in proximity to the United States markets, gives a pecuniary advantage not obtained in many parts of the Dominion. The main or principal crop is American Early Rose. A variety, from what I saw of it in Scotland, will never gain favour there. Now, when I see it grown on its own side of the Atlantic, it becomes quite incomparable, and would satisfy the most fastidious.

All kinds of cereals are grown from wheat to maize, but the most profitable are oats, buckwheat and beans. Oats, like all throughout America, are much under the standard weight per bushel of Scotch, but returns in many cases are more than double. Twenty bushel returns are quite common—three bushel seeds an acre. Buckwheat is a most useful and profitable crop; as an article of diet it is almost without a rival. It is nutritious and a heat supplying food, and remarkably suitable in that respect to a Canadian winter. It is sown about the end of June, and harvested end of August and beginning of September. It has succulent and rapid growth, but very susceptible of frost, even more so than potatoes. When not nipped by frost it yields enormous returns, as much as eighty to one hundred bushels an acre. Beans are much grown and used by all as a culinary article. They are staple, excellent, and appreciated by all. This is the nancot bean, one of the many varieties of kidney bean, and sown from first to middle of June, and harvested about the middle of September. One bushel of seeds to an acre. Twenty-five returns are a fair crop. Good, clean beans are worth from (\$2.50 to \$3) 10s. 5d. to 12s. 6d. stg. per bushel. As every one knows, kidney bean is easily injured by frost, just the same as in Scotland, it gets sometimes dry, but virgin soil and the greater summer heat of this country make it a fairly remunerative crop. Timothy and clover hay is raised in abundance, one and a half tons to the acre from land that has been hayed for ten or twelve years without top dressing which augurs well for the quality of the soil. Then there is a heavy after-math more than can be used by grazing cattle. I think this heavy after-math might be profitably used for ensilage. Succulent feed for winter is much needed at present, and I believe the last few years hay is of less value than formerly. This apparent loss will ultimately be gain to the farmer, who must keep more stock to eat up his hay and return it to its legitimate use in manure, thereby keeping the ground in good heart and save the farmer the unpleasant reflection of being the owner of a worthless, old, run out farm. Cattle are native grade, and are slow in growth. Cows are good milkers, and quality of milk and butter is excellent. Some good beasts are to be found among them. Altogether they form a sufficient nucleus to encourage the enterprising by the infusion of good blood to produce a breed of good animals.

WILLIAM LEITH,

Tilley Settlement (formerly at Abercairny Crieff) Scotland.

BIRCH RIDGE, V.C., N.B., 10th January, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of 26th November came to hand in due time. Having been from home prevented me from answering you before. The annual return for this colony, ending 1st January, is as follows: Grain, 4,000 bushels, an average of 45 per acre. Roots, 2,283 bushels; average of 58. Hay, 138 tons; $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre first crop. Horned stock, 101. Horses, 18. Sheep, 50.

Increase of population by immigration, 7; births, 6 this year. This colony is prospering well. The land is good and gives very fair crops.

Yours,

THOMAS KNOWLES,

Commissioner Birch Ridge Colony.

ANDOVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with promise, I herewith send you my first season's experience in the Province of New Brunswick, with which I am pleased to say I am more than satisfied. As you are aware, I rented some land here for this year, at what I should call a low rent, and began to work it about the beginning of May, and to seed the middle of the month. The result has been, wheat 13 bushels to 1 sown, and sown on sod; oats, 9 bushels sown on what has carried thirty crops of the same grain without manure. Buckwheat, an average of 28 bushels to the acre, sown on about as poor a piece of land as I ever saw. This result would have been better but for late sowing, and being damaged by the frost early in September. Hay 2 tons to the acre; beans, 12 bushels to one sown; potatoes, 200 bushels per acre. I have no doubt that in this locality, with high cultivation, that this crop would be doubled, and with the exception of a little rust late in the season, a healthier looking growth, it is impossible to see.

All kinds of garden stuff, such as is grown in the Old Country, do extremely well, and with the cultivation and attention, I was able to devote to the several varieties, I was simply astonished at the result. One thing that struck me was the most extraordinary rapidity with which things grow in this country. In respect to fruit, I think it is a great pity that more attention is not paid to this useful branch of industry, as apart from food supply, looking at the prices quoted in the various Dominion markets, it would be a source of considerable profit. As I have some experience in the raising of fruit, judging the past to have been an average season, I can safely say, that the fruits (excepting the fig) common to us in England, will do well in this country. I am sorry to have to make one complaint, but it is a serious one, and I may say almost fatal to successful agriculture viz: the scarcity of labour. In this district, it is a general complaint and a justifiable one, when we consider that farmers are willing to pay good wages. Many would have been employed in this vicinity this season if they could have been had, at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, and found. What a comparison with agricultural labour in England, with this average of 8s. to 10s. per week and support himself. Why it would pay some of the young labourers to come out here for the season and go back again in the fall and stay till spring and come again, but the misfortune is, you cannot get them to come over. I cannot but think that some blame in this respect lies at the doors of the powers that be. I feel certain that if the advantages that this Province has to offer were properly put before the agriculturist abroad in a practical form, that this labour famine would speedily vanish, but no one knows anything of New Brunswick in Europe, whilst Manitoba, the great North-West, etc., is always before them in the shape of specimens of their products, pamphlets, etc., etc. I should not have known anything of the Province myself, only through your kindness in troubling yourself to get all the information, etc., I applied to you for. Now that I have fairly settled myself, I hope to be able to report to you of continual success. With best wishes.

Yours truly,
W. H. EDWARDS.

The writer of the above, after testing the capabilities of the country, bought a farm at Bandsville, on the River St. John, eight miles below Andover. Has all his family on it. Goes to England this winter to dispose of all his interest there, and transport it to New Brunswick, at the same time to report among his many friends his success here.

ANDOVER, 8th January, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours of the 13th December. Sickness prevented my answering before. In reply, I beg to report that nine Americans have settled on

farms in this country, bringing with them their effects, also several Canadians have returned.

The free grant settlements are doing well; they have raised large crops the past season. There has been a falling off in the settlement of the free grant land, owing, I think, to the best land for settlement being taken up. Most of the good farming land in the county belongs to the New Brunswick Railway Company. The past year has been marked by a large degree of prosperity, owing to the heavy crops, especially hay, oats, buckwheat and root crops. There has also been a marked improvement in live stock in this county within the last few years, especially in short-horn cattle and grade sheep. Farmers have been getting good prices for all kinds of stock, Americans coming over and buying everything in the way of cattle and sheep, and paying good prices.

This county is yearly improving in population and wealth. Trusting the above will answer your purpose, if not too late,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. A. BEDELL.

COUNTY ST. JOHN, ST. MARTIN'S, 28th December, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I send you a report of St. Martin's Agricultural Society, St. John County. Soil, light and gravelly.

Principal crops—Hay, oats, buckwheat and potatoes.

Crops.	Acres Cultivated.	Bushels per Acre.	Quantity of Bushels.	Varieties.
Corn.....	2	30	60	Yellow.
Oat.....	1,300	30	39,000	Black and White.
Buckwheat.....	300	25	7,500	Rough.
Peas.....	10	20	200	Field and Garden.
Beans.....	4	15	60	Assorted.
Hay.....	2,200	1½ tons	3,300	Timothy and Clover.
Turnips.....	40	200	8,000	Swedes.
Carrots.....	7	250	1,750	Long and Short.
Potatoes.....	300	180	108,000	Assorted.

There is a great improvement in cattle and horses. Our people are now paying more attention to farming. Owing to the gravelly soil of our parish, we can beat the Province in growing good potatoes. Ship building is now confined to small vessels. Eighteen millions of saw-logs got out last winter. The season being dry they were not all sawed, consequently there will not be so much lumbering this winter. When we get the railway through from St. John, it will be a great benefit to our parish.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN WISHART,

President Agricultural Society.

NEW DENMARK,
VICTORIA COUNTY, 15th January, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—On account of being in the woods, I have not been able to reply to your letter before. The settlement of New Denmark has, during the past year, made very satisfactory progress. The season has been very favourable to farming, and an abundant crop has been harvested. The experience of those settlers who left the settlement during last year has had a very good effect on the minds of those remaining for not one of them has been able to report favourably, but all who are honest about it, agree in stating, instead of improving their circumstances by leaving New Brunswick for the highly advocated garden fields of the Western States, they have impoverished themselves, and strongly advise their friends to remain.

The number who left have been more than replaced by the new arrivals, which this year have been fifty-two persons.

The rapid increase of the herds of cattle, the large quantities of produce, such as grain, butter, eggs, beef, cattle, &c., shipped to market; the general signs of improvement in the circumstances of the settlers, is a good proof of the fact which has so often been demonstrated, that New Brunswick as a home for emigrants from Scandinavia, Great Britain and other parts of modern Europe; can not be surpassed by any other country on the American continent, with its healthy and pleasant climate, rich soil, magnificent forest of valuable wood, splendid water privileges, and very easy markets. New Brunswick can easily fill any reasonable expectations, and would undoubtedly, if proper means were adopted, be sought as a home, by thousands of those stout-hearted and able-bodied men, who every year leave their fatherland for the promising plains of America.

First of all, the system of giving land away free should cease. This would secure a better class of immigrants in general—and instead of being as it is now, an expense to the Province, it would be, by putting a fair price on the land, made to not only cover the expense of advertising, road building, surveying, &c., but would give a surplus.

There is no reason whatever why the land of New Brunswick should not be sought after by immigrants with means, as well as any other place in America, and I cannot suppose that there is any doubt on any body's mind, that it would be in the general interest of all to have the fertile lands of New Brunswick taken up and converted into productive fields by a good class of emigrants; 2,300 acres of land have been taken up here this year.

Yours truly,

H. PETER LYSGAR PETERSON.

The number of acres ungranted in the Province, 31st October, 1882 :—

Restigouche	County.....	1,635,049
Gloucester	“	642,843
Northumberland	“	1,979,277
Westmoreland	“	122,413
St. John	“	25,194
Albert	“	67,785
Charlotte	“	422,574
King's	“	141,034
Queen's	“	324,483
Sunbury	“	330,557
York	“	823,170
Carleton	“	37,473
Victoria	“	125,660
Madawaska	“	222,550

In addition to the above, the New Brunswick Railway Company own nearly 2,000,000 acres of the best farming land in the Province, 10 shillings sterling per acre at present.

Compare the products of wheat and oats crop, as given in this report, with that of the United States, for the undermentioned States :—

	Wheat.	Oats.
Michigan	14	31
Indiana	10·4	29·7
Illinois.....	10	36
Wisconsin.....	12·2	30·3
Iowa	11·2	31
Minnesota.....	13	33
Kansas	5·17	39
Nebraska.....	15·5	40
Dakota	16	

St. John and suburbs are important manufacturing centres.

Mills, foundries, machine shops and factories of almost every kind are scattered all over.

The Watrous Engine Works at Brantford, Ontario, through their resident agent here, have sold a number of their portable steam engines, &c., all over this Province and Nova Scotia.

From other counties I have no report, though urgently solicited.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER.

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG AGENT.

(W. C. B. GRAHAME.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, Man., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you, this, my second Annual Report, of work done in the interest of immigration, at this Agency, during the present year.

As Winnipeg is the grand point of distribution for immigrants to this part of the Dominion, the Agency here may, with truth, be called the "Castle Garden" of the North-West, lacking, however, the many conveniences and facilities, for the prompt disposal of the new-comer, with which the officials of that great immigration depot are blest.

This country has been visited, during the summer, by numbers of influential and wealthy representatives of European capital and enterprise. Among them I would mention Herr Spielberg, member of the Saalkreis, for Halle, one of the principal University towns of Germany.

This gentleman was, undoubtedly, one of the most practical and observing of delegates.

My assistant (Mr. H. J. Maass) conducted Mr. Spielberg through the district, and ably carried out my instructions, in doing all in his power to let the delegate see both sides of everything.

He (Spielberg) had many personal interviews, holding long conversations with the farmers, carefully entering into all the minutæ of their experiences, *in re* soil, climate, crops, stock, water, fuel and, in fact, everything he could think of, that would in any way affect the well-being of the settler.

In these interviews and conversations Mr. Maass acted as interpreter.

On the return of Mr. Spielberg from the West, I persuaded him to make the trip by team, from Winnipeg to Emerson, up the west bank of the Red River, thus enabling him to visit the thriving settlements of the Mennonites, and hear from the lips of this worthy people (in his own native tongue) praises of a land, the fertility of which, combined with their own industry and frugality, has elevated them from poverty to comparative ease, comfort, and in many cases, affluence; and in addition to which they enjoy the most complete religious and political freedom.

Before leaving the country, this gentleman expressed himself not only well pleased with what he had seen, but surprised that such a vast area of rich territory should be so long in existence, without the rest of the world knowing more of its wondrous productive capacities.

There was still, however, another surprise in store for him. He could not credit the numerous reports, *re* the old settlers cultivating their farms, year after year, without using manure.

To confirm these statements, however, he was introduced to a Mr. Sutherland, of Kildonan, whose parents came to this country with the Earl of Selkirk, about the year 1815, since which period their farm has been cultivated without the use of manure.

We saw the immense manure heap, an accumulation of sixty years, forming a mound and promontory into the river.

Mr. Sutherland threshed from the present season's crop between 30 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. There was also a potato patch of about three-fourths of an acre, from which Mr. Sutherland expected a yield of between 300 and 400 bushels. All this from land 60 years under cultivation without any artificial fertilizer, was almost too much for the credulity of our Teutonic guest.

It is, nevertheless, a fact, as Mr. Sutherland's mother, now a very old lady, was present, and conversed freely about her young days, when she first came to this country with the "good Earl of Selkirk," whose name is still revered by the few that are yet remaining of the old Selkirk Colony.

I would also mention the visit of His Royal Highness, Prince Hohenlohe, who, with his suite, travelled over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as the Rocky Mountains.

Messrs. Williams and Owen, delegates from the Welsh Quarrymen's Union, the Rev. Hugh Huliett, of St. John's Vicarage, Bethnal Green, London, also many prominent members of the English press visited this country during the summer, with a view to ascertaining its resources, its future, as a field for immigration, and for the safe investment of capital.

Among these I would mention the following names:—Mr. Charles Anderson, Jr., of *The North British Agriculturist*; Mr. Walter Darkin, of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*; Mr. Francis, Correspondent, and Mr. Talbot, Correspondent and Artist, of the *London Pictorial World*; Mr. R. S. Trimble, of the *Fermanagh Reporter*, one of the leading country journals of the North of Ireland.

Mr. Trimble visited the greater portion of the district, accompanied by Mr. Maass, assistant; examined the land and the crops, held personal interviews with the farmers, and would believe nothing but what he saw and heard from the highest possible authority, namely, the actual cultivators of the soil.

He returns to Ireland to publish, through his journal, his experiences in, and opinions of, the great North-West.

I have received numerous letters, from the Western States, asking for information about Manitoba and the North-West.

These letters are mostly from practical farmers, whose farms are not sufficiently large for their fast increasing families, and who are anxious to come where the "young folks" will not only have plenty of room, but will receive bountiful returns for labour, expended on these fertile lands.

This expected immigration from the United States, is due to my personal efforts, under your directions, in that part of the country for the past few years.

I have also received letters of inquiry, from the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies, in addition to which, letters of inquiry are pouring in daily, from all parts of the Old World.

The supposed lack of fuel, in the country, has caused many intending emigrants to hesitate before taking the final step. This obstacle is, however, a thing of the past, for, with the development of the immense coal deposits, we will not only have sufficient fuel for home consumption, but will be able to supply our neighbours, south of the 49th parallel, with this very necessary article.

There is, also, abundant proof of the existence of gold and other minerals all of which will aid materially in attracting the settler and the capitalist to this land of plenty.

There is another very decided advantage, this country will gain, in the securing of immigrants, namely, the near prospect of completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus enabling the immigrant to pass on, from point of debarkation to the North-West, without the necessity of crossing the American frontier, as there can be no doubt that this temporary transit, through the United States, has lost to the Dominion many valuable settlers.

Until the railway connection is established, the immigrant will lose no time in travelling *via* the lakes to Port Arthur, as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's magnificent fleet of steamers will carry the passenger to his destination, about as rapidly as he could travel by the present rail route.

Manitoba has been somewhat unfortunate, in her early fall frosts, still I am afraid the press and constitutional grumbler have made matters appear much worse, than they really are. It is true, some grain has been damaged by early frosts, but we have still more than an average crop of No. 1 cereals, and of roots, there appears to be no limit to the production.

Farmers are complaining of the low prices in the grain market.

The fault, however, is largely their own, as the majority of them have been devoting their entire attention to the production of cereals, to the exclusion of all other branches of agriculture. Good prices, however, have been obtained for grain, as the following reports will show:—

Mr. Angus McKay, of "Indian Head," threshed 446 bushels of No. 1 red fife wheat, from 18 bushels of seed, sown on 10 acres, being $44\frac{2}{3}$ bushels to the acre. This grain sold for 85 cents per bushel. Mr. McKay reports no frozen wheat.

Major Bell, of the "Bell Farm," reports the exportation of 10,000 bushels of red fife wheat to Montreal, at 88 cents per bushel, and that 13,000 bushels of the same crop has been distributed over the country, for next year's seed, at \$1.25 per bushel.

Even our neighbours of Southern Minnesota have been sending in applications for this wheat, for seed purposes.

It would appear that these early frosts are of rare occurrence, as, from close observation, it has been found that this fall was the first, in ten years, in which we have been visited with frosts, at such an early date.

There is, however, some consolation, in the fact that Manitoba is not alone in this visitation, as the tobacco crop of Kentucky has been very much injured by this fall frost, a very rare occurrence so far south.

It would be an utter impossibility to give the exact number of the arrivals into Manitoba, during the past year, owing to the trains, during the busy season, arriving at all hours.

I have not attempted to keep a close check, as my colleague at Emerson, Mr. Têtu, especially attends to that matter.

As near as can be ascertained, however, there arrived in this country, during the season of 1883, not less than 50,000 souls. This would not include all the labouring men, employed by the North American Construction Companies. Of these 6,385 souls were accommodated, at the immigration sheds, an excess of 438 souls over that of 1882.

Table A, will give their nationalities and sexes.

Table B, shows the rate of wages paid to all branches of labour.

Table C, shows the retail cost of provisions, including poultry, game, oysters and fish.

Table D, gives the cost of groceries and canned goods.

Table E, gives the retail prices of ordinary articles of clothing, both ready-made and per yard.

Table F, gives the prices of fuel; namely, wood and coal.

Table G, gives cost of lumber and all kinds of building materials.

Table H, gives cost all classes of agricultural implements.

Table I, shows the value and duties of goods exported and imported; also, a monthly statement of the free and dutiable goods, into the port of Winnipeg, for the eleven months ending the 30th November, 1883.

Table J, shows the number of pieces of baggage received, each month, at the Winnipeg Station, for eleven months, ending November 30th, 1883.

Table K, gives comparative statement of the number of miles of track, laid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for 1882 and 1883.

This rapid rate of construction has seldom, if ever, been equalled in the annals of railroad enterprise.

Table L, gives the total area of the Province of Manitoba, showing the total number of acres under cultivation, together with the increased number of acres broken during the season of 1883, being about 48 per cent. in excess of the breaking of 1882.

Also, the carefully estimated population of this Province, together with the number of horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine.

In addition to the above tabular statements, I attach a very carefully compiled report (marked M) of all the municipalities in the district of this Agency.

In addition to the above, I would state, that about 11,000 acres are under flax, in this Province, the average yield being estimated at 13 bushels per acre.

I have had considerable difficulty in finding employment for the large numbers of artisans and clerks that came to this country during the early part of the season.

The latter class of labour was especially difficult to dispose of, as but few of the men cared to grapple with the difficulties of manual labour, and their early training unfitted them for such.

With the former, the difficulty was only temporary, as there came a reasonable demand, at fair wages, for skilled workmen.

Many young Englishmen who came to this country, not without means, committed the great mistake of lounging about, and waiting "Micawberlike," for some "respectable employment," the "business end" of a wheelbarrow, a pick or a shovel, being far beneath their dignity.

Some of these loungers are now the subjects of newspaper and other charitable remarks.

There is no doubt but the labour market has been somewhat over-stocked. Yet, all who would work, for reasonable wages, and who would take the work offered them, have found employment.

For instance, over 1,000 Icelandic immigrants arrived at this Agency during the past season, many of them, when the best part of the working season was over; in most cases, with nothing but the clothing that covered them, their wealth not averaging more than \$5. per head. These poor people could not speak our language, they could not work, to any advantage, with our improved implements and tools; in fact, they had everything to learn, with nothing to live upon but their own exertions; and yet, notwithstanding all these, apparently insurmountable, difficulties, I am assured by Mr. Baldwinson, President of the Icelandic Society, here, that there is not a single case of actual destitution among his people.

Of the female help that arrived in this country during the past season, I would say, that I had little or no difficulty in finding good places for all worthy applicants.

I would, however, remind the good people who are interested in female emigration societies, in the mother country, that they cannot exercise too much care in the selection of young women, for servants, for the colonies.

The idea has, unfortunately gained ground, that young girls can find ready employment, at high wages, in this country, no matter what their qualifications may be. The day for employing untrained domestics is past.

It is true, that a clever, good girl, who is willing to be taught, will find plenty of mistresses who will teach and pay her accordingly. This, however, is not always satisfactory.

The difficulty heretofore has been that all new-comers place too high a value upon their services, refusing to take situations at less than from \$15 to \$20 per month, and many of these, I am sorry to say, know very little, if anything, of the duties of a domestic servant.

I would also respectfully urge that the morals of young women, sent out to this country should be of such a nature that the Agent would have no hesitation in recommending them to respectable families. There has, unfortunately, been some exceptions to this rule during the past season.

For the report of the condition and general health of immigrants on their arrival at this Agency, I would refer you to the inclosed statement of Dr. J. S. Lynch, attending physician :—

" WINNIPEG, 29th December, 1883.

" SIR,—I beg to present my Annual Report for 1883. During the past year the immigrant sheds have given shelter to a much larger number of immigrants than

in any previous year since its existence; but, notwithstanding this fact, I am happily able to report that, with the exception of two children who died of diphtheria and one Icelandic woman who arrived at the station in a dying condition, no other deaths have occurred within the sheds throughout the whole year.

"This remarkable immunity from the usual casualties, I can only attribute to the remarkably improved sanitary condition of the premises and the effective care and attention exercised by the Caretaker, Mr. Trimble, and his untiring ministrations to the sick. I cannot too highly commend the services he has rendered in this respect. He is in every way qualified for the position he occupies and is simply invaluable.

"In the month of August a large portion of the accommodation of the sheds was used by the Icelanders, who arrived in separate parties to the total number of between 800 and 900. A great many of these people, including nearly all the children, arrived in a sick and exhausted condition, requiring unceasing attention for some time, from the Caretaker and such assistance as he could obtain from other immigrants. The assistance given also by Mr. Baldwinson, the President of the Icelandic Society, was of great service and is deserving of praiseworthy mention.

"I would suggest that some provision be now made against its urgent requirement in the spring, for a better receptacle for excreta in the latrines than the imperfect wooden boxes now in use, which are only rendered tolerably safe by the constant labour of the Caretaker, who has plenty of other duties to attend to.

"I would also again call your attention to the great necessity which exists for a bath room, a room for young girls without parents or male relatives, and an apartment for the use of lying-in women, of whom there is a larger number every year. These apartments should be under the immediate supervision of the Caretaker whose rooms should be adjoining.

"I would suggest that, as you require a baggage room of considerable size, a building of the dimensions needed could be extended to two stories in height and made to supply all these requirements I have mentioned—Upstairs, viz: A bath room, young girls' room, lying-in ward, and Caretakers apartment.

"A building of this size, say 100 feet long, on the south side of the yard, alongside the south-western track, would complete the square and render the shed accommodation for convenience second to none in Canada. I need not remind you how much more such conveniences and comforts are needed here than any where else, and how important it is that everything should be done that can be, to impress the immigrant, on his arrival, that he is being cared for.

"J. S. LYNCH, M.D."

I cannot close this Report without making mention of the valuable services rendered by my assistant, Mr. H. J. Maass, as interpreter and land guide.

Mr. Maass seems peculiarly fitted for the latter duty.

I am indebted to Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, for this Province, for many courtesies and much valuable information.

To Mr. Thos. Bennett, the worthy Agent of your Department at Brandon, I am under many deep obligations. This gentleman, although only a short time in the service, has displayed wonderful ability in the discharge of his many duties.

To John M. Egan, Esq., General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and his numerous and gentlemanly staff, I beg leave to tender my sincere thanks for uniform kindness, which has been invaluable to me in the performance of my duties.

My old colleague, Mr. J. E. Têtu, the Agent of your Department at Emerson, has rendered me valuable service, in notifying me of the expected arrival of large parties of immigrants, thus enabling me to make the necessary preparation for their reception.

Trusting that my earnest endeavours to meet all the demands on my time and energies have been fairly successful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

WM. C. B. GRAHAME.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

A.—TABLE showing the Number of Immigrants accommodated at the Government Immigration Sheds, Winnipeg, and their Nationalities, during the Year ended 31st December, 1883.

MONTHS.	NATIONALITIES.														1883	1882.	Increase over 1882.				
	ENGLISH.		IRISH.		SCOTCH.		GERMANS AND HOLLANDERS.		SCAN- DINAVIANS.		FRENCH AND ITALIANS.		ICELANDIC.					CANADIANS.		UNITED STATES	
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.				Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
January	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
February	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
March	122	26	42	10	2	7	11	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
April	232	61	137	24	9	23	47	15	33	5	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	859
May	387	90	192	111	80	126	118	48	80	9	14	31	6	16	3	2	11	.....	1,946	
June	285	54	87	52	34	57	116	44	93	18	15	6	47	22	36	3	3	11	1,763		
July	83	28	40	7	8	9	17	11	11	5	3	5	11	4	11	.....	.....	.....	1,471
August	26	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377
September	18	9	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013
October	40	24	37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
November	16	17	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
December	13	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
	1235	329	595	209	134	224	330	134	252	58	33	47	118	44	83	66	14	36	597		
																			290		
																			413		
																			90		
																			45		
																			98		

TABLE B.—LABOUR LIST.

MALE.			
Carpenters,	per day.....	\$2 00	to \$ 2 75
Bricklayers	"	3 50	" 6 00
Stonecutters	"	4 00	" 4 50
Plasterers	"	2 50	" 4 00
Machinists	"	2 00	" 3 00
Moulders	"	2 00	" 3 50
Shoemakers	"	2 50	" 3 00
Blacksmiths	"	2 00	" 3 00
Labourers (general)	"	1 50	" 2 25
Tailors	"	2 50	" 3 00
Painters	"	2 00	" 2 75
Saddlers	"	2 50	" 3 50
Gardeners	"	1 50	" 2 50
Engine Drivers	"	3 50	" 4 50
Stokers	"	2 50	" 3 00
Wheelwrights	"	2 00	" 3 50
Masons (Stone)	"	4 00	" 5 00
Teamsters, with board, per month.....		20 00	" 30 00
" without board, "		45 00	" 50 00
Sawmill hands, with board, "		20 00	" 30 00
" " without board, "		40 00	" 50 00
Farm labourers, without board, per day.....		1 50	"
" " with board, per week.....		3 00	" 3 50
Cooks in camp, per month		25 00	" 35 00
Swampers, with board, per month.....		25 00	" 30 00
Scorers " "		25 00	" 35 00
Hewers " "		35 00	" 50 00
Cordwood choppers, with board, per month.		15 00	" 30 00
" " per cord.....		0 90	" 1 00

FEMALE.

Female farm servants, per month.....		\$ 8 00	to \$15 00
General servants, with board, per month....		10 00	" 18 00
Waitresses " "		12 00	" 20 00
Chambermaids " "		10 00	" 15 00
Laundresses " "		15 00	" 25 00
Cooks " "		15 00	" 30 00
General helpers " "		8 00	" 16 00
Shop girls " "		8 00	" 15 00
" without board, "		20 00	" 30 00
Nurses with board, "		8 00	" 15 00
" sick " per week.....		5 00	" 10 00

TABLE C.—COST OF PROVISIONS.

RETAIL PRODUCE.

Beef, Roast, per lb.....		\$0 15	to \$0 20
" Steak "		12½	" 20
" Corned "		10	" 12½
" For boiling "		8	" 10
" Live weight, per 100 lbs		4 50	" 5 00
" Farmers, per side (dressed).....		8 00	" 9 00
" Per quarter (dressed).....		8 50	" 9 75

Veal, Roast, per lb.....	\$0 18	to \$0 20
“ Chops “	18	“ 20
Pork Roast “	15	“ 18
“ Steak “	12	“ 15
“ Farmers, per 100 lbs.....	7 50	“ 9 00
Mutton Roast, per lb.....	18	“ 20
“ Leg “		20
“ Chop “	18	“ 20
“ Carcass “	10	.....
Spring lamb, per quarter.....	1 50	“ 2 50
Ham per lb.....	17	“ 20
Bacon “	18	“ 20
Lard “	15	“ 20
Sausage “	15	“ 20
Bologna sausage“	15	“ 20
Shanks “	04	“ 05
Liver “	04	“ 05
Kidney (each).....	15	“ 20
Head-cheese, per lb.....	10	“ 12 ¹ / ₂
Heart “	10	“ 15
Tongue “	15	“ 20
Chopped suet “		20
Chickens “	18	“ 20
Ducks, per pair.....	50	“ 75
Geese, per lb.....	18	“ 25
Turkeys “ .....	... “	25
Butter “	25	“ 30
Eggs, per dozen.....	25	“ 40
Cheese, per lb.....	20	“ 30
Potatoes, per bushel.....	60	“ 90
Turnips “	25	“ 40
Carrots “	80	“ 1 00
Beets “	80	“ 1 00
Onions “	2 50	“ 3 25
Cabbage, per dozen.....	1 00	“ 2 50
Parsnips, per bushel.....	1 30	“ 1 80
Cauliflowers, per head	07	“ 15
Pumpkins, per dozen.....	1 00	“ 1 25
Celery “	80	“ 1 00
Sage, per bunch.....	... “	05
Thyme “ .....	... “	05
Summer savory, per bunch.....	... “	05

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Prairie Rose, per 100 lbs.....	... “	3 00
Flour, Auburn, “ .....	... “	2 75
“ Ogilvies Strong Bakers', per 100 lbs.....	... “	3 00
“ McWilliams', per 100 lbs.....	... “	3 00
Oatmeal, per lb.....	... “	05
“ per barrel (per 196 lbs).....	7 50	“ 8 00
Cornmeal, per barrel.....	10 00	“
Bran, per ton.....	10 00	“

GAME, OYSTERS AND FISH.

Lake Superior trout per lb.....	12	“ 15
“ whitefish per lb.....	12	“ 15

Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba whitefish (fresh), per lb.....	\$0 08 to \$0 10	
Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba whitefish (smoked), per lb.....	10 " 12	
Lake Winnipeg and Manitoba whitefish (salt), per lb.....	10 " 12	
Pike, per lb.....	05	
Gold eyes, per dozen.....	20 " 28	
Salmon (fresh), per lb.....	40 " 50	
Mackerel " "	18 " 25	
Halibut (smoked) "	20 " 25	
Finnan haddie (smoked), per lb.....	20 " 25	
Codfish (salt), per lb.....	20 " 25	

Oysters.

New York Counts, per can.....	50 " 75	
Select "	50 " 65	
Standard "	40 " 55	

Game.

Buffalo meat, per lb.....	15 " 20	
Bear " "	20 " 30	
Elk " "	18 " 25	
Venison " "	15 " 20	
Rabbits, per pair.....	35 " 50	
Wild ducks "	35 " 50	
Partridges "	50 " 75	
Chickens (prairie) per pair.....	60 " 1 00	
Geese (wild) per lb.....	20 " ...	

TABLE D.—GROCERIES AND CANNED GOODS.

Sugar, standard granulated, per lb.....	\$0 12	
" white coffee, per lb.....	11	
" bright yellow, per lb.....	10	
" brown cooking, per lb.....	9	
Tea, good Japan, per lb.....	25	
" " black, per lb ..	40	
" " green, per lb.....	40	
" best English breakfast, per lb.....	80	
Coffee, per lb.....	30	
" best English breakfast, per lb.....	40 to 50	
Raisins, new No. 1, per lb.....	13	
" cooking, per lb.....	08	
" seedless, per lb.....	20	
" layer, per lb.....	30	
Currants, new, per lb.....	10	
Figs, cooking, per lb.....	8½ to 12½	
Peel, lemon, per lb.....	40	
" orange, per lb.....	40	
" citron, per lb.....	40	
Apples, per lb.....	07	
" per peck.....	65	
" per barrel.....	\$6 00	
Prunes, new, per lb.....	12½	

Cranberries, per lb.....	17 to 20
Beans, per lb.....	06
Rice, per lb.....	07
Peas, split per lb.....	07
Barley pot, per lb.....	07
Tapioca, per lb.....	10
Sago, per lb.....	08
Biscuit, village, per lb.....	08
" mixed, per lb.....	10
" coffee, per lb.....	20
Starch, corn, per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" washing per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, Watt's, per bar.....	08
" Royal St. Boniface, per bar.....	06
" St. Boniface, per box.....	3 25
Pickles, Crosse & Blackwells, per bottle.....	35
" English, per bottle.....	25
Brooms, each.....	20
Fish, boneless, per lb.....	10
Matches, No. 1, (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.) per box.....	20
" common, per box.....	15
Coal Oil, Canadian hd. light, per gallon.....	35
" American " ".....	50
" " " 5 gallons.....	45

CANNED GOODS.

Pineapple, per can.....	25
Raspberries, per can.....	25
Gooseberries, per can.....	25
Cherries, per can.....	20
Corn (best) per can.....	15
Peas, per can.....	25
Tomatoes, per can.....	15 to 25
Apples, per can.....	25
Salmon, per can.....	25
Lobster, per can.....	25
Mackerel, per can.....	20
Salt, per lb.....	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper, per lb.....	30 to 50
Vinegar, white wine, per gallon.....	30 to 45
" malt, per gallon.....	60
" pickling.....	55
Tobacco (chewing) per lb.....	40

TABLE E.—ARTICLES OF CLOTHING.

Coats, under, tweed, from.....	\$5 00	to	\$10 00
" over ".....	7 00	"	25 00
Trousers ".....	2 25	"	6 00
Vests ".....	1 25	"	3 00
Suits, Canadian and Scotch tweed.....	7 00	"	25 00
Shirts, flannel.....	1 75	"	3 50
" cotton.....	50	"	3 00
" under wove.....	50	"	3 00
Drawers, wool.....	50	"	3 00
" cotton.....	40	"	1 50

Hats, felt.....	\$0 65	to	\$ 4 00
“ fur.....	1 50	“	15 00
Socks, worsted.....	35	“	60
“ cotton.....	10	“	50
Blankets, per pair.....	2 50	“	12 00
Rugs.....	2 00	“	6 00
Flannel, per yard.....	25	“	60
Shirting, cotton, per yard.....	15	“	30
Canadian cloth, per yard.....	60	“	1 50
Scotch tweed, per yard.....	1 25	“	2 00
Mufflers, wool, heavy.....	75	“	1 50
Mitts, “ per pair.....	50	“	2 00
Moleskin pants.....	2 00	“	3 00
Buckskin mitts, per pair.....	1 50	“	2 00
Boots, men's, per pair.....	1 25	“	5 00
Shoes, “ “.....	1 00	“	4 00
“ over, rubber.....	1 50	“	3 00
Coats, “ each.....	3 00	“	10 00

TABLE F.—FUEL.

WOOD.

Oak, per cord.....	\$7 50	to	\$9 00
Ash “.....	7 00	“	9 00
Tamarack “.....	7 00	“	9 00
Poplar “.....	6 50	“	8 00
Pine “.....	5 50	“	7 50
Spruce “.....	5 50	“	7 50
Mixed wood “.....	8 50	“	.....

COAL.

Egg size } per single ton.....	\$14 75
Stove “ } per ten ton lots.....	12 50
Nut “ }.....	
Blossburg, per single ton.....	14 75
Saskatchewan (soft) “ “.....	10 00

TABLE G.—BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER.

Common boards, per M. feet.....	\$25 00
Sheathing “ “ “.....	23 00
Cull “ “ “.....	20 00

DIMENSION.

Common dimension, 16 ft. and under.....	\$24 00
“ “ 18 ft. and 20 ft.....	\$24 00 to 25 00
4 x 4 to 10 x 10 timber, 16 ft. and under.....	24 00
4 x 4 to 10 x 10 “ 18 ft. and 20 ft.....	\$25 00 to 26 00
12 x 12 “ 16 ft. and under.....	25 00
12 x 12 “ 18 ft. and 20 ft.....	35 00
For each foot over 20 ft. in length, per M., extra.....	1 00
Joist over 12 in. deep, and timber over 12 x 12, special agreement.	

FENCING.

First fencing, 6 in.....	\$24 00
" " 6 in.....	22 00

STOCK BOARDS.

A stock, 8 in. 10 in. and 12 in.....	\$40 00
B " " "	37 50
C " " "	35 00

FLOORING.

First flooring, 5 in. and 6 in.....	\$40 00
Second " " "	35 00
Third " " "	30 00
First " 3 in. and 4 in.....	43 00
Second " " "	38 00
Third " " "	33 00

CLEAR.

First clear, 1 in., $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 in.....	\$50 00
Second " " "	45 00
Third " " "	40 00
2 x 4, assorted.....	30 00
2 x 6 and 2 x 8 "	30 00

BATTENS.

2 in. and 3 in. battens, rough	\$24 00
" " " dressed	23 00
" " " O. G. or beveled.....	40 00

CASINGS AND BASE.

4 in. and 6 in. casing	\$40 00
10 in. and 12 in. base	40 00

SHINGLES.

XX shingles, per M.....	\$5 00
X " "	4 50
A " "	4 50
No. 1 " "	3 50

SPRUCE.

Common boards, per M.....	\$20 00
Culls "	22 00
Common dimensions, 16 ft. and under	26 00
" " 18 ft. and 20 ft.	20 50
Timber.....	\$27 00 to 28 50
For each foot over 20 ft. in length, per M. extra.....	1 00

OAK.

Common dimension	\$35 00
Clear boards	50 00
Clear dimension	50 00
Timber	35 00

PRICES FOR DRESSING.

D. 1 S.,	per M.	\$2 00
D. 2 S.	"	3 00
Flooring, 5 in and 6 in.	"	3 50
" 3 in. and 4 in.	"	4 00
Shiplap, 6 in. to 10 in.	"	3 00
Siding, 5 in to 6 in.	"	4 00
" 7 in. and 8 in.	"	3 50
Ripping	"	2 50
Sizing	"	2 00
Cement, per barrel	from \$5 50 to	
Brick, per M.	" 14 00 "	\$16 00
Sand, per car	" 19 00 "	20 00
Lime, per bushel	" 0 20 "	0 35
Stone, per cord	" 14 00 "	15 00
Building paper, tarred, per cwt.		4 00
" " brown, "		4 00

NAILS.

Nails, cut. per cwt., 10d. and upwards	\$1 35
" " " 8d. and 9d.	4 50
" " " 4d. and 5d.	4 75
" " " 3d.	5 25
" " " 3d., fine.	6 50

TABLE H.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

Plough, 12 inch breaker, complete	\$ 22 00
" 14 " "	24 00
" cross, iron beam complete	20 00
Harrow, Farmers' Friend, 60 teeth, iron	20 00
" " " 75 " "	25 00
Iron scuffler or cultivator	23 00
Seeder, grain, Monitor, 12 bar	80 00
" " " 14 "	90 00
" " " 18 "	145 00
" " drill, 13 hoe, 6 inch drill	100 00
With grass seed attachment, add	5 00
Harvesting and twine binder, 6 feet	300 00
" " " 7 " "	320 00
Combined Imperial reaper and mower	193 00
Daisy single reaper	144 00
Wrought iron mower	90 00
Hand and self dump hay rake	34 00
Waggons, with double box, spring seat, stay-chain, whiffletrees and neck yoke, 3½ arm, No. 1	85 00
Waggons, with double box, spring seat, stay-chain, whiffletrees and neck yoke, 3½ arm, No. 2	87 00
Cutter, Portland	70 00
Bob-sleigh, No. 1, 2½ inch runner complete	40 00
" 2, 2 " "	35 00

STEAM AND POWER THRESHERS.

6	or 8	horse power, down.....	115	00
10	" 12	" " mounted.....	225	00
16	"	" " agricultural engine..	1,150	00
12	"	" " "	925	00
12	"	" " " traction engine.....	1,250	00
6	or 8	" " separator mounted ..	335	00
10	" 12	" " " " for horse power	525	00
10	" 12	" " " " for steam.....	550	00
6	" 8	" " with separator mounted.....	450	00
10	" 12	" " " and power mounted	750	00
12	"	" " engine and separator complete....	1,515	00
12	"	" " traction engine and separator		
		complete.....	1,800	00

MISCELLANEOUS.

I X L combined reaper and mower, complete.....	165 00
“ single reaper, complete.....	135 00
“ “ mower “	90 00
Toronto mower “	90 00
Massey “ “	85 00
Road scrapers, 34 inch, steel face, complete.....	11 00
Binding wire (American) per lb.....	15
“ twine “ “	25

TABLE I.—EXPORTS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING 30TH
NOVEMBER, 1883.

Fisheries.....	\$ 4,795 00
Mines.....	2 00
Animals.....	498,788 00
Agricultural products.....	18,337 00
Manufactures	42,361 00
Miscellaneous articles.....	834 00

Total..... \$565,117 00

IMPORTS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1883.

Dutiable goods.....	\$3,983,294 00
Free goods.....	375,741 00

Total **\$4,359,035 00**

Duty collected.....	\$1,000,462 55
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FREE AND DUTIABLE GOODS IMPORTED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1883.

January.....	\$254,231 00
February.....	292,713 00
March	607,208 00
April	871,185 00
May.....	608,483 00
June.....	463,009 00
July.....	329,323 00
August.....	328,705 00
September.....	205,134 00
October	215,616 00
November	183,427 00

Total \$4,359,035 00

TABLE J.—SHOWING NUMBER OF PIECES OF BAGGAGE RECEIVED AT
THE WINNIPEG STATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER
30th, 1883:—

January, number of pieces	2,400
February " "	1,910
March " "	4,070
April " "	8,576
May " "	9,634
June " "	6,464
July " "	4,614
August " "	4,329
September " "	3,672
October " "	4,623
November " "	3,972
Total.....	54,264

TABLE K.
COMPARATIVE Statement of Tracks laid, 1882 and 1883.

	January.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.		
	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.
1882.....										68 89	1 80	70 69	64 16	4 50	68 68	85 96	5 80	91 76
1883.....	1 95		1 95	17 57	87	18 44	51 97	2 15	54 12	66 95	5 46	72 41	92 35	5 11	97 46	36 69	4 09	40 78
Total.....	1 95		1 95	17 57	87	18 44	51 97	2 15	54 12	135 94	7 26	143 10	156 51	9 61	166 12	122 65	9 89	132 54

	September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.		
	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.	Main Line.	Sidings.	Total.
1882.....	71 36	5 70	77 06	59 45	3 90	63 35	38 30	5 60	43 90	29 79	1 00	30 79	417 91	28 30	446 21
1883.....	31 34	1 41	32 75	44 14	2 46	46 07	33 22	3 23	36 45				376 18	24 78	400 96
Total.....	102 70	7 11	109 81	103 59	6 36	109 42	71 52	8 83	80 35	29 79	1 00	30 79	794 09	53 08	847 17

1882.	Main Line.....	417 91	1883.	Main Line.....	794 09
	Sidings.....	28 30		Sidings.....	53 08
	Branch Lines—			Branch Lines.....	145 73
	Pembina Mountain.....	102 40.			992 90
		548 61			444 29

Total, 1882 and 1883.

TABLE L.—SHOWING EXTENT, CULTIVATION AND POPULATION OF, AND LIVE STOCK IN, THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Total area—Number of acres.....	23,354,475
Under cultivation—Number of acres.....	478,726
Newly broken—Number of acres.....	107,897
Population—Number of souls.....	116,177
Horses—Number of horses.....	18,044
Horned cattle—Number of horned cattle.....	63,392
Sheep—Number of sheep.....	5,505
Pigs—Number of pigs.....	19,009

THE MUNICIPALITY OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The Municipality of Portage la Prairie covers an area of about 220,000 acres. Of this amount, about 29,708 acres are under cultivation, of which about 2,500 acres were broken during the present season.

It contains a population of about 3,700 souls, who are, for the most part, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In the Town of Portage la Prairie, however, the North-West Milling Company have established a branch of their manufacture.

The live stock in this Municipality ranks as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 2,000 head, with an additional increase during the present season of 30 per cent.

Horses, about 1,000, with an increase of about 17 per cent.

Sheep, about 120, with an increase of about 6 per cent.

Hogs, about 800; increase not known.

As a great portion of this Municipality is unfit for the production of roots and cereals (but will make excellent pasture lands) it is to be presumed that the increase in live stock will be considerable.

I am told that Townships 11 and 12, in this Municipality, are almost or wholly without settlers.

This is to be accounted for by the fact that the greater portion of the land in these townships belonged to half-breeds, who have sold their rights and title to these lands to speculators, who are making no effort at cultivation or improvements of any kind.

As far as can be ascertained, the amount of grain produced in this Municipality would approximate some half million bushels of all classes.

There has been a brisk demand for all kinds of agricultural implements, as the following figures will show, namely:—

Self Binders, 283; mowers, 207; harrows, 128; seeders, 162; wagons, 123; sulky ploughs, 228; other ploughs, 200.

These implements were sold in Portage la Prairie during the past season, and about 60 per cent. of them were of Canadian manufacture.

This is a very flattering proof, that the *regime* of the American implement manufacturer is about at an end, as far as Manitoba and the North-West Territories are concerned.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOODLANDS.

The Municipality of Woodlands covers an area of about 300,000 acres, about 5,000 of which are under cultivation. This includes the increased breaking during the present season, namely, 1,300 acres.

It contains a population of about 900 souls, whose occupations are wholly agricultural, stock-raising being the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the northern part of the Municipality.

The live stock are as follows:—

About 1,800 head of horned cattle. This includes an increase of about 36 per cent. during the present season.

Horses, about 220, including an increase of 11 per cent.

About 160 sheep, including an increase of 9 per cent.

Hogs, about 187; increase not known.

Although some very fair samples of roots and cereals have been produced, there is no doubt but that stock-raising would be more profitable to the settlers of this Municipality.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. LAURENT.

The Municipality of St. Laurent covers an area of about 50,623 acres. Of this, but a small portion is under cultivation, namely, 93 acres, distributed as follows: Wheat, 2 acres; barley, 10 acres; peas, 4 acres; corn, 3 acres; potatoes, 60 acres; other roots, 14 acres.

The new land, broken during the present season, is about 56 acres.

The population, with the exception of a few destitute Irish settlers, are half-breeds, hence the small amount of acreage under cultivation. There is no doubt, however, but that large quantities of dairy produce will come from this district.

For instance, a French nobleman (Duc de Blacas), has established a cheese factory here and, although in its infancy, this factory has turned out between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds of cheese during the present season, and His Grace assures me that he could find ready sale for all he could produce, were his manufacturing power many times its present capacity. I have sampled this cheese and find it a very superior quality, only lacking age to make it equal to "Old Stilton."

The live stock in this Municipality are as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 1,600, including an additional increase of about 30 per cent.

Horses, about 75, with an increase of about 17 per cent.

Sheep, about 7 head; increase not known.

Hogs, about 200, increase not known.

A very fine cattle ranche has been established in this locality by M. Gigault, M.P.P.

MUNICIPALITY OF BELCOURT.

The Municipality of Belcourt covers an area of about 276,480 acres. About 1,500 acres of this is under cultivation, 200 acres of which were broken during the present season.

The settlement of this municipality is not at all extensive, there being only about 400 of a population.

Live stock are as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 400, including an increase of about 35 per cent.

Horses, about 70 head, including an increase of about 20 per cent.

Hogs, 121 increase not known.

No sheep.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER.

The Municipality of St. François Xavier covers an area of about 280,257 acres. Of this amount about 2,800 acres are under cultivation, 350 of which was broken during the present season.

Population of this municipality, about 600 souls.

Live stock are as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 1,500, with an additional increase of about 30 per cent.

Horses, about 400, with an additional increase of about 12 per cent.

Sheep, 62.

Hogs, 196 ; no increase.

The land in this municipality is well fitted for the production of roots and cereals.

MUNICIPALITY OF ROCKWOOD.

The Municipality of Rockwood covers an area of about 288,000 acres. Of this amount about 10,800 acres are under cultivation, 800 acres of which was broken during the present season.

The live stock are as follows:—

Horned cattle, 2,694.

Sheep, 336.

Hogs, 325.

Horses, about 418 head.

The northern and eastern portions of this municipality are well adapted for stock raising. New settlers find ready employment in the stone quarries, at Stonewall, thus enabling them to live on their homesteads during the winter.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

The Municipality of St. Andrews covers an area of about 806,400 acres. Of this amount, about 2,860 acres are under cultivation.

There is a population of about 1,050 souls.

This municipality, although one of the largest and most conveniently located, has not developed, in point of settlement, as rapidly as it might have done under a different system of survey. The greater portion of the lands settled upon are staked off under the old Hudson's Bay system. This is very awkward, as no matter what width a lot may be, it is four miles deep: thus, some of the farms are mere strips, not much wider than an ordinary turnpike road.

Unless something is done to remedy this evil, I anticipate considerable trouble in inducing either settlers or capitalists to look favourably on the land in this municipality.

The live stock number as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 2,390 head.

Sheep, about 300.

Hogs, 265.

Horses, about 380 head.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

The Municipality of Springfield covers an area of about 414,720 acres. Of this amount about 7,900 acres are under cultivation, 250 acres of which was broken during the present season.

The population numbers about 1,200 souls, and are a very thrifty people, and are (very sensibly) giving their attention to general farming. I say sensibly, because numbers of our new settlers, have, heretofore, committed the fatal error of devoting their whole attention to grain only.

The live stock number as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 2,800 head.

Sheep, about 260.

Hogs, about 204.

Horses, about 545 head.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. PAULS.

The Municipality of St. Pauls covers an area of about 61,702 acres. Of this amount, about 1,150 acres are under cultivation.

The total population is about 387 souls.

The live stock number as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 600 head.

Horses, about 130.

Sheep, about 170.

Pigs, about 70.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANNE.

The Municipality of St. Anne covers an area of about 3,088,400 acres. Of this amount, about 60,000 acres are under cultivation.

The population numbers about 7,500 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 8,000 head.

Horses, about 1,900 head.

Sheep, about 800 head.

Pigs, about 1,550.

MUNICIPALITY OF HESPELER.

The Municipality of Hespeler covers an area of about 184,320, with about 9,000 acres under cultivation.

Total population is about 1,900 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 3,500 head.

Horses, about 460.

Sheep, about 1,050.

Pigs, about 870.

MUNICIPALITY OF MACDONALD.

The Municipality of Macdonald covers an area of about 139,440 acres. Of this, about 12,400 acres are under cultivation.

The resident population numbers about 130 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 470 head.

Horses, about 60.

Sheep, about 240 head.

Pigs, about 70.

It may appear somewhat strange that such a large acreage is under cultivation in this municipality, when the population appears so small. This, however, is explained by the fact that the non-resident property owners control the greater portion of the land under cultivation.

MUNICIPALITY OF ASSINNIBOIA.

The Municipality of Assiniboia covers an area of about 83,496 acres. Of this amount, about 5,000 acres are under cultivation.

The population numbers about 780 souls.

The live stock are as follows: about 1,420 head horned cattle, about 500 horses, about 30 sheep and 280 pigs.

MUNICIPALITY OF TACHÉ.

The Municipality of Taché covers an area of about 69,120 acres. Of this, about 1,200 acres is under cultivation.

The population numbers about 450 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—Horned cattle, about 400 head; horses, about 160; about 40 sheep and about 130 pigs.

MUNICIPALITY OF CARTIER.

The Municipality of Cartier covers an area of about 37,535 acres, of which about 3,800 acres are under cultivation, with a population of about 800 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—Horned cattle, about 1,140 head; horses, about 360; sheep, about 45 and pigs, about 235.

MUNICIPALITY OF KILDONAN.

The Municipality of Kildonan covers an area of about 12,092 acres, of which about 1,200 acres are under cultivation, with a population of about 455 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—Horned cattle, about 1,000 head; horses, about 220; about 45 sheep and about 79 pigs.

MUNICIPALITY OF ELM RIVER.

The Municipality of Elm River covers an area of about 184,320 acres, of which about 600 acres are under cultivation, with a population of about 370 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—Horned cattle, about 175 head; horses, about 55; sheep, about 18 and pigs about 40.

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. BONIFACE.

The Municipality of St. Boniface covers an area of about 3,536 acres, with a population of about 1,000 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—Horned cattle, about 230; horses, about 150; sheep, 30 and pigs about 50.

This being the head-quarters of His Grace Archbishop Taché and of the Roman Catholic Mission of this Province, there are, consequently, some fine buildings in the parish, for educational and other purposes.

There is, attached to this Mission, an excellent hospital under the control of the Grey Nuns.

There is also a woolen mill, saw-mills and several brick-yards, all of which seem to be flourishing.

There is a brisk business carried on between St. Boniface and Winnipeg which would, no doubt, increase more rapidly, if the bridge companies did not charge such high rates of toll. For instance, I had occasion to visit St. Boniface a short time ago, and I was charged 40 cents for the privilege of driving my team over the bridge and returning.

Farmers bringing produce to the city markets, and who are of necessity compelled to use this bridge, complain bitterly of these excessive charges.

MUNICIPALITY OF RAT PORTAGE.

The Municipality of Rat Portage covers an area of about 6,512 acres, only 20 acres of which are under cultivation.

The total population is, about 1,500 souls.

The live stock are as follows:—

Horned cattle, about 20 head.

Horses, about 80.

No sheep.

And about 40 pigs.

This municipality is located in the midst of a very rich mining district. The attention of the inhabitants, being solely confined to mining, lumbering and manufacturing, together with the rocky nature of the country, accounts for the comparatively small acreage under cultivation. There is no doubt, however, but that Rat Portage has a great future before it, not only on account of its vast mineral wealth, but its

extensive manufacturing facilities. It will also become important as a summer resort.

I cannot better illustrate the importance of this place, than by quoting the following, from the *Commercial World and United States Exporter*, a paper of considerable weight in American commercial circles.

"An important factor in the developement of the Canadian North-West, lies in the unlimited water power, at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods, into the Winnipeg River. The lake discharges itself through two channels at points lying between Keewatin and Rat Portage, stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 135 miles east of the City of Winnipeg and on the main line to the Atlantic sea board. By rock cuttings, between these stations, which are three miles apart, water power can be supplied to any extent, the fall from the lake proper, into the bay of the Winnipeg River, varying from 16 to 22 feet.

"On account of the enormous body of water in the lake which is 300 miles long, the rise and fall, does not exceed a few feet—a most important consideration for steadiness of "head" in factories operated by water power.

"There are, already, a number of lumber mills in this locality, some of which have been built at a cost of \$75,000 to \$100,000, but ere long, this will be followed by flouring mills, which will be used in converting the wheat supplies in the prairie section, into flour for export.

"Being on the main highway, to the Eastern and European markets the grain can be discharged from the cars, which can then be loaded with flour, and go on as through freight.

"This industry, we are assured, will be commenced in another year, and its developement will only be limited by the growth of grain on the prairie section, and seeing this must soon assume enormous proportions, the day may not be far distant when we shall see a rival to Minneapolis in the charming district of the Lake of the Woods."

W. C. B. GRAHAME,
Government Immigration Agent.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRANDON AGENT.

(THOS. BENNETT.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
BRANDON, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

I am glad to say that the settlers arriving at this Agency during the past season, had little or no difficulty in procuring homesteads convenient to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of this point, to their satisfaction.

They have, in most instances, made a successful commencement for farming operations next spring. Besides building their houses and stabling for their stock, and cutting a sufficient quantity of hay, many of them have from 20 to 60 acres ploughed and back-set, ready for crop.

This, I believe, is due to the fact that four-fifths of the immigrants who arrived here last season, were practical agriculturists, and generally possessed of sufficient means to make a good beginning.

Some, who did not get on their land until the last week in May, and first week in June, succeeded in raising sufficient potatoes for their own use, and for seed next spring. They also raised both oats and barley enough for seed next year.

The potatoes were a remarkably fine crop, many of them, which I saw, weighing a pound each.

These are facts which may be verified by the Lady Gordon Carthcart's colonists, who are settled on Pipestone Creek, south of Wapella Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

These parties came from the western islands of Scotland, and judging from their report, and the letters they have written home to their friends, they have unbounded confidence in their future success in this country.

I would also mention an Irish colony, which was commenced last spring by Mr. Cosgrave, north of Burrow's Siding. He is a practical farmer of large means, and is taking great interest in the advancement of his little colony, and there is every prospect of their doing well.

I have visited nearly every settlement on the line of railway, west of Brandon, and the whole of south-western Manitoba, since the first of August, and I found the settlers in every district, speaking in the highest terms of the country, and the capabilities of its soil, and it is astonishing what some of them have accomplished within the past 18 months. One settler, a Mr. Lang, of Oak Lake, had last year a field of grain of 500 acres for his first crop, which yielded him over 16,000 bushels. His wheat, after being put through a fanning mill, yielded over 27 bushels per acre, and weighed 65 pounds per bushel.

There is also an English settlement east of Moose Mountain, the settlers being mostly composed of English gentlemen and their families. I was surprised to find them so contented, and working with a will to bring the prairie under cultivation, and make their farms, as much as possible, resemble their old English homes, by planting shade and ornamental trees, which add greatly to the natural beauty of their homesteads.

They felt the want of postal and railway accommodation, being 40 to 60 miles from either, but since my visit there, I am glad to learn that the Government have established a weekly mail service to almost every settlement.

I was much pleased on visiting the Indian Reserve, on the west end of Moose Mountain, to find one of the best cultivated farms I had seen in the North-West, the Indians having upwards of 100 acres in crop, all well fenced and looking well. They have a number of young stock, also cows and oxen, and all were in fine condition. They have two villages about 4 miles apart, their winter houses being snug log cabins, while their summer residences are chiefly tents. I had an interview with their instructor, Mr. McGregor, who lives between the two villages, and I think he is deserving of great credit for the pains he has taken in learning those red sons of the North-West to cultivate those rich prairies, and eventually to make themselves independent of the assistance they receive from the Government.

There are many fine settlements through south-western Manitoba, and some flourishing villages, notwithstanding the distance they are from the railway.

There is a spirit of enterprise in some of those villages, which is commendable. They have blacksmiths' shops, carpenters and shoemakers, stores, hotels and churches, and in almost every village they have built a good grist or flour mill, which is capable of grinding from 50 to 100 barrels of flour per day. This is a great convenience to the farmers in these districts. Among the most prosperous places I saw were: Plum Creek, Milford, Deloraine, Souris City, or Elliott Settlement, Wapakopa and Pelican Lake.

The supply of wood for fuel and building purposes is more general than I at first supposed, there being sufficient in some places to last a generation, while in others it is very limited. But I have satisfied myself on one point, that the coal fields of Manitoba and the North-West will yield an unlimited supply for all time, both for fuel and manufacturing purposes, and for export as well, should such an enterprise become profitable.

I have met several delegates from Great Britain, who had letters of introduction from your Department, and have travelled with them to several districts, and in every case they were highly pleased with the position in which they found the settlers, and from the reports received from them, were thoroughly satisfied that Manitoba and the North-West afforded the greatest inducements to industrious, practical immigrants, who desire to come to this country to better their condition.

I have received many letters of enquiry from parties in England, who are intending to immigrate next spring, and from what I can learn, I believe a large number will come to Manitoba, and as the lands in southern Manitoba are again open (permanently I trust) for free homesteads and pre-emption, I feel confident it will give encouragement, confidence and general satisfaction in the land regulations of Manitoba.

I have also received several letters from parties in the States, but chiefly from those who have settled in Dakota, and are dissatisfied with their prospects in that territory, but who would come over to this side of the line if our lands were in the market. This fact being now established, I have no doubt that large numbers will cross the borders and come over and settle with us, as they will have the advantage of better land and railway facilities, also churches, schools, postoffices, grist and saw mills, which they cannot hope to have for many years in Dakota, while those who crossed over from this side into Dakota on account of the land reservation from sale, will in most cases return and settle with us, as the lands are not yet surveyed in that part of Dakota, nor are they likely to be, on account of being a part of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reserve. This is a matter, however, which they have found out for themselves, and will be governed accordingly.

I would here mention that any parties intending to come to southern Manitoba should make Brandon their point of destination on the Canadian Pacific Railway as they can purchase the whole of their outfit here as cheap as they could in Winnipeg or any other point in Manitoba. They can get oxen, horses, waggons, plows, harrows, seed, grain, groceries and provisions, tents, &c., besides it is the

nearest point by rail, and affords the best roads or trails to the land in market south of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The crops this year have not yielded as well as in past years, owing to the continuous dry weather in the spring, and the grain lightly covered, did not receive sufficient moisture to vegetate and come up as quickly as that deeper covered, until the showers in June made it spring up rapidly, but did not ripen equally with that which was deeper covered. This made an uneven crop, as the dry weather in the latter part of July and August caused it to ripen, all apparently alike; but that which was late in coming up, is shrivelled and injures the general appearance of the whole; and as we had a very unusual frost on the night of the 7th of September, the millers and grain dealers call all the shrivelled grain frozen. This is anything but a correct way of stating it, as I do not believe that one-tenth of the grain was frozen, as represented.

There is a large increase of land under cultivation over last year, and a like increase of land broken for next year's crop. There is also a noticeable improvement in the farm buildings; you would think it impossible that such progress could be made in so short a time, in building comfortable dwellings, stabling for their stock, fencing, &c., while the stacks of grain which are to be seen on every homestead after harvest would compare favourably with some of the best old English farms.

I append a statement of the number of agricultural implements sold in Brandon during the season of 1883, and the amount of capital invested therein, and considering that nearly \$350,000 were invested last year, it will show the progress which is being made, and the manner in which farming is carried on in Manitoba and the North-West.

I would here mention that my visit to the Rocky Mountains, in company with Mr. Lowe, Secretary of your Department, in October last, was very gratifying in every respect, both to Mr. Lowe and myself, the land being better than we expected to find it.

Trusting that my Report will be sufficiently plain and comprehensive,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BENNETT,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM of Agricultural Implements sold at Brandon, Manitoba, during the Season of 1883.

Implements,	Number.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ploughs	1,897	44,816 00	
Gang Ploughs	53	7,350 00	
Sulky do	53	6,025 00	
Harrows	659	13,426 00	
Seeders	285	24,798 00	
Mowers	387	37,500 00	
Single Reapers	26	3,880 00	
Self Binders	396	134,280 00	
Horse Rakes	306	11,005 00	
Farm Wagons	446	38,968 00	
Steam Threshers	22	37,120 00	
Horse-Power Threshers	52	28,700 00	
			387,868 00

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EMERSON AGENT.

(J. E. TETU.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

EMERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the operations of this Agency.

Though the immigration of this year is not as high as that of last year, yet it is (as will be seen by enclosed comparative tables) of a more substantial character. The decrease of immigration for this year is due to the fact that a great many misrepresentations had been made over the Continent of America, as well as in foreign countries.

I may remark that the class of immigrants we had this year was more of a farming and less of a speculative character than heretofore. In this matter, we have certainly gained, for as this country is, for the time being, of an exclusively farming character, the arrival and settlement of these farmers is an inducement for others to follow.

A good number of English and Scotch, with a few Irish farmers have immigrated here, and, strange to say, though they had to work under more difficult circumstances, as compared with immigrants of a few years back, we hear very few complaints. There is, therefore, not the least doubt that these settlers will induce others at home to follow in their wake, for, as these new comers are perfectly satisfied, they will favourably represent their position and prospects to the friends they have left behind them. I may add, in this connection, that I have this year received more enquiries and communications from England than at any other period of my nine years' occupation of this office.

Ontario is showing a remarkable decrease from last year; in fact, as shown by figures enclosed, the decrease of the general immigration of this year comes altogether from Ontario.

Immigration from the States.—This year, though there is a decrease in immigration generally, that from the United States is equal to that of last year, which was the highest this country ever had from that quarter.

The Eastern States and States of New England seem to have learned much of our country during last year, as the number coming here has increased materially.

The opening of the Government reserves in Southern Manitoba will, I feel confident, induce an early immigration from the Eastern States, as so many from this quarter are already established in the neighbourhood of that reserve, and are strongly inviting their friends to profit by the opening up of these lands. I have, during the past few weeks, received numerous letters concerning the same: some of them from intending settlers having ample means to establish and maintain themselves on homesteads, and others desirous of settling on improved farms. And these are the classes of immigrants from whom the country will derive the most benefit, as the small capitalist interested in the working of the farm is a producer at once, and does not lock up large tracts of land in unproductive idleness, as does the land speculator pure and simple. And allow me to add, that immigrants as a body prefer, and have more confidence in dealing with the Government, than they have in negotiating with a company. If a land office or a land information office could be established in the spring, it would be of great service.

Remarks about the crop.—A great deal has been said and written about this year's crop, as well as the dissatisfaction of the farmers with regard to the same; and I believe it is not out of place on my part to let your department know the result of my personal observations on this point.

Frozen wheat.—Certainly the frost of the night of the 7th September last was damaging to a certain quantity of grain; but the exaggeration of the percentage of damaged grain has been immense. The cry was raised by interested wheat buyers, as was patent to any intelligent mind on the spot; for instance, I know of a man, who, having been refused an offer for his wheat, finally sold it to a private individual for 42 cents per bushel. This same wheat, when turned into flour, made as good bread as any fastidious family in Montreal or Toronto could wish to eat.

At Gretna, where there is a grain elevator, 2,500 to 3,000 bush. are bought per day. The extensive Mennonite reserve close by supplies the market. It is known and can be proved that a certain wheat buyer's agent gave a certificate to a man at 45 cts. per bushel. Half an hour afterwards, in the attendant confusion of business, the same agent, after looking at the same wheat, forgetting that he had already in his wisdom given a certificate for 45 cts., gave after a careful examination, a fresh certificate for 75 cts., which was making a difference only of 30 cts. Now these are only a few examples that can be implicitly relied upon, and proved, if necessary; still they are only selected at haphazard from the numberless cases which occur week by week, there being no competition for buying in this extensive locality, on account of the grain elevators alone having the right to ship grain. Hence the natural grumbling of the farmers at low prices. The peaceable Mennonites even have expressed their utter disgust and dissatisfaction; in consequence of which, arrangements have been made on their behalf by which cars, sufficient to ship 125,000 bush. at 65 cts., will be backed up to the frontier and the grain carried to Chicago without going through the elevator, a saving of 3 cts. per bushel. Indeed the percentage of frozen wheat has been grossly exaggerated, for much of it was cut before the frost and only showed signs of shrinkage, which was interpreted to mean frozen wheat by interested parties.

Oats.—Up to last year oats had always been worth a good price; but the extraordinary area put under crop this year has tended to overstock the market, and consequently oats are quoted at the present time at 15 cts. Further, being an article of home consumption only, and not of exportation, a glut has naturally followed.

The same to a limited extent may be said of barley. Flax seed maintains at uniform rate, 80 cts., and was more damaged by frost than any other grain. This crop is cultivated only by the Mennonites.

The root crop has been extraordinarily good. Although the winter here is very severe, few farmers have as yet built cellars of sufficient warmth to protect this crop through the cold season; and thus much damage and loss results in individual cases. Still many of them are becoming increasingly alive to the importance of this necessary improvement in the construction of farm buildings.

It would appear from newspaper reports published in the United States that considerable exodus of settlers from Manitoba to Dakota had taken place of late. This is not the case, though it is true that some few have emigrated. On the contrary, many of these, together with others, originally settlers in Dakota, have flocked to this side of the line, and are settling in British territory west of here. This is in consequence of the great difficulty they experienced in obtaining a title to their land in which matter many and serious complaints are being made, the vacant land upon which they had squatted being in great part Indian Reserves, and therefore not open to settlement.

As it has often been urged that the great drawback to Manitoba is the absence of cheap fuel, the following particulars of the situation and character of coal in the Souris Valley will tend to allay somewhat the fears and objections raised on this score. These particulars I have obtained through the courtesy of Mr. I. Hardman, Mining Engineer of London, (Eng.), who was sent out here at the instance of

company of capitalists to explore and report on the value of certain coal lands in this valley.

The location of these lands is about 260 miles west of Winnipeg and Emerson. It is evident that the Souris District being the nearest coal district to the above mentioned points, it must furnish coal for Manitoba and a portion of Assiniboia. Its situation is about 80 miles south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it will be opened out by the South-Western Branch of that line next spring. The outcrop of this large coal area is to be found in the Souris Valley—a valley about 200 feet below the level of the prairie. The general system of strata belongs to the Tertiary age, consisting of lignite coal, associated with greyish, yellowish and arenaceous clays, nodules and thin sheets of ironstone. The seams vary in thickness from 1 to 10 feet; the two most important ones being the 5 ft. and 10 ft., occupying positions respectively of 50 ft. and 140 ft. below the surface. The 10 ft. seam is a superior Lignite, hard and compact, showing slight lamination, and fractured with a somewhat bright face. It was subjected to air-drying without any great tendency to fracture, and notwithstanding the amount of water which, according to Dr. Selwyn amounts to 10 or 12 per cent., the coal lights quickly and burns with a fierce heat. There is no appearance of clinker, and the ash amounts to 5 or 6 per cent. The next important seam of coal in this district is the 5 ft., and is of similar structure and character, but fractures to a greater extent when air-dried. These coal beds do not assume any definite inclination except what is due to irregularity of deposition, and the easy access to each seam by adit levels on the side of the valley, and the fact of a railway running through it, will render coal-mining a profitable investment in this district.

Limestone drift is found in great quantities on the prairie, besides different clays for the manufacture of brick.

Mr. Hardman returns from the Souris District well satisfied with the result of his explorations, and confidently anticipates that the Souris Valley alone, with its inexhaustible stores of coal, easy access, and comparatively closeness to the centres of consumption, will help materially to solve the chief difficulty of Southern Manitoba—a plentiful supply of cheap fuel. The opening out of this new industry will give employment to scores of men the whole year round, and Manitoba, as a field for labour, will be still further advanced.

In concluding, I may say that I have done my utmost, as in past years, to fulfil the duties of my position, and I have been greatly assisted in this by my assistant, Mr. Woodman.

My sincere thanks are due to the able Secretary of the Department, and other officers, for the help afforded me in carrying out my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. E. TÊTU,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

The total number of immigrants checked at the Emerson and Gretna Agencies during the year 1883, was 44,223, comprised and compared with 1882 as follows:—

	1882.	1883.
Ontario.....	38,327	17,351
United States.....	13,325	13,998
English	6,962	6,160
Quebec	2,496	2,024
Scotch	2,359	532
Nova Scotia.....	1,997	1,297
New Brunswick....	1,485	844
Irish	1,043	1,339
Germans	319	247
Prince Edward Island.....	376	370
Swedes	107	20
Icelanders.....	60	11
Norwegians.....		30
		<hr/> 44,223

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS AND DEPART

Pages 113, 114, 115. In tables, for heading "GENERAL DESTINATION" read "WHERE FROM."

31st December, 1883.

J. E. TETU,
Agent.

MONTHLY RETURNS of Immigrant Arrivals at Emerson Immigration Agency, for the months ending 31st December, 1883.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.					GENERAL DESTINATION.*								
	Males.	Females.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farmers and Gen-eral Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Eastern States and Western States.
January	2,295	111	8	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	102	.....	.....	187	1,080	.....	672
February	2,015	139	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	86	.....	.....	163	965	.....	556
March	4,069	382	.....	30	.....	*30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	79	.....	.....	407	2,150	.....	829
April	7,971	1,131	80	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	216	169	.....	501	4,312	.....	2,872
May	7,978	1,993	677	169	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	219	170	.....	281	2,506	.....	1,698
June	4,262	1,106	429	56	39	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	5	31	.....	145	1,212	.....	1,106
July	2,922	541	72	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	66	1,059	.....	1,081
August	2,389	261	50	44	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	31	.....	.....	28	827	.....	1,007
September	2,052	187	3	9	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24	.....	.....	33	874	.....	821
October	2,064	206	20	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	55	.....	.....	44	843	.....	755
November	1,613	70	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	18	.....	.....	72	841	.....	546
December	634	33	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9	.....	.....	47	332	.....	176
Total	41,994	6,160	1,339	532	247	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1,297	844	370	.....	2,024	17,001	.....	12,119

* Norway. † Sweeds. ‡ Icelanders.

December 31st, 1883.

J. E. TETU,
Agent.

31st December, 1883.

Number of Arrivals via the United States.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.						TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.						GENERAL DESTINATION.						Amount of free transport to Indigent Immigrants.		
	Male.	Female.	Children		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm and general Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.		British Columbia.	Eastern States and Western States.
Emerson	41,994	6,160	1,339	532	247	50	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	844	370	2,024	17,001	...	12,119	...	
Gretna	2,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	1,879	...
Total	44,223	6,160	1,339	532	247	50	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,297	844	370	2,024	17,351	...	13,998	...	

J. E. TETU,
Agent.

31st December, 1883.

No. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QU'APPELLE AGENT.

(MR. A. J. BAKER.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QU'APPELLE, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for your information, for the last eight months of the year 1883.

The number of immigrants accommodated at this Agency, during such term, is as follows :—

From Canadian Provinces.....	167
“ Great Britain.....	126
“ United States.....	2
“ Other countries.....	3

The above statement only refers to those who were accommodated at the Government tents, but I can safely say that as many more arrivals took place who did not avail themselves of the accommodation offered, but were assisted in locating on lands by the Government officers, stationed at this place.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report that the new immigrant sheds are fast being completed, similar in dimensions to those burned in May last.

I am also pleased to report that we had no case of sickness or disease during the season.

If reports can be relied on, I expect a large immigration at this Agency, during the coming season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. J. BAKER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DULUTH AGENT.

(Mr. J. M. McGovern.)

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA, U.S., 30th November, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the operations at this Agency, for the season ending 30th November, 1883.

Immediately upon my arrival here, about 1st May, I had the Agency building thoroughly cleaned, and some necessary repairs made. Immigrants always feel grateful when they see evidences of the Government's care for them, and for this reason I had the building put in proper sanitary condition, kept perfectly clean and neat, and provided with ample accommodations.

The general routine of business was similar this year to that of 1882.

I have considered it of great importance to be present on the wharves when vessels arrived, to meet the immigrants, as they expect to see an agent of the Government, and look to him for help and direction. Without his personal supervision while here, they are liable to meet with many annoyances and vexations, which are natural to expect in a place like this, and therefore I deemed it necessary, not merely to meet them on their arrival, but to provide them with every possible convenience during their stay, and to see that the journey to their destination be made as safely and expeditiously as possible.

It was very necessary that I should be particularly careful to assist immigrants in securing the safe and rapid transportation of their baggage. Through ignorance of the customs of this country many of them neglect to have their railway checks exchanged at Sarnia, and consequently arrive at this port without their baggage, and unless my personal attention were given to it, they would be subjected to many delays and inconveniences. In one month forty-six pieces, belonging to nineteen different parties, were thus delayed, but owing to efforts made by me here, and the courteous attention of Mr. W. C. B. Graham, at Winnipeg, all missing articles were safely forwarded to their destination. Next year, I trust that arrangements will be made, whereby baggage can be checked through by way of Port Arthur to Winnipeg without any delay, and that these arrangements will be such as to save immigrants from unnecessary trouble and expense arising from their ignorance of the amount of baggage allowed by the railroads to be carried free of charge.

During the past season the number of arrivals was not so large as I anticipated. There was considerable falling off, due to several causes that need explaining in detail. In the first place, the opening of navigation was fully two weeks later this year than usual. This delay had the effect of deterring many from coming by the lakes, and created a feeling of uncertainty about that route, which was perceptible throughout the season. In the second place, the completion of the Canadian Pacific from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, by furnishing a direct route through Canadian territory, attracted a large number who otherwise would have come by way of Duluth. The third, and probably the most potent cause for the decreased immigration *via* this port is found in the preference shown, especially by foreign immigrants, for the all-rail routes. This preference is difficult of explanation, but it sometimes happened that immigrants were not entirely pleased with the steamboat accommodations and this dissatisfaction, whether justified or not, certainly operated in some measure, to lessen the travel by way of the lakes.

This increased travel by rail is, I consider, to be regretted. It compels immigrants to go a long way through American territory, and subjects them to influences that are not favourable to the Canadian North-West. While *en route*, especially in Chicago and St. Paul, they are likely to hear very little in praise of Manitoba, and very much in praise of Minnesota and Dakota. Vague rumours of depression and hardship in Manitoba are freely circulated, and the condition of the settler there contrasted with the reported prosperity of settlers on the American side of the border. And all this in face of the fact that the American settlers have actually been severe sufferers this year, both from natural causes and combinations of capital which have weighed heavily upon them. While Manitoba has been unvisited by cyclones, hurricanes, hail or rain storms, the grain fields of Minnesota have been several times swept by destructive blasts, which ruined the harvests and destroyed life and property. Nearly one-third of the City of Rochester, in that State, was destroyed by a cyclone, and other portions of the State were at different times devastated by the storm fiend. Dakota was also the scene of storms that left damage and destruction in their path, whilst the Canadian Provinces have been free from such visitations. These are the real facts in the case, but immigrants who know nothing of either country, are apt to believe much of what they hear, and I have found it necessary to make frequent visits to St. Paul for the purpose of contradicting these stories and counteracting such influences. Unless immigrants are properly instructed or well informed upon the country to which they are going, they easily credit what they hear, and are very liable to grow discouraged at any unfavourable rumour. I have made it my business in my visits to St. Paul, to give the fullest information about the North-West, and I believe that owing to these exertions, a large number of Canadian immigrants have been prevented from settling in the States. While not neglecting any part of my duties at Duluth, I have considered it of absolute and urgent importance that I should pay as much attention as possible to the immigrants passing through St. Paul. It is difficult for them to remain long in that city without hearing much in depreciation of Manitoba, and I have considered it a point demanding very special care and feel confident that the attention I have given it will be found satisfactory.

During the season, I visited Port Arthur several times, to investigate some delays experienced by immigrants passing through that point. I succeeded in so arranging matters that our people receive every attention possible under the circumstances. Acting under instructions received from the Secretary of Department, I arranged for a suitable site for the immigrant buildings at Port Arthur, and I feel very strongly the urgent necessity of having these buildings completed before the opening of navigation next spring. They will be absolutely needed, as without them there will be no means of sheltering and caring for early arrivals, and many inconveniences, and even hardship, might be the result.

There will be better opportunity next year than in the past for directing the course of immigration entirely through Canadian territory, and I trust that the dangers attendant upon the all-rail route, which I have already mentioned, will be obviated. The arrangements made by the Department for the comfort of immigrants at Sarnia, and the new and magnificent line of steamers to be run in connection with the Canadian Pacific road, will furnish all possible accommodations, and cannot fail to make this route the most desirable and popular, as well as the safest and most direct.

There has been very little shipment of merchandise and live stock *viâ* Duluth for Manitoba during the past year, owing to the completion of the Canadian Pacific road to Port Arthur. Shippers were not slow in taking advantage of the direct route, and one of the immediate effects of the completion of the road was the lowering of rates on the American railways. A competition line, with all the facilities of the Canadian Pacific, could not but be beneficial. The advantages which the whole North West has derived from the completion of the line to Port Arthur are already in calculable, and are but bright auguries of what is promised in the future.

As to the class of immigrants passing through this Agency during the past season, I am very happy to be able to state that they were generally above the average, both in physical well-being and in pecuniary means. A considerable number of them were well provided with the means to start in a new country, and many were farmers of experience, who had been attracted to Manitoba by the well-known fertility of the soil.

The general health of the immigrants has been very good. We have had comparatively little sickness, and the expenditure for medical attendance has been slight.

The total number of persons who passed through this Agency during the year 1883, was 4,873. Of these 392 were Canadians, 1,932 Europeans, and 2,547 Americans. Of the Americans, a number went to Port Arthur as labourers on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, many of them bringing their families, with the intention of permanently remaining.

Although the arrivals here have not been so numerous as formerly, the different points, St. Paul, Port Arthur, &c., to which I have given particular attention, have fully occupied my time, and made the season a busy one. I have used my best endeavours to promote the interests of immigration in every way, and have conducted the business as economically as a thorough performance of my duties would allow.

Trusting that this Report will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Record of Immigrants into the Province of Manitoba, and other points in the Dominion, by Steamers, from American and from
and to Canadian Ports, during the Season of 1883.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N.S. and N.B.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
May	1,256	36	14	27	12	4	9	.....	.....	.....	364	89	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	18	420	18	32
June	995	35	14	26	6	7	15	9	4	8	214	79	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	15	27	221	34	52
July	796	20	9	15	9	5	11	.....	.....	.....	148	46	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	16	25	267	32	51
August	362	13	4	7	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....	38	15	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8	14	183	6	11
September	411	8	3	5	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	23	10	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	9	287	9	16
October	749	6	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	12	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	11	567	31	46
November	293	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.	4,873	123	50	911	44	20	44	9	4	8	822	254	506	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25	.....	.....	118	58	104	2,179	141	229

J. McGOVERN,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

Statement showing the number of pounds, and the different kinds of freight forwarded *via* Port Arthur to Manitoba and the North-West during the season of navigation of 1883; also a statement showing the quantity received at that port from the West during the same period.

These statements also show the exact amount of freight business done by the Canadian Pacific Railway at that port.

STATEMENT of Freight received, *via* Lakes at Port Arthur, and forwarded West from opening of Navigation to 31st December, 1883.

Month.	Merchandise	Coal.	Lumber.	Rails.	Building Stone.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
May.....	3,781,836	1,108,000	415,000	.....	.....	5,304,836
June.....	7,158,750	700,000	2,019,000	1,179,640	.....	11,057,390
July.....	6,355,687	2,399,200	2,271,000	2,089,200	.....	13,115,087
August.....	5,625,607	24,953,000	844,000	9,514,260	.....	40,936,867
September.....	8,148,000	20,930,000	765,000	11,478,220	.....	41,321,220
October.....	8,731,342	26,764,000	120,000	10,291,580	.....	45,906,822
November.....	6,350,727	28,140,000	452,000	3,424,220	.....	38,368,947
December.....	861,685	10,800,000	.....	.....	408,000	12,069,685
Total lbs.....	47,013,534	115,794,200	6,886,000	37,977,120	408,000	208,078,854
					Tons.....	104,039,854

	Lbs.	Tons.
Total amount of freight received, <i>via</i> lakes, and forwarded West.....	208,078,854	104,039,854
do do from the West.....	51,851,111	25,925,555
Grand total of freight handled by the C. P. Ry. at St. Arthur, 1883.	259,929,965	129,969,409

STATEMENT of Freight received at Fort Arthur, from the West, since opening of Navigation to 31st December, 1883.

Month.	Flour.	Grain.	Merchandise.	Wood.	Lumber.	Piles and Ties.	Ballast.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
May.....	25,600	.....	174,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,060
June.....	199,000	.....	685,145	320,000	436,000	.....	.....	1,640,145
July.....	259,000	.....	1,147,880	230,000	96,000	1,032,000	.....	2,764,880
August.....	230,000	191,000	1,355,880	.....	122,000	1,648,000	560,000	4,106,880
September.....	233,000	303,480	6,922,671	624,000	608,000	4,014,000	356,000	13,061,151
October.....	1,306,000	3,217,850	1,550,870	428,000	384,000	4,978,000	1,728,000	13,592,720
November.....	1,232,000	4,959,910	2,338,953	696,000	266,830	2,794,000	1,008,000	13,295,693
December.....	437,760	1,194,941	1,133,170	304,000	119,700	.....	.....	3,189,571
Total lbs...	5,922,360	9,867,181	15,309,039	2,602,000	2,032,530	14,466,000	3,652,000	51,851,111
							Tons....	25,925,555

J. M. McGOVERN.

Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twelfth Annual Report as Travelling Immigration Agent for your Department.

The immigrants that have come under my charge during the year now closed, have been mostly English, and were brought to this country by the Allan mail steamers the numbers being about eighteen thousand by way of Quebec, and six thousand *vid* Halifax. The larger portion of these I took to Toronto, a fair number being left at Montreal, at Coteau Landing, for Ottawa, and a good many distributed at Brockville, Kingston and Cobourg, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

A large number of female domestics have come to the country this year and found places at good wages, the supply however not being equal to the demand.

Manitoba and the North-West Territories have also absorbed a large number of the above immigrants. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have made some improvement on their emigrant cars, which they will no doubt carry out in 1884.

The refreshment rooms west of Montreal, and at the Tanneries, have been entirely satisfactory. Agents, conductors and brakemen in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, have been uniformly obliging and attentive to myself and to the immigrants in my charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,
Travelling Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. A. O. KELLAM.)

COMPTON, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to again submit for your information, my Annual Report. During the winter of 1883, assisted by Mr. Wm. Anderson, the Government Interpreter, I met at Halifax all the mail steamers landing at that port, and took charge of their passengers as far as Point Lévis. After the 1st of May last, until the close of navigation, I met all the mail steamers and many others, at Point Lévis, and took their passengers to Montreal. On the 19th of November last, I met the mail steamer "Sarmatian" at Halifax, and since that time, assisted by Mr. Anderson, have performed the entire service between that port and Montreal, and am most happy to be able again to report that no accident whatever has happened to the people on the trains that I have had charge of. Immigrants coming to Canada the past year have been, with a few exceptions, of a superior class, and quite a number have stopped in the Province of Quebec, but by far the greater part have gone west; a few, however, have found homes in the Maritime Provinces. They were nearly all cheerful, hopeful and happy, and expect to succeed in their new homes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. O. KELLAM,
Traveling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOBA COLONIZATION AGENCY.

(MR. C. LALIME.)

WORCESTER, MASS., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of my operations in the States of New England and northern part of the State of New York, for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

My operations have been the same as in previous years, visiting emigrants at home, holding meetings when necessary to do so, distributing circulars and pamphlets and giving intending emigrants all useful information.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that the number of emigrants from my territory for the year 1883 is far ahead of 1882 and previous years.

While it is impossible for me to get at the exact number of persons who have left the New England States for Manitoba, you will see by the statements forwarded to your Department that over 700 emigrants from these parts started for Manitoba last year, and I must add to this number, if I am well informed, about 200 more who emigrated to the North-West without giving any information to this office of their departure.

These emigrants formerly were farmers and consequently are of the best class of emigrants, the great majority of them having sufficient money to provide themselves with the necessary outfit when settling upon homesteads, and some of them being able to buy improved farms.

Wishing to find out myself how our New England emigrants of former years were prospering, I went to Manitoba last fall and the result has been more than satisfactory to me. At St. Pie, St. Joseph, St. Jean Baptiste and Ste. Anne parishes, mostly settled by New England emigrants, I found that the settlers had been favoured with abundant crops; no complaints were heard from any of them. Generally, all of them are well supplied with horses, cattle and farming implements.

A large number of our settlers have raised over 1,500 bushels of wheat last fall, and large quantities of vegetables; in a word, I found them as prosperous as could be expected after a settlement of from three to six years.

I must state that the success of these families is principally due to their grouping together, as it used to be the Government's policy to grant special reservation of lands for New England emigrants.

I heard with pleasure of the opening up of homestead reserves in South Manitoba, where it must have created quite an excitement amongst settlers in that part of the Province, if I may judge by the extensive correspondence exchanged between them and relatives or friends residing in the New England States. I have no doubt that at an early date quite a number from here will emigrate to that part of Manitoba.

A few weeks ago three or four delegates from New England went to Southern Manitoba so as to make sure of the opening of these reserves. I have given them letters of introduction to your Agent, Mr. Têtu, at West Lynne, and according to late information, I expect a very favourable report from them.

I am aware there are no vacant lands in the Red River Valley, but the emigrant might go to the Saskatchewan Valley. The difference of a couple of hundred mile in the distance would not affect this emigration.

I would suggest that the cost of transportation should be reduced, for it must be remembered that in 1876 and 1877 the fare from New England to Manitoba, the Government's allowance deducted, was about \$12.00 only, while at present we have to pay \$36.00 to get to Emerson or Winnipeg.

I should state that the opening of the new year is far from being brilliant, for the population working in the New England mills; on the contrary, it is very discouraging. Every day we hear about mills shutting down, strikes, cutting down wages, thousands of workmen deprived of labour and thousands more obliged to accept a lower compensation so as to secure constant employment. For instance, we are informed that wages have been cut down at Taunton, New Bedford, Fall River, Lewiston, Biddeford and other large manufacturing cities; under these circumstances, the prospects for an emigration to Manitoba for next season are very encouraging, and I expect quite a success for next spring, especially if the Government should reduce the cost of transportation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. LALIME,
Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 17.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ICELANDIC AGENT.

(MR. JOHN TAYLOR.)

CARBERRY, MANITOBA, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year now at a close.

The condition of the Icelandic colonists during the year 1883 has been generally good, until the last few months. The great depression of all industries has of course affected them. But in the City of Winnipeg, the labour market was good, and the Icelanders obtained full employment at very good wages either in the city or on the railway lines, where they have earned the warm commendation of the Chief Superintendent and of the foremen of the works where they have been employed. The addition to their number of over 1,000 persons from Iceland has called forth a display of generous liberality most creditable to the old settlers, who have done all in their power to assist the indigent new-comers.

At the Settlement on the prairies of south-west Manitoba, an unusually large extent of land has been cultivated. The grain crops were much retarded by the drought, but at the end of August promised an abundant harvest. On the night of 7th September, the frost was very severe, and seriously injured the crops, destroying the gardens.

The settlers cannot obtain such prices for the frosted grain as will pay them for the cost of raising it, consequently they are greatly embarrassed. Many of their friends and relations who ventured out to this country, expecting to take up homesteads near them have been sadly disappointed, as they have little or no means of subsistence away from their own people.

At the Icelandic Reserve the settlers have been disinclined to do much at improving their farms this season, as they were anxiously waiting for the decision of the Minister on the matters submitted in their memorial of last winter. They were not prepared for the visit of the Agent of the Lands Office, as there was no reply to that memorial. After much hesitation, and being afraid that their homesteads would be otherwise taken from them, they made the required entries, and paid the fees. But although the Minister has now consented to an act of simple justice towards them, in cancelling that portion of indebtedness which was incurred through the long continuance and close confinement at the reserve, of the Quarantine of 1876-1877, yet the people are not prepared to pay up the remaining portion of the Government loan. That might have been all arranged in 1881, when prices of real estate were so unusually inflated, and when the Icelanders could have easily obtained fair advances on their lands, had they been able to obtain their patents. But owing to the great depression of values now prevailing, their land possesses little or no marketable value.

A number of destitute families have arrived from Iceland at the Reserve and are thrown upon the charities of the old settlers. It is hardly possible, therefore, that labouring under this unexpected influx, they will be able to make the expected payment to the Government. It is questionable whether, under these circumstances, the land patents to which they were entitled five years ago, should any longer be withheld from them.

About 200 families have left the Reserve after becoming entitled to their land patents. Nearly half of these have left the country and settled in the United States.

The others remain in Canada, where they have been permitted to settle on new lands, because their old homesteads had been overflowed by Lake Winnipeg. These persons were fully entitled to their homestead patents several years before they were compelled to leave them. As it was not their fault that they could not obtain these patents when first due to them, it is an injustice to cancel all their rights five years afterwards, and to treat them after eight or nine years residence here, as if they were perfect strangers. It is claimed for them that they shall be allowed another homestead patent in place of the old, in consequence of the failure of the Government in issuing the patents at the proper time, and that they were entitled to enter a second homestead at the earliest date when such second entries were permitted. After eight and ten years residence in Canada the Icelanders have as yet no patents for land faithfully occupied by them until now.

At this time many of the newly arrived people are out of work, and living in miserable sheds at Winnipeg. The prospect of subsistence until the spring is gloomy. The majority of them will make excellent settlers, and prove a great advantage to this new country, although now in such poor circumstances. The old settlers, if fairly and generously treated, would be better able to help their needy fellow countrymen, and the immigration to this country of such steady, peaceable and industrious settlers as the Icelanders have proved themselves to be, would be greatly increased.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,

Icelandic Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ot'awa.

No 18.**ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL RICHMOND AGENT.**

(J. H. DYSON.)

RICHMOND, 31st December. 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for your information, that 93 immigrants reported themselves to me at this station during the summer, all of whom were duly looked after, and employment provided for them.

I have further to state, that all the immigrants who arrived were satisfied with the places procured for them; some of them being placed on the Grand Trunk railway, and the majority with farmers in the vicinity. I regret to say that I could not procure farm hands enough to supply the demand, and the same remark applies to female domestic servants.

I do not know of a single instance of an immigrant being in want and those who have arrived here are of a very superior quality.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DYSON.

Special Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESCOTT AGENT.

(A. SCOTT GERALD.)

PRESCOTT, 31st December. 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year a very large number of immigrants have landed at this port from the United States, crossing over the St. Lawrence from Ogdensburgh, and as I am always present at the arrival of every boat that connects with trains from the American side, I have had full opportunity of looking after them, giving them advice, seeing them properly placed *en route* for their destination and, where absolutely necessary, though only in a few instances, I have cared for them.

The total number of immigrants from the United States here may be put down at (876) eight hundred and seventy-six. Of these, there were 300 who came from various sea-ports on the American coast, and the remainder were composed of Americans coming into Canada to settle, or Canadians who had been residing in the States and were returning here again to live.

I have during the past year circulated and distributed a very large amount of maps, pamphlets and posters in New York State, where I attended several county fairs, and I have also distributed here, on market days, pamphlets on Manitoba and the North-West. I have visited a number of places along the river front for the same purpose, and I find every where great anxiety to obtain reliable information, such as is given in the pamphlets from your Department.

The immigrants who arrive here and have effects to enter, are reported in the Customs returns, and I do not include them in the other arrivals given above.

Hoping that my work meets your approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. SCOTT GERALD,

Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 20.

REPORT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

VICTORIA, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5th ult., asking for information respecting immigration into this Province during the past year.

Immediately after receiving your letter, I wrote to the Collectors of Customs at New Westminster and Nanaimo for the approximate number of direct arrivals at these ports of entry, by return mail, for your information; but up to this date have not heard from either of these officers. I was, therefore, unable to make up the figures as accurately as I would like to have done.

On a further revision, I am convinced that the number of whites (5,850) and Chinese (2,957) is rather under than above the mark; and as more than 100 whites arrived from the date of my telegram to the 1st inst., besides a few Chinese, the total immigration for 1883 is fully 9,000, namely: 6,000 whites and 3,000 Chinese.

I enclose herewith a copy of my report to the Minister of Agriculture here up to 1st July last and 29th instant respectively.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JESSOP,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT TO PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st July, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for your information, a synopsis of work done in this office and the visits made during the first three months of its establishment, ending 30th June; together with the approximate number of immigrants that have arrived in the Province for six months to that date:

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT PORT OF VICTORIA, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1883.

PUGET SOUND.			SAN FRANCISCO.				PORTLAND.		
	Whites.	Chinese.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total Whites.	Chinese.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total Whites.
January.....	240	25	81	42	123	.....	2	1	3
February.....	229	24	73	34	107	.....	1	.....	1
March.....	581	22	138	359	497	.....	6	80	86
April.....	625	15	206	427	633	399	35	69	104
May.....	729	33	206	134	340	712	14	13	27
June.....	540	41	154	130	284	351	2	8	10
	2,944	160	858	1,126	1,984	1,462	60	171	231

Total—Whites, 5,159; Chinese, 1,622.

Taking 20 per cent. of Puget Sound passengers to this city, 50 per cent. of cabin passengers from San Francisco and Portland, and 90 per cent. steerage passengers as new arrivals, the increase of white population from immigration for six months ending 30th June, is 2,031. Add to this a probable 500 railroad carpenters, labourers, and others shipped direct from San Francisco to New Westminster by steamship "Victoria," and at least 2,500 white immigrants have arrived in the Province during the first half of the year. A considerable percentage of these have left, after a short stay, from various causes, chiefly through inability to obtain Dominion lands in New Westminster District; but, nevertheless, the permanent accession to our population must have been fully 2,000.

Visits to Immigration Office from 1st April to 30th June, 1883:—April, 152 days; 145; June, 81; Total, 378.

Of these, 129 were from Ontario; 36 from Manitoba; 34 from Eastern States; 27 from England; 27 from California; 22 from Quebec; 15 from Scotland; 13 from New Brunswick; 12 from Nova Scotia; 10 from Germany; 9 from Sweden and Norway; 9 from Oregon and Washington Territory; 6 from Prince Edward Island; 3 from Ireland; and 2 from Italy. The rest, 24 in number, are from various other places.

An analysis of the above as to trade and profession, shows that 159 were farmers acquiring after lands; 55 of the mechanics were also seeking land; 8 were looking for rock ranges; the remainder were in search of employment, and in most cases were directed to where it could be obtained. The classification is as follows:—21 labourers; 1 axemen; 8 machinists; 15 clerks, or accustomed to mercantile life; 6 millwrights; 4 masons; 4 coal miners; 3 in each of the following trades: fishermen, millers, teachers,

engineers, and painters; 1 in each if the following: plasterers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, waggon-makers, harness-makers, and telegraph operators.

Many of the new arrivals were representative men with considerable money at their command. They were not only heads of families, but deputed to ascertain the prospect for farmers in the Province, the facilities for obtaining land, and the price and quality of it, with a view of others following them from their respective neighbourhoods. The reports of several have gone east, as I am informed, with very favourable representations as to the climate, resources, and soil of such districts as they visited; particularly those of New Westminster and East Coast. But the discouraging fact of the lands not being in the market and the uncertainty as to when and on what terms they would be available, prevented many from immediately settling down. Some of these, instead of recommending their friends to come out and bring their families, deterred them from so doing while the public domain, or at least such a desirable portion of it as is contained in the railroad belt, remains locked up. To this fact may be attributed the comparative falling off of immigration as the summer advanced. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and the natural antipathy of the best classes to squatting, many have done so, and have forwarded applications to purchase, both to the Dominion Agent and the Provincial Land Office.

During the three months 256 letters, chiefly of enquiry respecting farming lands, resources, and many other particulars, were received and answered. About 4,000 copies of Provincial Government pamphlets, as well as other pamphlets and papers, were distributed.

The very excellent hand-book recently issued from your Department has been widely circulated, and much attention is being attracted to this Province in consequence. Unfortunately the edition of 5,000 is altogether inadequate to meet the demand for information which it is so well calculated to convey. I have the assurance, however, from the Secretary of Department of Agriculture, in Ottawa, in a letter dated 10th instant, that the British Columbia hand-book, now being published by that Department, "will be ready in a few days." This will probably be to hand before our own supply is entirely exhausted, and will tide us over till another edition of the Provincial work can be issued from the Government Printing Office.

I would respectfully call attention to the necessity that exists for better office accommodation, and more especially for the erection of sheds or some other means of providing for temporary housing of immigrants. On several occasions, during the earlier part of the season, the want of such accommodation was seriously felt, and exerted a very discouraging influence on many who met with great difficulty in procuring shelter of any description in the over-crowded hotels and boarding houses in this city.

I need scarcely say, in conclusion, that every effort has been made to give all new arrivals the fullest and most accurate information respecting any and every portion of the Province. Many of the visits are very protracted and numerous questions are asked, to which, of course, full replies are given. Applications are constantly being made for labourers and mechanics of various trades, from almost every part of the country, and, as far as practicable, those wants are supplied.

VICTORIA, 29th December, 1883.

Continuing my report of the 31st July last, I beg to state that up to September 25th, when I was nsiructed to examine a portion of Vancouver Island, from the Sooke Settlement along the railway reserve, there were 185 visits to the office, the ratio of trades and professions being nearly in the same proportion as that enumerated in the above-mentioned report. The same may be said of the nationalities of these new arrivals. In November and December visits again increased considerably.

As the summer advanced there was a slight falling off in the number of immigrants arriving in the Province. A very decided change also took place in the line of route as the Northern Pacific railroad approached completion. After this event took place, the daily boat from ports on the Sound did a large proportion of the pas-

seenger traffic, which earlier in the year was performed by the San Francisco steamers.

After making due allowance for general travel, the immigration from 1st July to 20th instant, was—Whites, 3,350; Chinese, 1,335. Those, added to the figures for first half year (2,500), making a total of 5,850 whites. Arrivals from 20th to end of year, certainly number over a hundred, so that 6,000 whites have been added to the population of the Province during 1883. Of Chinese, there were approximately 1,325, who arrived from 1st July to 20th December. These, added to 1,622 for former half-year, make 2,957. As there have been a few arrivals since 20th instant, the increase of the Chinese element during the year has been, in round numbers, 3,000. From all sources, therefore, immigration foots up about 9,000 for the year just expired. The value of settlers' effects entered at the Custom House is \$35,424.

Inquiries for information by letter are still numerous from Provinces east of the mountains, many of the States, Great Britain, Northern Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and South Africa. Those indicate very strongly that next spring and summer will witness a large influx of population of a desirable character to this Province.

Nearly the whole edition of the hand-book published last spring has been distributed. Also, about 2,000 copies of "West Shore," published two and-a-half years ago devoted exclusively to British Columbia, and profusely illustrated. Besides the above, several hundred copies of the essay on Vancouver Island, by Dr. Forbes, R. N., and printed twenty years ago, have been put in circulation. Descriptions of the physical features of the Island, which of course remain unaltered, are very excellent in this pamphlet, as well as those of forest trees, shrubs, animals, birds, &c., &c. To parties seeking information about the Island exclusively, this has been of considerable value. Maps of New Westminster, Nicola and Thompson River, part of Osoyoos district and the south-eastern districts of Vancouver Island have also been supplied to those seeking lands in these localities. In the spring and early summer a number of Mr. A. C. Anderson's appendices to Directory, and Chittenden's "Guide to British Columbia" were likewise supplied to parties abroad seeking information about this Province. From month to month, the "Resources," an excellent magazine published in this city, has been mailed to where they would likely be of service. These and all other publications have been forwarded, in considerable numbers, to the Agent for the Province in London, as well as the High Commissioner in that city, and Agencies in Paris, Liverpool and elsewhere. Last month 430 copies of new edition of British Columbia Directory were mailed to Mechanics' Institutes, Young Men's Christian Associations and Reading Rooms in Ontario, Y. M. C. A.'s in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Manitoba. Also, to over fifty Y. M. C. A.'s in the States. Fifty copies were forwarded to Mr. Beeton, the Agent in London, and ten to Mr. deKnevett, in Paris. Universities, Colleges, Normal Schools and other seats of learning in the Dominion were also supplied with this book. As it was made much more attractive than the original edition, and interspersed with excellent wood-cuts, it cannot but be of great service to the Province, and supplies, in part at least, a want that has long been felt in many places from which immigrants are likely to be drawn.

More than five hundred letters have been written in reply to correspondents during the nine months that have elapsed since the establishment of this Agency. As a Government Labour Exchange, the office has been doing considerable business. A large number of people have been put in the way of obtaining employment. Parties wishing to sell their farms have also been enabled to do so to persons coming to the country and seeking improved homesteads.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The demand for female domestic servants is very pressing, the supply having been and still remaining almost *nil*. At one time during the summer there were about fifty applications, at wages varying from \$12 to \$25 per month. Some fifteen

residents of the city expressed their willingness to contribute \$100 each for the purpose of bringing good domestic servants from the country villages and districts of Ontario, and running all risks of obtaining a refund, by monthly instalments, after their arrival. This question of importing good servant girls, with or without Government aid, is one well worthy of favourable consideration, and might be carried out with mutual benefit to housekeepers and servants.

IMMIGRANT SHEDS.

The question of immigrant sheds was touched upon in my report of 30th June, and I beg again to call attention to the pressing necessity for the immediate erection of suitable buildings in this city. Last spring and summer the want of accommodation for new arrivals was severely felt, and very early next season this want is certain to be of tenfold greater magnitude. Hotels and boarding houses for nearly twelve months past have been taxed to the utmost in making provision for the wants of immigrants and the travelling public. Nor is it at all likely that this pressure will be relieved in the future, notwithstanding that hotel accommodation has nearly doubled within the past few months. Everything indicates a heavy tide of immigration next spring and summer. Representatives of numerous families as well as neighbourhoods in various parts of the Eastern Provinces, several of the States and from the Old Country, are already in British Columbia, and have located Government lands in New Westminster District, the Upper Country and Vancouver Island, and are only waiting for the incoming season for their families and friends to join them. When these people arrive, even if the outlay could be afforded, the chances are that the hotels will not be able to accommodate them. Hence, the imperative necessity for immigrant sheds, so that families can be sheltered for a few days after landing. Several communications have reached this office expressing the hope that such accommodation will be provided here, so that slender means may be husbanded in order to make a fresh start in life in a new country. In view of these facts, I would respectfully suggest that the Local Government, as well as the City Council, do all they possibly can to strengthen the hands of our representatives at Ottawa in securing a suitable grant for this purpose, and thus place Victoria on the same footing as Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg and other cities east of the Rocky mountains.

DWELLING-HOUSES.

The scarcity of dwelling-houses has also been severely felt. Several families have been obliged to go to New Westminster and Nanaimo, and not a few to Seattle, Portland and elsewhere, from sheer inability to secure houses of any description in Victoria. Unless property holders bestir themselves and erect a large number of medium sized tenements, with as little delay as possible, this loss to the city will be much intensified next spring and summer. The demand for residences is sure to increase as spring advances, and as house property is paying largely, and will continue to do so for some years to come, it is to be hoped that the supply will keep pace with the requirements of a fast and steadily increasing population.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

Perhaps it is not necessary, in view of the early transfer of the Immigration Bureau in this City to the Dominion, to again refer to the want of better office accommodation. Rooms should be provided large enough to exhibit properly and to advantage, specimens of farm and other produce from various parts of the Province. The advantages accruing from such exhibits cannot be over-estimated. A small sack of wheat of last year's growth, which was kindly forwarded to the Immigration Office by Mr. J. F. Hawks, of Soda Creek, has been admired and favourably commented on by several hundred people since April last, and has done a great deal in creating good impressions of the agricultural capabilities of the vast interior of the Province.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

That arrangements for establishing a Dominion Agency here are made none too soon, is evidenced by the number of bonus certificates already in the Province, issued by the London, Liverpool and Belfast Agencies. Parties holding these certificates are constantly arriving. Some of them have been here for several months, and are clamoring for payment. They can scarcely be made to understand why the money should not be forthcoming on demand, as they were promised it would be at the Agencies from which the certificates were issued.

AGRICULTURE.

During the month of July 1,600 circulars and forms were mailed to farmers' addresses throughout the Province, as found in the Directory and Voters' List of 1883. Farmers were thus solicited to forward samples of produce for exhibition here and at Ottawa; and also to give such information respecting the agricultural capabilities of their several districts as would enable the Department to formulate a report on the agricultural and grazing resources of the Province, for presentation to the Legislature. The response to this appeal was so limited as to prevent much being done in this direction. But in justice to those who did comply with the request, the following list is appended:—

Victoria District—Robert F. John, M.P.P., G. A. Knight.

Esquimalt District—*Nil*.

Cowichan District—*Nil*.

Nanaimo District—Alex. Kennedy, Alex. Shaw.

Comox District—*Nil*.

New Westminster District—Thomas Turner, S. Miller, Wm. Scratchley, W. J. Gossett, McMyn Bros., John Maxwell, S. Brighthouse, Cory S. Ryder, S. Greer.

Yale District—C. M. Beak, J. B. Greaves, Wm. McLeod, Thos. M. Hamilton, Thos. Schawtz, H. D. Green-Armytage, Frederick Brent, A. Lamie, Marcellen Michaud, R. M. Woodward, W. H. Clarke, Henry Nicholson.

Lillooet District—*Nil*.

Cariboo District—Henry Yates, A. Isnardy, R. A. Collins, Charles B. Eagle.

Kootenay District—Rev. Father Fouquet.

Cassiar District—*Nil*.

Considerable valuable information has been supplied by several of the above-named gentlemen, a synopsis of which will be found in Appendix C, together with Mr. Henry Nicholson's letter from Osoyoos in full, and that of Mr. John McMyn, of North Arm of Fraser River.

While it is to be regretted that statistical information, agricultural and grazing, has been so meagre, yet returns that have come to hand show that both farming and stock-raising in this Province pay uncommonly well. The value of produce represented by the twenty-eight gentlemen who responded to the circular last autumn, for three forms contain only explanatory matter without returns, is \$36,798, an average of a fraction over \$1,314. In stock they represent \$173,169. It must be remarked, however, in this connection, that one firm of stock-raisers who reported from the Mainland, represents \$125,000 in cattle and horses.

It would have been interesting, and of great value statistically, if an approximation could have been made of the value and acreage of each crop raised last season in the Province, as well as the number of head and value of stock. Data, however, are not sufficient this year as only about one in fifty of the farmers and stock-raisers sent in returns. It is to be hoped that next season's returns will prove ample for such a purpose. The fact cannot be too widely known among settlers in all parts of the Province that these statistics are indispensably necessary in order to note the progress made from year to year. It is a mistaken notion to suppose that these returns are of an inquisitorial nature. The aggregate under each head only is required annually, so that the people may ascertain from time to time what substantial im-

provement has been made. The most desirable information can only be secured by furnishing the Government with returns similar to those asked for in July last.

ISLAND LANDS.

Although the general character of Vancouver Island is rocky and mountainous yet there are numerous valleys of greater or lesser extent, admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. These, as a rule, are covered with timber of various descriptions, which of itself is becoming valuable. Numerous grassy swamps and meadows however, are found here and there, which, when drained and brought under cultivation, will make excellent farms. Alder and maple bottoms are also met with, and in some localities fern patches, from a few rods to many acres in extent.

From a personal examination of Sooke, Cowichan and Alberni Districts in September and October last, under instructions from your Department, and report thereon, I beg to make the following summary:—

Back of the Sooke settlement there are several thousand acres well worth looking after, both for farming purposes and lumbering. In the vicinity of Sooke Lake few good pre-emption claims may also be found. A large portion of the wide-spreading district of Cowichan is yet available for settlement. At the head of Alberni Canal there is a valley about six miles in length from east to west, and nearly four from north to south, a large proportion of which will make excellent farms. Between Englishman's River and Qualicum, twenty miles, there are a number of swamps and valleys that might easily be brought under cultivation; the same remark applies to the country from Qualicum to Comox. Extensive areas of desirable land are known to exist north of Comox, in the Salmon and Campbell River Districts, and toward the northern part of the island, as well as in many other localities.

Inducements for settling on the East Coast lands are now immeasurably greater than ever before. Not only is the railway reserve virtually taken off, but the land available to actual settlers at the nominal price of \$1 per acre—an important concession secured by the Local Government under the Settlement Act. In addition to this, the construction of the railroad from Victoria to Nanaimo, with the probability of an early extension to the Comox coal fields, will remove all isolation from every settlement now existing, or likely to be made, for many miles west of the line route, besides creating an exceptionally good market for all kinds of farm produce. The demand for labour, skilled and unskilled, which the prosecution of this work will bring about, will give hundreds of intending settlers a chance of earning money while at the same time they will have an opportunity of selecting locations for themselves and friends.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JESSOP,

Immigration Agent.

No. 21.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF IRISH IMMIGRANTS.

(JOHN HOOLAHAN.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for your information, for the period commencing the 1st May and ending the the 30th November, 1883.

I received an official letter from the Department of Agriculture, dated Ottawa, 13th April, 1883, directing me to see to the guidance of Irish immigrants arriving at Quebec during the season of 1883. My instructions were to take charge of the Irish immigrants arriving at Quebec and travel with them to Montreal and even to Toronto, as circumstances might require; to give them the best possible advice, and to communicate with the several agents of the Department with respect to finding work for them, &c.

In compliance with these instructions, I proceeded to Quebec, where I arrived on the 4th May, 1883.

I have made 23 trips from Point Lévis to Montreal and Toronto during the season of St. Lawrence Navigation, viz., from the 1st May to the 30th November, as will more fully appear on reference to the tabular statement which is annexed hereto. During the season, I met the immigrants of the steamships named in the annexed table, and accompanied them, by Grand Trunk Railway, to Montreal, and frequently to Toronto. The large majority of the immigrants, of whom I had special charge, were farmers, farm labourers and female domestic servants, and were, as a rule, easily placed in situations. Those arriving in the early part of the summer, viz., May, June and July, were eagerly sought after and at once employed. But parties coming later in the season found much more difficulty in obtaining work.

The majority of those people went to Ontario; only a small percentage remained in the Province of Quebec. Whilst accompanying these immigrants, I made it my special business to get thoroughly acquainted with them; and I gave them the best possible advice, how to proceed to their destination, and on arrival there how to act in this the country of their adoption. A certain number of these people were at a disadvantage here, owing to the fact of speaking the Irish language only; of course it is a difficult matter for such persons to make much progress, in this country, where Irish is almost totally unknown.

It is to be regretted that a large number of these people could not be induced to go into the country districts, preferring to remain in the cities, more particularly at Toronto, where some of those failing to obtain employment have suffered in consequence.

Further details are hardly necessary, as Mr. Stafford, Immigrant Agent at Quebec, having all official documents in connection with these people, can furnish all the necessary information concerning them.

Permit me to add, that Miss M. Phelan, who had charge of the female immigrants, rendered me every assistance in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Special Agent for the Irish.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Number of Trips made during the Season of St. Lawrence Navigation, viz., from the 1st May to 30th June, 1883; also, Names of Steamships, Number of Immigrants on Special Trains, of which I had charge from Quebec to Montreal.

Name of Steamship.	Date of Departure from Quebec.	Date of Arrival at Montreal.	Date of Arrival at Toronto.	Number of Im- migrants on Special.	Remarks.
	1883.				
Scandinavian	May 3...	May 4...	.....	204	Met this party at Quebec, and accom- panied them to Montreal.
Lake Huron	do 7...	do 8...	.....	76	Met these immigrants at Richmond, and went with them to Montreal.
Buenos Ayrean	do 10...	do 11...	.....	600	Accompanied this party to Montreal.
Manitoban	do 18...	do 19...	May 20...	400	I accompanied this party to Toronto.
Canadian	June 1...	June 2...	June 3...	150	do do
Corean	do 9...	do 9...	do 10...	350	do do
Grecian	do 12...	do 13...	do 14...	425	do do
Buenos Ayrean	do 20...	do 21...	do 22...	520	I accompanied part of these immi- grants by steamer from Quebec specials, made up at Tanneries Montreal, which I accompanied to Toronto.
Manitoban	do 27...	do 28...	do 29...	600	I accompanied this party to Toronto
Hanoverian	do 30...	July 1...	July 2...	200	Met this party at Montreal, and pro- ceeded with them to Toronto.
Lake Winnipeg and Texas	July 4...	do 5...	do 6...	250	Met these immigrants at Montreal and went with them to Toronto.
Canadian and Viking....	do 12...	do 13...	do	80	Met this party at Quebec, and wen with them to Montreal. They wen from Montreal by regular train.
Montreal, Lake Cham- plain and Grecian	do 23...	do 24...	do 25...	350	I accompanied this party to Toronto
Buenos Ayrean and Scot- land	do 31...	Aug. 1...	Aug. 1...	250	do do
Lake Nipigon	Aug. 6...	do 7...	.....	70	Met them at Quebec, and accom- panied them to Montreal.
Hibernian	do 12...	do 13...	Aug. 14...	90	I accompanied this party to Toronto
Toronto and Corean	do 19...	do 20...	.....	135	Met this party at Quebec, and accom- panied them to Montreal.
Caspian	do 27...	do 28...	Aug. 29...	80	I accompanied this party to Toronto
Montreal	Sept. 2...	Sept. 3...	.....	83	Did not go west of Montreal.
Circassian and Lake Huron	do 11...	do 11...	.....	305	do do
Polynesian	do 17...	do 19...	Sept. 20...	310	I accompanied this party to Toront
Lake Winnipeg and Do- minion	do 23...	do 24...	do 25...	135	do do
Lake Manitoba and Grecian	do 30...	Oct. 1...	Oct. 2...	105	do do
Sardinian, Mississippi and Ocean King	Oct. 14...	do 15...	.....	300	Did not go west of Montreal.
Lake Huron	do 23...	do 23...	.....	40	Met them at Quebec, and went wi them to Montreal.
Oregon	do 29...	do 30...	.....	85	do do
Lake Winnipeg and Do- minion	Nov. 6...	Nov. 7...	.....	50	do do
Lake Manitoba and To- ronto	do 11...	do 12...	.....	110	do do

No. 22.

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
UPON THE EMIGRATION SERVICE.

DOMINION OF CANADA,

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., 31st January, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that I arrived in London and assumed the position of High Commissioner for Canada, in succession to Sir Alexander Galt, on the 29th of June last, and now beg to transmit the Reports of the Agents of your Department in Great Britain, for the year just ended.

Through the courtesy of the President of the Board of Trade, I am able to supply the following statistics of emigration, of British and foreign origin, from the ports of the United Kingdom for the same period, compared with 1882:—

Nationalities.	1883.	1882.
English.....	28,014	27,763
Scotch.....	3,925	4,630
Irish.....	12,191	8,048
Total of British origin.....	44,130	40,441
Foreigners.....	9,399	13,034
Total.....	53,529	53,475

I do not place unlimited reliance upon the accuracy of these figures, but as they are always arranged on the same basis, they are valuable for purposes of comparison. That they do not represent the number of persons who have proceeded to Canada, will be apparent from the returns issued by your Department. It will be within your knowledge that there has been considerable competition among the Atlantic steamship companies during the past year, and that in many instances the cost of the voyage to the United States has been very little in excess, in some cases actually

lower, than the "assisted passages" offered to Québec and other Canadian ports. As a natural consequence, an endeavour has been made by the American steamship companies to induce passengers to Canada, to more largely avail themselves of the facilities they offered; and there can be no doubt that a large number of passengers have travelled by the latter route, who do not appear in the tables I have quoted. Another noticeable feature is, that notwithstanding the great reduction in the fares to the United States—6 guineas being the usual charge, while, by some lines, passengers were conveyed for £3—during the last year the Canadian immigration has more than maintained its volume of previous years.

A reference to the Report of my predecessor, for the year 1882, will show that Sir Alexander Galt did not anticipate a continuance of the large increase in the emigration to Canada, that has been apparent during the past few years, although the opinion was expressed, and it has proved correct, that there would be no falling off in the numbers. It will be observed that an increase is shown from England and also from Ireland, but that there is a decrease from Scotland, and of foreigners travelling by way of the United Kingdom. There is an increase of 3,689 in the emigration of British origin, and a decrease of 3,635 in that of foreigners. With regard to Scotland, Mr. Grahame, the Agent of the Government at Glasgow, makes some interesting remarks in his Report, but does not admit the decrease shown in the Board of Trade returns. In regard to the foreign emigration, the falling off does not affect Canada only, but has been felt, to a much larger extent, by the United States. It is right I should point out, in discussing these statistics, that in the emigration from England and Scotland to the United States, there is a decided reduction compared with 1882, and that but for the increased numbers from Ireland (11,000 persons having been assisted by the British Government), there would have been an appreciable diminution in the persons of British origin proceeding to that country. There is a reduction in the foreigners to the United States, travelling by way of the port of the United Kingdom, of 50 per cent., compared with 1882.

The undoubted feature of the year has been the increase shown in Australian immigration. This is accounted for partly by the fact that those colonies have resumed their activity in promoting emigration, but there has also been a large passenger movement, which has augmented the figures, and lessens their value as emigration statistics. I have reason to believe this is the view that has been adopted in Australian circles. It must be admitted, however, that the number of persons who have gone to the Antipodes has been very much larger in 1883 than in 1882. In many cases these colonies offer assisted passages—in some, entirely free—and the emigrants are not required to pay any inland transport, either in this country or in Australia. Under these circumstances, the expenses to the colonies in question, for every emigrant, varies from about £10 to £12, and it is only natural that they should have no difficulty in securing as many people as they require.

The applications that reach me daily from every part of the United Kingdom (the actual enquiries were more than double the number in 1882, exclusive altogether of the ordinary routine applications for assisted passages and other general information), convince me that by the expenditure of more money the emigration of agricultural labourers, and domestic servants, and of the other useful classes that are required in Canada, could, with very little difficulty, be largely increased. The communications I receive are not, however, limited to Great Britain, but they came from all parts of the world.

The Province of British Columbia has been the subject of much enquiry, and the interest with which it is regarded will increase with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Through my endeavours, several persons possessing capital have proceeded there during the last year; and many others have informed me of their intention of going to Victoria in the spring for the purpose of inspecting the country. I have also had many enquiries respecting the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

I am glad to hear that there is a possibility [of additional facilities, in the shape of reduced railway fares, being given to settlers next spring, who desire to proceed to Manitoba and the North-West. This is an important matter and will have great results. At the present time, the cost of reaching the country is, at the lowest computation, from £8 to £10^s per adult. The contribution of the emigrant to Australia toward his passage is far below this; and it also places Canada at a disadvantage with the United States, for reasons which are very obvious to those acquainted with the advantages of the two countries.

The emigration from Ireland to Canada has increased from 8,048, in 1882, to 2,191, in 1883. According to the figures that have been supplied to me, through the courtesy of the Irish Government, I am able to state, that 5,594 persons were assisted, under the 20th section of the "Arrears of Rent Act, 1881," leaving a balance of 6,597, as representing the voluntary emigration during the year. It is right I should mention the means adopted in the selection of these people. In some cases, they were personally inspected by an agent of the Government, and in others, full particulars respecting each family, were submitted to the High Commissioner, before the Irish Government eventually approved any application. This was the understanding arrived at. It was, however, not always carried out. Sometimes applications were forwarded by the Board of Guardians, just as the families were leaving, and several, whom the High Commissioner was constrained to reject, were dispatched before this was made known. Such cases were, however, the exception, rather than the rule. Applications from the inmates of workhouses were not encouraged; in fact, were, almost invariably, except in some very special circumstances, refused. That there has been distress in the different parts of Ireland, during the last three or four years, none will deny, but the people who accepted relief from the

various parishes were not numerous. There is a decided disinclination on the part of the Irish to enter workhouses. In nearly every case, the emigrants to Canada were able to contribute something towards the expense of their passages, and could not, in the actual meaning of the word, be called paupers. They were willing to work, if it could be obtained, but the struggle was too great. The fact that a few cases of distress, only, have arisen, in regard to those proceeding to Canada, is, in my opinion, strong evidence of the success of the arrangements that were made. The letters that have been published by the Irish Government, by Mr. Tuke, and by several gentlemen, who have taken an interest in this matter, have attracted much attention, outside of Ireland, and have done much towards placing Canada before the public, as a suitable and advantageous field for emigration. This applies, with particular force, to Ireland, and I have no doubt that the number of persons proceeding to the Dominion, from that, as well as the other portions of the United Kingdom, is likely to steadily increase. The members of the Emigration Committee of the Irish Government, Major Gaskill, Mr. Redington, Captain Routledge Fair, and Mr. Ross of Bladensburg personally inspected every family, and it has been a great pleasure to me, as it was to my predecessor, to co-operate with these gentlemen in their arduous duties. I must not conclude my remarks on Ireland, without mentioning the names of Mr. James Tuke, Mr. Howard Hodgkin, Mr. Sidney Buxton, M.P.; Captain Colomb, of Droumquinna; the Rev. Mr. Heany, of Sligo, and the Rev. Mr. Wynne, of Killarney, who have taken such an active interest in the matter, and have had frequent communications with me.

To pass to Scotland, you will be aware, from the dispatches I have from time to time addressed to you, that considerable distress has been experienced in the western portion of the Highlands, and the Islands of Scotland. A Royal Commission was, during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, appointed to enquire into this matter, and its report is expected in a few days. The Agent of the Government in Glasgow (Mr. Graham) and the Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Mr. Begg), were called upon to give evidence in connection with emigration, as a remedy for the difficulties that have been experienced, and as to the success which has attended previous experiments of the kind. In these discussions, the advantages of Canada have been well examined, and I believe that there is in Scotland, as in other portions of the United Kingdom, a growing feeling in favour of the country. I cannot leave this subject without referring, in very high terms, to the work which has been carried out during the last year by Lady Gordon Cathcart, of Cluny. Her Ladyship, with whom my predecessor and myself have had correspondence through your Agent in Scotland, personally assisted a number of farmers to proceed to Manitoba; and, in the spring of last year, sent one or two responsible persons as pioneers of the party. They were taken in hand by your Department, and by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a manner which cannot be spoken of too highly; the result being, that when the people who were following them arrived, they had homes

to which to proceed, and lands ready for them to cultivate, in a district of which they, in their letters to their friends at home, and to the papers, spoke of in a very satisfactory manner. Lady Cathcart subsequently sent out two gentlemen, Mr. Peacock Edwards, her solicitor, and Mr. Ronald Macdonald, her factor, to enquire independently, into the position and prospects of the new colony, and the report they have made and published, is of the most favourable nature, and will probably lead to an extension of the experiment which her Ladyship has had the courage to try, relying only upon her own resources. In fact, a proposal is now before the public, with the idea of raising enough money to purchase land in Manitoba, and to assist persons to emigrate, under similar conditions to those adopted by Lady Cathcart.

With regard to England and the United Kingdom generally, I am glad to report that the exertions of your agents have been very successful, and that the Dominion is probably as well known as any other country in the world as an emigration field. Pamphlets have been widely but judiciously circulated. Visitors of eminent, social and financial standing have been travelling through the Dominion, and their reports and speeches, on their return, have, as a rule, been of a very interesting character. Letters from emigrants, of a favourable nature, have been continually appearing in the press. It is true that letters have occasionally been published, decrying the advantages of the country, but they have either been anonymous contributions, or they bear within themselves the evidence of ulterior objects, or of the unsuitability of the writers for the life they had adopted. It is gratifying to state that during the four years that the office of the High Commissioner has been established, hardly a single complaint has been received from any person who had applied for, and had received, advice and information before going to Canada. It has been the practice to examine, as far as possible, the merits of each case, and if the persons were unsuitable, to unsparingly tell them so. While, on the other hand, those who were calculated to make good settlers, were in every way encouraged and assisted; and I cannot, in this connection, thank too much the agents of your Department in Canada for the co-operation they have always afforded in such cases.

Agriculture in Great Britain has not been altogether satisfactory during the past year. There is a decrease in the land under cultivation, but an increase in the land under pasturage, which will probably account for the larger number of animals given in the agricultural returns just published, as compared with 1882. I find, from the enquiries I am receiving, an increasing tendency on the part of farmers to obtain information respecting Canada; and, from the intelligence displayed in these communications, and the nature of the particulars for which they ask, I am convinced that the emigration will continue to be of a satisfactory character, and that its quality will tend rather to improve than otherwise. It sometimes happens, as I have mentioned before, that persons who are thoroughly unsuitable are led to emigrate by

inexperienced and interested persons, but I think that the larger proportion of our new settlers consists of persons who are of an energetic and courageous temperament—looking forward, not only to the improvement of their own position, but, in many cases, to the additional advantages which removal to the Colony would be to their growing families.

The question of female emigration from the United Kingdom has been attracting considerable attention, and I would particularly refer to the operations of the "Women's Emigration Society," of which Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is the patroness; to the excellent work with which the name of Mr. Vere-Foster, of Belfast, is inseparably connected; and to the village homes which are being established in different parts of the country, the object of the latter being to train girls to domestic service, and to fit them especially for a colonial life.

The establishment of the Female Emigration Department at Quebec, and the appointment of Miss Richardson, were steps of much importance, and, together with the formation of ladies' committees in the principal cities in the Dominion, has been of great service in our endeavours to promote emigration of this kind. The principal difficulties in connection with the matter are as follows:—

1st. Most of the Australian colonies give free passages.

2nd. The want of money to pay the passage on the part of those desiring to proceed to Canada, and

3rd. The difference in the supervision on board ship, and after arrival in the country, compared with Australia. It is right, however, I should add that the arrangements for female emigration by the Canadian Steamship Companies will compare favourably with those of any other steamers crossing the Atlantic. The causes have all operated to discourage female emigration to the Dominion, but I trust the arrangements of your Department, now in operation and in prospect, will tend gradually to the removal of the difficulties I have pointed out. For some years past the emigration of children, from the workhouses in Great Britain, to Canada, has been discouraged by the Imperial Government, in consequence of some unfavourable reports having been made as to the manner in which the young people were treated. I am glad to find that this feeling is now dying out, that the various ladies and gentlemen engaged in the work have been able to demonstrate to the Government its usefulness, and the success which has attended their efforts in the past. The President of the Local Government Board, Sir Charles Dilke, who takes a deep interest in the question, has recently issued a circular, notifying the intention of the Government to withdraw its opposition to the movement, and to permit of the commencement of the work on a small scale, under properly organized conditions. This is probably the result of the action of your Department in undertaking the

inspection of any children that may be sent to the Dominion. I would specially mention also the endeavours of Mrs. Birt, Miss Macpherson, Miss Rye, Mr. Middlemore, Mr. Quarrier, and Dr. Stephenson, in connection with the training, education and emigration of children. Some of the persons I have named included in their parties to the Dominion educated children taken from the workhouses, and undertook to place them in situations.

There has been, during the past year, a considerable depression in the various branches of manufacture in Great Britain, in the chief cities and towns of England, and a cry has been raised that the difficulty of getting a living is becoming greater and greater, and that an outlet must be found for the rapidly increasing surplus population. As a consequence, various societies have been formed to ascertain the condition of the people, and to press upon the Government the necessity of establishing some well organized system of state-aided emigration; and I have reason to believe that the matter has been receiving the earnest consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It is impossible for me to enter into the details of the many proposals that have been made; it is sufficient to say that in almost every instance, the Dominion of Canada has been put forward as offering, as a field for emigration, the best solution of the evils that are being experienced. Nothing definite has been arranged yet, but I have informed various influential and powerful associations that the Canadian Government would willingly co-operate, so far as might be possible, in any well organized and properly arranged system, for the encouragement of a continuous stream of suitable emigration. The matter will, I anticipate, be discussed freely in the coming season.

Several persons have, during the past year, visited Canada with a view to enquire into its suitability as a field for settlement, and among others I may mention Professor Tanner, the Delegates of the Welsh Quarrymen's Union, Cannon Cooper, Mr. Albert Bath of the West Kent Farmers Alliance, and many others. The gentlemen went more or less upon official missions, from associations with which they were connected, and have published excellent reports, but a far larger number (including Colonel Kingscote, M.P., Lord Denbigh and others) have been attracted to the Dominion as a new field of travel, and have expressed themselves favourably as to the advantages it offers. In connection with the distinguished persons, including Prince Hohenlohe, Count Gleichen, Lord Castletown and others who travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Rocky Mountains in the summer of last year, I may mention that Lord Castletown wrote a graphic and interesting letter to the *Times*, giving a very satisfactory and attractive description of the journey and of the country.

The many Canadians who have visited the United Kingdom during the past year have afforded me, and your Local Agents, most valuable assistance in making the advantages of Canada better known and appreciated, than was formerly the case.

Only a few years ago, when a letter appeared in the papers, to the disadvantage of the Dominion, it was hardly ever replied to. Now it is difficult for anyone to make any statement in the press, of an unreliable character, without its being immediately challenged, and I am told that Canadians, while in Great Britain, are everywhere pressed to supply information and particulars to persons who desire to know more of the advantages the country offers. A mention of this subject would not be complete without referring to the valuable work performed by the Canadian Lacrosse Team, during its recent visit. They travelled in every part of the United Kingdom, and played their interesting game at nearly all the principal cities. They took the opportunity not only of conversing with the people they met, who desired to have the advantages of a personal conversation, but distributed an immense quantity of valuable printed matter, and conducted a large correspondence, which must redound to the advantage of the Dominion. Dr. Beers and the other gentlemen connected with the matter, were indefatigable in their exertions to make a success, not only of the athletic portion of their mission, but also of that patriotic idea with which the whole team were imbued, of helping to bring the country into prominence.

One of the principal objects of attraction in London during the last year has been the International Fisheries Exhibition. The display made by the Canadian Government was very attractive, and not only received considerable attention in the newspapers, but was highly eulogized by visitors, as being one of the most interesting portions of the Exhibition from a practical, economical and commercial point of view.

More than 2,000,000 people visited the Exhibition during the six months it was open, and this opportunity was availed of to distribute very widely the printed matter issued by the Government. The large map which was at the Paris Exhibition was also displayed, and I have no doubt that one of the results of the Exhibition has been to largely increase the knowledge and interest that prevailed respecting the Dominion, not only in connection with its Fisheries, but in other ways.

With the consent of the Honourable Mr. McLelan, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a large number of the specimens of stuffed fish and the collection of photographs displayed at the Exhibition, have been retained here. These have been divided among the agents of your Department, and will be very useful in connection with agricultural and other shows, as representing, not only the edible fish but also the sport that can be obtained in the rivers of the country. Displays were made through the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of grain and other produce, as well as specimens of soil and minerals from the North-West Territories. I cannot conclude my remarks respecting this Exhibition without referring to the services which have been rendered in connection with it by Wilmot, Mr. Joncas, Dr. Honeyman, and the Secretaries of the Executive Commission which they embodied.

At the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at York, space was secured for the display of Canadian products on an extensive scale, which was successfully carried out, under my directions, by Mr. Dyke, the energetic agent of the Government at Liverpool, and Mr. Grahame, the agent of the Government at Glasgow. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, through their land agent, Mr. Alexander Begg, also co-operated in the matter, and supplied some excellent specimens of produce. The exhibit made under the circumstances was very creditable, and attracted much attention, not only from the visitors but from the press, and a considerable quantity of official pamphlets, maps and other information respecting the country were widely distributed among the agricultural classes. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the Canadian stand and appeared to be much interested. Similar displays were made at the show of the Highland Agricultural Society at Inverness and at Liverpool. Excellent results are sure to follow these Exhibitions, and I am satisfied, from personal examination, that they are among the best mediums for dispelling many of the misapprehensions that have prevailed respecting Canada for so many years.

I beg to state that on my arrival in this country in June, I took an early opportunity of visiting the Continent with a view of making myself acquainted with the conditions under which emigration was being conducted, and with a view to discover whether there was any probability of diverting to a greater extent the stream to Canada. I will not do more than refer you to my confidential report upon the subject, and to the reports of the visits Mr. Dyke has also made to the different parts of the Continent, in accordance with your directions.

As you will be aware, two or three prominent German gentlemen have, at my suggestion, travelled through the Dominion, in the last summer, and are now engaged in the preparation of reports, which I am sure will receive attention commensurate with the important positions the writers occupy. It must be remembered that until comparatively recently, the Dominion of Canada has laboured under very many disadvantages in competing for continental emigration; and it is only since railway communication has been afforded to the North-West that the advantages of the country have begun to awaken the interest which they deserve. In the meantime a very large German population has settled in the United States, acting as a magnet drawing other people after them. I am glad, however, to say that the number of emigrants proceeding to Canada from the Continent is growing each year, and signs the times indicate that it is likely to continue and to increase. I refer more particularly to the exchanges that are taking place under the Money Order Convention that has been concluded with Germany, the balance being against the Dominion every quarter, indicating that the Germans in Canada are remitting money regularly to their friends. These things are satisfactory indications of the advances that Canada is making, and I have no doubt the emigration to its shores will continue to

grow each year in importance. The efforts of Mr. Dyke and the other agents of the Government in this country cannot be too strongly commended. Another difficulty under which the Dominion labours at the present time, is the absence of any means of direct communication between Germany and the Dominion. This, however, will, I am sure, be remedied in course of time. I had the pleasure of visiting the large Colonial Exhibition held at Amsterdam during the last year, at which a creditable display of produce, &c., was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and quantities of printed matter, issued both by the Company and by the Government were distributed among the visitors; the matter also attracted considerable attention in the press, and the fact was made widely known that a diploma of honour was awarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. As the exhibit consisted entirely of agricultural products, this result is sure to awaken curiosity in Germany and on the Continent generally, as to the advantages which Canada offers, and as to her resources as an agricultural country.

I believe that if the proposed lower fares are arranged from Quebec to Manitoba it will lead to a largely increased emigration; one disadvantage under which the country labours at the present time being, that it costs very much more to reach Manitoba than those parts of the United States with which we have directly compete.

The statistics of the alleged emigration from Canada to the United States have on more than one occasion been prominently published in the newspapers. Every opportunity has been taken of refuting their accuracy, and with some success. The press and the public generally are beginning to understand the facts of the matter, and to see how unjustifiable and improbable are the figures that are published. In most of the reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, it is stated that a large proportion of the emigration that is referred to, as taking place from Canada, is really of passengers travelling by the Canadian route to the States, who never intended to settle in the Dominion; but, in the telegrams received in England this qualification is entirely omitted, consequently by many people who are not acquainted with the facts, inferences are drawn from these figures which are not justified, which every opportunity has been taken of correcting.

The great church societies still continue their active operations in connection with emigration. They have chaplains at all the ports of embarkation especially deputed to look after the spiritual welfare of emigrants, to give them any advice or assistance they may require, or to put them in the way of getting it. I especially mention the Reverend John Bridger of Liverpool, who has been unremitting in his endeavours, and through whose influence a large number of suitable persons, both male and female, have proceeded to Canada. This gentleman for the last years has, in order to ensure the proper settlement of the people with whom he has been in communication, gone to the trouble and inconvenience of making special

voyages to the Dominion, taking under his charge numbers of settlers whom he has not left until they have been properly located. Many letters have been received, and have appeared in the press, thanking Mr. Bridger for the great exertions he has made. The Societies have published a new edition of their handbook to Canada, which has circulated among the clergymen of Great Britain, and I frequently have communications, which must have originated from a perusal of the pamphlet to which I have referred. The late Archbishop of Canterbury identified himself closely with the movement, and the same policy is being adopted by the present Archbishop. Pamphlets are also being prepared through the same channel in the Welsh language.

The forthcoming visit of the British Association has, during the past year, been much talked about, and is being widely discussed in scientific and general circles. I received a request that I would consent to act as representative of the Montreal Committee in London, in succession to Sir Alexander Galt, to which I had much pleasure in acceding. I have had many conversations with various persons interested in the subject, and, by a special invitation, attended the last meeting of the Association at Southport, Lancashire. I took part in the economic section of the meeting, in a discussion upon two admirable papers respecting Canada, read by Mr. Moody, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. Cornelius Walford, respectively, and gave some information respecting the recent progress of the Dominion and the position it occupies at the present time, commercially and financially. My remarks received considerable attention in the press of the country. At the General Committee meeting of the Association, at which some of the details of the proposed visit to Canada were discussed, I again explained the nature of the arrangements that had been made for the conveyance and for the comfort of members during their stay in the country, so far as they were then known. I was supported by Principal Dawson of McGill College, who made a most valuable and interesting speech. The date of the meeting of the Association, in Montreal, is fixed for the 27th August next, and I have no doubt that it will be in every way a success, not only from a scientific point of view, and in the extension of the scientific education of the country, but as attracting considerable attention in every part of the world to the resources and capabilities of Canada.

It would not be proper for me, in a report of this kind, to omit mention of the excellent services which the Marquis of Lorne, the late Governor General, has rendered to the Dominion since his return to England. I know that His Lordship has gone to some trouble and inconvenience, not only in writing about Canada, but in imparting information in other ways. He has given lectures in Glasgow and in Birmingham, and I am glad to notice that the freedom of the former city has been conferred upon His Lordship in recognition of the distinction with which he served Her Majesty during his administration. I had the pleasure of attending the meeting at Birmingham which His Lordship addressed.

Some interesting remarks respecting the cattle trade will be found in the Reports of Mr. Dyke and Mr. Grahame. The question has given rise to much discussion in England, during the past year, in consequence of the continued prevalence of foot and mouth disease. Notwithstanding all the exertions that have been made by the Government, very little progress seems to have been made in stamping it out, and in the interests of the agriculturists, a resolution was proposed in the House of Commons last July, advising the Government to prohibit the importation of live cattle from any country in which disease existed. This resolution was carried against the Government, but no specific action has been taken up to the present time. As the disease still exists over a wide extent of country, I have no doubt that the matter will be brought again before the House in the debate on the Address, and perhaps later on, in the form of a resolution. There have been one or two cases in which cattle have been reported as arriving from Canada infected with disease, but on examination the rumours turned out to be without foundation, and Canada remains in the particularly fortunate position of being one of those few countries from which cattle are received freely in Great Britain, and are allowed to move about with only the same restrictions that are imposed upon English stock.

In August last, three cargoes of cattle arrived from Quebec on board the steamships "Oregon," "Nepigon," and "Anger Head," and were stopped at Liverpool by the Inspector of the Privy Council as being infected, it was stated in the first place, with splenic fever, and subsequently it was reported that Texan fever was the disease from which they were suffering.

Having learned that the Privy Council had sent an officer from London, who had corroborated the report of the Inspector at Liverpool, and that the Privy Council had ordered the whole cargo of the "Nepigon" to be slaughtered on the spot, and knowing that Canada was within measurable distance of being scheduled, I proceeded at once to Liverpool, armed with a letter from the Secretary of the Privy Council to Professor Duguid, the veterinary surgeon who had been sent from London, and who was then instructed to submit all the evidence for my inspection and furnish me with every facility to examine the whole case.

Under my direction half-a-dozen animals were slaughtered in my presence, and I succeeded in demonstrating to Professor Duguid that they were entirely free from disease.

The cargoes of the other two steamers were similarly inspected, and with the same result.

I requested Professor Duguid to send an amended report at once to London, and having returned to London that night, I met the Secretary of the Privy Council early on the following morning, and after a full discussion of the whole question with him

and several veterinary authorities of the Privy Council, an order was sent cancelling the former one, and freeing all three cargoes from any restrictions.

Mr. Peel, the Secretary of the Privy Council, thanked me warmly for the personal attention I had given to this important matter, and expressed himself as much gratified by the result.

A case was also reported during the last year, in which some cattle from Canada were stated to be infected with the foot and mouth disease at Bristol. Enquiries, however, into this matter elicited the fact that the animals were passed as being in good order at Liverpool, and that they were deposited, on arrival in Bristol in a yard in which some beasts from Ireland had previously been placed; and it was in this way that the Canadian cattle caught the infection. It has been reported that Canadian sheep affected by scab have been found in some cargoes that have arrived I believe, however, it is the fact that these were cargoes of sheep which were rejected and refused to be passed by the Veterinary Inspector at the Port of Montreal. But it happened that there was no impediment to their being exported to the United States. They were, therefore, sent to Portland, and from that port shipped as Canadian sheep; the port of exportation being, however, from the United States.

Considering the exceptional position in which Canada is placed at the present time with regard to the exportation of animals of all kinds to Great Britain, it becomes a matter of national importance that every care should be taken, both by the farmers and the shippers, to prevent any animals being shipped which may be infected with disease, or which may be to any extent unhealthy, whether the ailment from which they are suffering is infectious or not. It is gratifying to all the friends of Canada to see that such an important industry is growing, and when it is stated that the imports of live cattle into Great Britain, from all countries average 350,000 per annum in addition to about 1,000,000 sheep and 16,000 swine, it will be seen what an admirable and growing market is available for all kinds of stock that may be raised in Canada. The value of the imports of live cattle in 1882 was over £9,000,000 in addition to dead meat to the value of £6,000,000, and other agricultural produce valued at £12,000,000.

Canada has been exceedingly well noticed in the press, and the country is much indebted to it. Not only has my office been availed of to obtain information respecting the Dominion, but letters and communications from different parts of Canada are very readily published. This of itself is testimony of the great interest with which the progress of Canada is regarded by the reading portion of the community.

The work in connection with the Archives has been progressing slowly. The checking that is necessary has not kept pace with the copying, owing to the great care that has to be exercised in comparing the work copied with the original

documents. I have, however, made arrangements for some additional assistance to be given to the gentleman who is engaged in this matter, and I hope it will lead to more satisfactory progress being made.

I beg to state that during my absence in Canada, the administration of the office of the High Commissioner for Canada has been left in charge of Mr. J. G. Colmer, my official secretary.

In conclusion I beg leave to place on record my appreciation of the zeal displayed by the officers of the Government in the United Kingdom, in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and to express my obligation to the various Steamship Companies for the courtesy and co-operation which I have invariably received at their hands.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Dec., 31st, 1883.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,

High Commissioner.

The Honourable

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

&c., &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ON CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION.

DOMINION OF CANADA,

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,

9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,

LONDON, S.W., 14th August, 1883.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in sending to you the following Report respecting my recent visit to Holland, Germany and France, in connection with the important subject of continental emigration.

I left London on the evening of the 20th ultimo, in company with Mr. John Dyke, agent of the Government at Liverpool, and through whom the instructions of your Department relative to continental emigration are being carried out.

I propose, in this Report, to give you a general appreciation of the facts in relation to continental emigration, and in a confidential report the particular arrangements which I have thought it advisable should be made.

At Rotterdam I called upon the agents of the Allan line. These gentlemen informed me that they had distributed a large number of Canadian pamphlets and other publications, and that they have received a great many enquiries respecting Manitoba, but that unfortunately the recent high rate of inland passage money from the ocean ports has prevented any extensive movement to the Canadian North-West.

At Amsterdam I called upon the chief agents of the lines of steamers running to New York. I learned that our pamphlets had been distributed, but that we had failed to secure a large number of emigrants to Manitoba in consequence of the high rates of passage money as compared with those to Texas and other parts of the United States, the advantages of which have been systematically advertised throughout Europe for the last quarter of a century.

I obtained from the gentlemen referred to the information that no new line would secure many passengers, as they would have to obtain the necessary concessions to work in Germany, and this would be attended with great expense, trouble and delay, and, what was of greater importance, they could not secure the services of the old established emigration agencies in Germany, who really control emigration from that country, as these are bound down to work only for those lines which are members of the North Atlantic Conference.

I found that considerable and increasing interest in the Dominion is being manifested throughout the Netherlands, and I am convinced that with a favourable rate of passage money to the North-West, and our arrangements with steamship agents, Canada cannot fail to secure a good portion of the annually increasing number of emigrants from Holland, who are, as a rule, possessed of capital, as well as a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits, more especially dairy farming and stock raising, and who would be a great acquisition to our country.

It was pointed out to me that the ordinary emigrant does not care to book to any other port than New York, which, in short, is to him America.

I also visited the Amsterdam Exhibition, and was much pleased with the display of grain, grasses, etc., from Manitoba and the North-West, made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

At Frankfort on the Maine, I learned, in conversation with an agent for the North German Lloyds, sailing from Bremen to New York, that he has booked a number of passengers to Manitoba, and he informed me that the reports being received from them were most encouraging, and that, as a consequence, the fears for the success of German colonists in the North-West, so long held by himself and other steamship agents, had now been dispelled, and he had no hesitation in recommending parties to emigrate there.

This gentleman, however, pointed out that the high rate of passage was a serious if not insurmountable drawback, and that there was little hope for a large emigration from Germany until this is reduced.

This gentleman had distributed Canadian printed matter freely, but about two weeks ago he was the recipient, in common with all other steamship agents in Prussia, of an official circular from the authorities, warning him against distributing pamphlets and printed matter respecting any portion of America; he is, however, of the opinion that this order will only temporarily retard emigration, as the leading steamship lines will resent any further interference with their business, and the North German Lloyd Company has already taken steps to make test cases before the German Courts, and thus protect their interests.

I understand that the delegates from Germany, to the opening of the Northern Pacific Railway, some thirty-five in number, receive full ocean and railway tickets, as well as cheques for \$2,000 each, for contingent expenses.

It was estimated to me that if the North German Lloyd Steamship Company could be induced to put on steamers from Berlin to Montreal, German immigration to the Dominion would be vastly increased, as the influence of the Company with the press, the German Parliament, and also their enormous system of agencies and concessions, are certainly far more powerful than those of any other line, if not indeed equal to that of all other lines combined.

At Berlin I received the hearty co-operation of Sir John Walsham, the Secretary of the Embassy, to whom Lord Granville gave me a letter, as Lord Amphill, Her Majesty's Ambassador, was absent. Sir John placed me in communication with Dr. Bogusowski, with whom I discussed the question fully, and I think I was able to satisfy him, that as a large German emigration does take place, it would not be inimical to German policy or interest, that it should go to a monarchical country like Canada. I had also an opportunity of discussing the subject with the Crown Prince and Princess, who sent for me and received me most kindly. Dr. Abel, to whom Lord Lorne gave me a letter of introduction, made many valuable suggestions, as to the best means of producing a favourable disposition of the Prussian authorities, in regard to emigration to Canada.

If we can obtain a treaty, with regard to emigration, with Prussia and Bavaria of the same character as that between those countries and the United States of America, and concessions for direct lines of steamers to Canada, which will enable them to book passengers in Germany; or are able to induce the North German Lloyds to establish monthly communication between Hamburg and Montreal, I am satisfied that we will steadily obtain a fair amount of German emigration.

Dr. Otto Hahn, the Agent of the Department of Agriculture, at Reutlingen, met me, according to arrangement, at Basle. He informed me that he had been ver-

actively engaged in furthering Canadian interests in Southern Germany, and that the number of enquiries by letter, and also the personal applications for information respecting Canada, have greatly increased.

Dr. Hahn has also written a large number of articles for the German press on Canadian subjects, and while attending as a delegate, the Frankfort and Breslau Colonization Society's meeting at Stuttgard, earnestly advocated the advantages which the Dominion held out to intending settlers.

I was pleased to learn that Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, one of the founders of this Society, has, through Dr. Hahn's writings, been induced to pay a visit to Manitoba, and that he left Liverpool at the end of July.

I attach great importance to the Prince's visit to Canada, and feel confident that his favourable report will materially advance Canadian emigration interests in Germany.

Dr. R. Meyer, who, you will remember, visited Manitoba last year, and is the author of a work entitled "Ursachen der Americanisichen Concurrenz," is, I understand, anxious to pay another visit to the North-West, and with that object in view, has, I learned, placed himself in communication with Baron Reinach, at Paris. I hope you will be able to meet with both these gentlemen.

Dr. Hahn has had on exhibition at his private residence, specimens of minerals, grains, grasses and fruits from Canada, and these, he states, have attracted considerable attention in his district. He has, however, now a large room at his disposal.

I was glad to find that there will be, in the immediate future, a large demand for Canadian phosphates, as Dr. Hahn states that the manufacturers of artificial manures at Biberich and other places, who have now commenced to use them, declare them to be the richest in existence.

Dr. Hahn is also of the opinion, that until the passage rates are lowered, and some definite locality reserved for German colonization, Canada will not obtain her proper share of German emigrants.

The White Cross Line have recently appointed an Agent at Stuttgard, and every assistance has been given to him in the way of securing emigrants for Canada by that line.

Dr. Hahn also attaches great importance to the influence of the North German Lloyd Company (of Bremen) throughout Germany, and feels sure that if that Company could be induced to put on steamers for Montreal, much good would result therefrom.

Mr. Hauswirth, "Gnechts-President" (Mayor), of Saanen, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, and agricultural delegate to Manitoba in 1881, met me by appointment

at Basle, and during his interview stated that he has sent a number of Swiss settlers to Manitoba since his return, and has received most glowing reports from them. He is of opinion that if a number of townships should be set apart for Swiss Colonization, and if the Government should, for the first party of settlers, provide free passes from New York to their destination in the North-West, a large number of emigrants may be obtained. He says that if the Government agree to his proposals, which he has promised to submit fully in writing to me, he would accompany the emigrants to their destination.

Mr. Hauswirth stated that Swiss emigrants will not go to Canada *via* Liverpool or Antwerp, and that Swiss passengers will not sail by the White Cross Line, as the reputation of that Company has been so much damaged by the long passages their steamers make, and the number of vessels they have recently lost.

I may mention for your information, that I find that the "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique" has almost the monopoly of the carriage of Swiss emigrants, as they carry Swiss stewards and cooks, and allow their passengers wine and other luxuries, and the French Railways are much more liberal in their terms than the lines running to Belgian or German ports.

I also found that the Cunard's Agents and other steamship Agents, at Basle, have all booked Swiss emigrants to Manitoba, and that the reports being received from them are invariably good, but it was stated by them that there will not be an extensive emigration from Switzerland to Manitoba, until the rates are lowered, or made equal to those to Texas, Arkansas, Wisconsin, and other parts of the United States.

I may add, in conclusion, that in my opinion the objects to be aimed at in order to obtain a fair share of German emigration, are a Treaty between Great Britain and Germany, under which emigrants to Canada shall enjoy the same immunity on visiting Germany, that those have who become American citizens; obtaining from the Prussian and Bavarian Governments concessions to the leading Canadian lines of steamers, to enable them to have agencies and book emigrants in Germany; to induce the North German Lloyds to put on a steamer monthly from Hamburg to Montreal; and to secure a rate of passage from New York to the Canadian North-West not higher than that to the Western States. It would also be very desirable, if practicable, for a time to set apart a tract of land where German emigrants might be associated together. The same thing applies to Swiss emigrants.

Hoping that we may be able at no distant day to place German emigration on a much better footing than formerly,

I remain, yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL (ENG.) AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my Annual Report for the year 1883, being the eighth since my appointment at this port.

The number and the nationalities of the emigrants who left Liverpool during the past two years, are as follows :—

	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
English	116,406	112,554	.....	3,852
Scotch.....	1,165	1,266	101	.....
Irish	18,522	19,928	1,406	.....
Foreigners	94,124	52,423	.....	41,701
Nationalities not given....	4,085	3,854	.....	231
Total.....	234,302	190,025	1,507	45,784
				1,507
Net decrease... ..				44,277

It will be noticed that the great falling off is in the foreigners whose numbers have decreased nearly 50 per cent.

26,348 emigrants were carried by the Allan Line, 6,924 by the Dominion Line, and 1,725 by the Beaver Line. Of those who sailed from Liverpool for Canada direct, 4,649 were cabin passengers, and 30,348 steerage, as compared with 5,144 cabin and 35,783 steerage last year.

Before navigation to Quebec opened a largely increased number of emigrants proceeded to Canada *via* United States ports, who are not of course included in the foregoing number.

The competition for the emigrants has been unusually keen, more especially by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and more recently by the State of Florida and other territories in the South.

The most successful of the competitors in the emigration market have, however, been the Australian colonies. Their success has been brought about by the facilities which have been granted by parties intending to emigrate. The following is a copy of an advertisement which appears throughout the English press, and agents are appointed and paid commissions, to induce parties to take advantage of the facilities which are held out. Whether an immigration of those who are entirely without means, and in many cases of the pauper class, will be an advantage to the colonies referred to, is a moot question.

"Domestic servants wanted, such as cooks, housemaids, nurses, general servants and dairymaids, to whom free passages to New Zealand will be granted; also, free ships' outfit (bedding, &c.,) and travelling expenses to the port of embarkation. Wages in the colony range from £20 to £40 per annum. Applications should be addressed to the Agent General for New Zealand, 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria street, London, S.W."

The emigrants who have gone forward from this Agency have been, as a class, exceedingly good, a large number of them taking capital.

I must notice a large number who have gone to British Columbia, and the enquiries in reference to that Province lead me to think that when through railway communication is opened, the Province will be largely used as a residence by half-pay officers of limited but fixed incomes. I have several parties of this class who

will proceed during the next few months to the Pacific Province. I have to thank the Government authorities of British Columbia for the excellent class of pamphlets with which they have supplied me, and which have been of very great service. The other Provinces, more especially those on the Atlantic seaboard, might well emulate the example set by the Pacific Province in this respect.

In no former year have so many foreigners gone to the Dominion to settle. These are of a most valuable class. Reports from my continental correspondents show that during the ensuing spring, through the efforts which have been made by your Department it may reasonably be expected that large accessions will be made to the colonies which have been formed during the past few years. The prospects for emigration in the future will, of course, to a great extent, depend upon the reports received in this country from those who have been induced by your Agent to go forward during the last few years. As the history of emigration shows, however, the movement goes in cycles, and it is the opinion of those who are well informed in emigration matters, that probably during the next year or two, there will be a decrease in the total emigration from Europe.

The steamers have been visited either by myself or my clerk and supplied with pamphlets, &c. I have also, during the year, supplied a large number steamship agents, both in Great Britain and on the continent with printed matter.

I have in former years referred to the increasing utility of this Agency. Last year the personal applications were unprecedented in number. This is, however, not to be wondered at, when it is borne in mind that all advertisements and pamphlets issued by the Department, instruct intending emigrants to apply personally at this Agency for information and advice, and a large proportion of the emigrants sailing to the Dominion leave from Liverpool. My duties on this account have been enormously increased. The number of communications received was 9,630. Letters were addressed here from Egypt, Turkey, Austria, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, France, Holland, Belgium, South Africa, Australia, India and South America. The enormous increase in the continental correspondence has necessitated the employment of a German clerk, and since the date of his appointment in June (until which time I had only one assistant), 1,623 letters have been received from the continent, and have been replied to.

I have to report that I have been able to render assistance to a number of Canadians who have come to this country to inaugurate new branches of trade, and I have been able to serve them, not only in Great Britain, but in the various countries on the continent, which I have visited. As I have previously reported, I have since my appointment at this Agency, supplied the British press with paragraphs of news relating to the progress and resources of the Dominion. I have more largely availed myself of this means of disseminating information during the past year, not only in Great Britain, but on the continent.

It has recently been estimated that landlords have lost, through the depreciation in value of their property, during the last ten years, a sum upwards of £400,000,000 sterling, and that no less than half the tenant farmers' capital, or £200,000,000 sterling, has vanished during the same period.

In previous reports I have referred at length to the condition of British agriculture and its consequent influence on emigration, and it is not necessary that I should now go over the same ground. I have, however, to report that so far there has been very little, if any, recovery from the disastrous cycle of seasons of which that just concluded was seventh in succession. Although the corn and green crops have been somewhat better, and sheep have not suffered so much from fluke, still the terrible ravages of foot and mouth disease in almost every county during the past summer and autumn have gone far to wrest from the farmer what little ground he was recovering.

Referring to the subject of foot and mouth disease, Mr. Ducklam, the farmers' M.P., at the November meeting of the Central Associated Chamber of Agriculture, London, stated that at that time upwards of 325,000 head of cattle in this country were suffering from foot and mouth disease.

The actual money lost in the year 1883 could not yet be estimated, but the outbreak of 1873 occasioned a loss of nearly £20,000,000 sterling.

If anyone in the Dominion objects to the expense of the admirable system of quarantine which is now in operation under your directions at the ports of debarkation, these figures convey a very salutary lesson. It is stated that Ireland was free from the disease, until one single animal, a bull from Westmoreland *via* Liverpool, conveyed it from that source. It spread through Ireland and back again to England.

Great Britain was also stated to be free in 1880, when the scourge was reintroduced through the medium of a single French cow. In fact, the origin of foot and mouth disease in this country (a disease which was unknown to the veterinary profession in 1834), is traced by Professor Jewett to two bovine specimens, which came to the Geological Gardens, Regent Park, London. The disease introduced by those two animals has cost the country in round figures, \$150,000,000 (one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.)

Nearly 19,000 outbreaks of foot and mouth disease occurred in 1883. In 1882 the total number was 1,970, the cases being chiefly confined to England and Wales. 4,833 outbreaks occurred in 1881, in England and Wales. Scotland remained free during the whole of that year. Pleuro pneumonia has not been eradicated from the British herds, although it is satisfactory to learn that it is continuing to decline. During 1883 the outbreaks numbered 357, as compared with 494 in 1882, and 729 in 1881. It will thus be seen that no relaxation in your quarantine regulations in reference to this, the most insidious of all cattle diseases, can yet be made.

Of swine fever, there were 2,386 outbreaks in 1883, as compared with 2,983 in 1882, and 1,717 in 1881.

The foreign emigration during the last few years has been almost entirely from the Scandinavian Kingdoms, Sweden supplying the greater proportion. During the past year 21,468 souls emigrated from that country. Of these, no less than 10,688, or nearly half, had their tickets sent to them by friends in America. Of the remaining 10,780, it is estimated that fully 50 per cent. were assisted in part. During the first nine months of 1883, 50,570 statute adults left Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Of these, no less than 22,765 received tickets from America. As I pointed out in my last Report, Mr. Lowe informed the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Immigration, that the funds for the transport of fully 75 per cent. of the German emigrants had been forwarded by their friends in the United States. These figures are of great importance to the Dominion, as there are no large nuclei of foreigners in Canada.

It is a remarkable fact that while emigrants from the Continent are assisted to the extent of 75 per cent. by their friends in America, the English and Scotch emigrants are not assisted by their friends in Canada to the extent of 10 per cent., and so far as numbers are concerned as compared to the United States, this has always been Canada's great disadvantage. However, the means which you have taken to attract this most valuable class of settlers to the Dominion will, I feel sure, during the next few years, create a great change in this respect. Acting under the High Commissioner's instructions, I have, during the past year, several times visited the leading Agencies on the Continent, travelling in the aggregate upwards of 10,000 miles.

For obvious reasons, it is not advisable for me to enter into the nature of the arrangements which have been made under your directions, nor to specially mention the places in Europe which I have visited. I have, as you are aware, in my Reports on German, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Bohemian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish emigration, given you minute details of my operations.

I believe the arrangements to be the most comprehensive in existence for a similar object. Already a considerable number of emigrants have gone forward from the countries I have visited, and the reports received from those who have gone out have been exceedingly gratifying. I am confidently assured by those who direct emigration from the various countries referred to, that during the next few years, with a lower rate of passage money to the North-West, the Dominion is certain to secure her

complement of continental emigrants. Under the direction of the High Commissioner, I have now prepared and am distributing a second edition of the pamphlets specially adapted to the various countries and in the various languages. The pamphlets already printed and distributed number upwards of a quarter of a million. These all contain letters from emigrants of the various nationalities who have successfully located in the Dominion.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, with the view of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the workings of continental emigration matter, at great trouble, accompanied me and visited a number of the leading Agencies on the Continent, and I am confident that the interview which the various Agents had with the High Commissioner will eventually be attended with beneficial results to the Dominion.

The subject is of such importance and of so intricate and delicate a character, owing to the objection the various Governments have to emigration, that I exceedingly regret that I cannot here make a more comprehensive report upon this branch of my duties.

In 1874 and 1875 I was busily engaged in the agricultural districts of England, in connection with the various agricultural labourers' unions. Since that time, a good stream of agricultural labourers has been flowing to Canada, from the different districts. My being personally known to the leaders of such unions in nearly every district in England, has been of great service to the Dominion. This year I have to note a special party, numbering 251 souls, which went out to the Dominion under the guidance of Mr. D. Richardson, one of the chief officers of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of which Mr. Joseph Arch is President. It was described by the Liverpool press as the finest party of agricultural labourers which ever left this country. The wages of the agricultural labourers have somewhat risen here, but those who have gone forward during the last decade invariably write good letters home, many of them indeed now being the owners of farms. Such an influence must lead to the emigration of increasing numbers of this most valuable class of settlers.

The large majority went to the Province of Ontario, some settled in the Eastern Townships, and very good reports have been received from the Canadian North-West from men who are now owning their farms, but who went forward from England as agricultural labourers only a few years ago. The reports from the Dominion, more especially from Manitoba, have been on the whole exceedingly good. True it is that there have been a few grumblers, but these have generally turned out ne'er-do-wells who have gone out from this country on their own account, and not on the advice of your Agents.

Of course, if a person has the means to pay his fare to Canada, we cannot prevent his going. I have always made it a practice to advise those I thought would not succeed not to go forward. There are a large number of Agents in this country who are acting for the Australian and other Governments, and term themselves Government agents, with whom your Agents here have no connection. They, of course, are only working for commission, and, not being responsible for those they send, book anyone who has sufficient money to pay the fare.

At the end of May, I visited Carnarvon and there had an interview with the President and Secretary of the Welsh Quarrymen's Union. I received much kindness at the hands of Mr. Parry, who was, as you are aware, a delegate from the Quarrymen's Union to America in 1879, when he visited Manitoba and the North-West and received much attention at the hands of your Department. The President of the Union was somewhat opposed to Manitoba, and was rather in favour of districts in the United States. As, however, I had taken a great deal of interest in the formation of Welsh colonies in various parts of the Dominion, and had been somewhat successful in Manitoba, where I have endeavoured to locate the Welsh settlers who have passed through this office in one body, I pointed out that we should be able to obtain letters from men who had formerly been members of the Quarrymen's Union in favour of the country. I accordingly wrote to your Department and your Agents obtained letters from several parties residing in the neighbourhood of Brandon, who had settled there during the last four or five years. These, I am glad

to state, removed all objections against Manitoba which existed in the President's mind, and the result was that delegates, Messrs. Williams and Owens, were sent out to report upon the suitability of the Canadian North-West as a field for the settlement of the Welsh Quarrymen. So satisfactory has their report been that a large sum of money has been voted to assist those members of the Union who desire to emigrate, and I have great hopes that this movement, so auspiciously inaugurated, may meet with success. Some years ago a pamphlet in the Welsh language was prepared at this Agency, and this is now being revised and a new edition will shortly be in circulation.

In July last the Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition was held in York.

Acting under the High Commissioner's instructions, and with the assistance of Mr. Grahame, your agent at Glasgow, and the Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I arranged a very fine exhibit of produce from various Provinces in the Dominion. York being in the centre of one of the finest agricultural districts of England, and to which Mr. Grahame and your other agents have paid special attention during the last ten years, was a most opportune place to make such a display. The Dominion stand was crowded during the whole of the show, and several hundreds of thousands of pamphlets were distributed. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sir John Rose and other eminent personages visited the show and expressed themselves highly pleased with the quality of the produce displayed. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, also spent a day at the exhibition, and I am glad to say was thoroughly convinced of the advantage and advisability of such exhibitions. The same exhibits were taken to the Glasgow and Highland Society of Scotland's show, and also to the Liverpool and Lancashire Society's show, which was held at this place. I had the honour of receiving the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, Secretary for the Colonies, who examined the specimens very carefully, more especially those of coal and precious ores from the Canadian North-West.

I am glad to report that the Committee thought the exhibit so interesting and of such excellence, that they awarded to me the silver medal of the Society.

The shields, decorations, grains and other specimens which I had arranged were afterwards used by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Fisheries Exhibition and the Birmingham cattle show. Specimens of fish, kindly lent to the Birmingham show by Mr. Wilmot, of the Fisheries Department, were most useful, and at the High Commissioner's request the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. Mr. McLelan, has left a collection of fish for use at future exhibitions. These are now arranged for inspection at this Agency and will be of great service.

In my Report, of 1878, I referred to the advisability of attracting visitors to the Dominion, but I hardly expected that my hopes would be realised in so short a period.

The past year has witnessed the departure of a great number of visitors to Canada.

Amongst those of more than ordinary importance may be mentioned Mr. Barclay, I.P. for Forfarshire. Addressing his constituents at Kirriemavi upon his return, he said: "I was recently in America and had an opportunity of judging of the resources of the great North-West Territory of Canada. That country possesses resources for the production of wheat of a very marvellous character. I satisfied myself by the inspection of farms, that wheat there could be produced at between 12 and 15 per cent. a quarter, even allowing 10 per cent. on the capital employed. The cost of transport to this country adds very largely to the original price, but there is no doubt that the farmers in the North-West Territory can sell wheat in Liverpool at 30 shillings per quarter, with a large profit to themselves."

There was also Colonel Kingscote, M.P., for West Gloucestershire, and a President of the Royal Agriculture Society of England, who said when addressing the Kingscote Agricultural Association at Tilbury, on the subject of his visit to America: "Can we here, in greater Britain, compete with farming in Canada? In corn growing, I say, certainly not."

The Earl of Carnarvon, although he did not visit the North-West, spoke very highly of the progress being made in the Dominion, and the advantages offered to intending emigrants.

It is not necessary for me to point out the enormous importance of such remarks, which have been reproduced in nearly every newspaper in England. The favourable impression made by Canada upon these gentlemen, will no doubt, induce a large number of others to visit the Dominion.

The return of the Marquis of Lorne from the Governor Generalship of Canada has been followed by his warm championship, on every convenient occasion, of the Dominion. At Birmingham, London, Glasgow, and many other places, he has stated how much he is impressed with the advantage which Canada presents to intending emigrants, and his high position, and the statesmanlike ability which he has manifested, give these expressions of opinion the greatest possible weight.

A decade having passed by since the inauguration of what is now generally known as the "trans-Atlantic meat trade," it may not be out of place if I attempt a brief *resumé* of a development which has had a most marked effect upon the agricultural and immigration fortune of the Dominion. It may be accepted as an axiom that a good market is the life-blood of an industry, and so long as an adequate market was lacking, the resources of the Dominion as a meat producing country, remained in the fullest meaning of the term, an unknown quantity. Within the last twenty-five years it has been a frequent custom for English merchants at Christmas to send to their trans-Atlantic correspondents as presents, saddles of mutton, receiving in return wild turkeys, or other choice products of the Great West, whilst it has been the common practice of the great steamship lines crossing the Atlantic to provision their steamers in the items of joints of meat on this side, both for the outward and the return voyages.

The centres of population in the Dominion being limited and easily supplied, there was really no outlet for the surplus Canadian beef and mutton, excepting the United States, and provisions sent from Canada to these markets were subject to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The salt meat trade, too, which at one time promised to be an important and valuable one, had, practically speaking ceased, owing to the competition of the Australian and River Platt markets and the initiation of the canned meat trade at Chicago and other places in the United States. There was, therefore, in effect, no market of any moment for Canadian meat produce in 1871, when I first called attention to the necessity for looking abroad for an adequate market. In fact, as butter and cheese factories were rapidly introduced, fewer bull calves were steered, the dairy interest being far more profitable than the beef, at that time.

This, however, speedily resulted in over-production and consequent depression in value of dairy produce.

In 1871 I addressed letters to the Canadian press on the subject of endeavouring to open a market in this country. At that time, whilst prices were good meat had been steadily decreasing in the Dominion, in consequence of the want of profitable markets, there was an equally steady rise in this country, the value per head of the cattle, meat and provisions imported having increased from £1, 6s., 10d., per head, of the population in 1863 to £2, 1s., 3d., in 1871.

I regret to say that very little notice was taken of my letters at the time. They were, however, inserted by a few newspapers, and were, later on, thought to be of so much service, that they were reproduced three years after they were written. In the meantime, I had been to the continent and had closely watched the dead meat trade between Frankfort-on-the-Main and other continental centres and the London market, which was annually increasing in importance.

The time occupied in transit, by freight train and steamboat, was nearly one half that now occupied in conveying produce from the Dominion; and I had otherwise endeavoured to obtain information as to the requirements and advantages of the trade. The results of my enquiries were communicated to the Canadian press from time to time. On returning to Canada, in 1873, I again approached certain interested

parties, who, I thought, were likely to take the matter up, and as prime beef had that year dropped as low as three cents per pound, I succeeded, after a great deal of trouble, in inducing those parties to make an experimental shipment, and as I was about to return to Europe, to renew my duties as Agent to the Government, I made arrangements in Montreal, with Messrs. Allan, who kindly consented to convey this pioneer shipment, at a greatly reduced rate, to Liverpool.

I proceeded to Liverpool a week in advance, and there arranged for purchasers to meet the ship, the "Caspian," and on the 5th February, 1874, that vessel arrived here with a consignment of twelve tons of beef, mutton and poultry, in splendid condition, and all of which met with a ready sale. The notices, which I obtained, of the successful issue of the venture in the English press, were sent to the Dominion for reproduction, and thus I had an opportunity for more prominently bringing before the merchants and producers of the Dominion, the opportunities which the British market held out.

Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of your Department, who has always, from the commencement, taken a great interest in my efforts, has assisted and advised me, from the first. He gracefully acknowledged my services in his evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Emigration and Colonization, in 1878, when he said: "Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool Agent of the Department of Agriculture, who I may say has not only taken special interest in the promotion of this trade, having in view its bearing on emigration to Canada, but was actually the first to cause it to be started, some three or four years ago, from which point and his writings respecting it, it was subsequently taken up by people in the United States; it has grown to its present large proportions from that country and Canada."

The trade in live cattle came a few months afterwards, but as there were few other vessels but mail steamers sailing to the St. Lawrence, and these were not suitable to the trade (whilst the freight charges on pedigree cattle from this country ranged from £15 to £20 per head), it was with great difficulty that the steamship owners could be induced to entertain the idea of turning their vessels into cattle steamers, more especially as a reference to the journals of that time will show not only steamship owners but the press and even the stock-owners in the Dominion, almost ridiculed the idea of such a trade being successfully conducted.

A few animals were, in 1873, shipped by the Allan Line, but they were conveyed with expensive fittings and by fast steamers and consequently the expenses were very great.

The first experiment with live cattle on a proper footing was made by Mr. George Roddick, a gentleman of this city, whom I had interested in the business. He brought 273 animals over on board the "European", of which 270 were landed alive, in September 1874. The freight paid on them was £3 per head. This may be regarded as the commencement of the live stock trade from the Dominion. In 1874, during the whole season, 455 head of cattle were shipped from the Dominion to this country.

I need not refer to the subsequent progress of the trade which Mr. McEachran, your Veterinary Inspector, in his admirable reports, for which we are so deeply indebted, has recorded.

I see that an official return just published by your Department, shows that during the past year 55,674 cattle have been exported from Canada to Europe, whilst in 1882 the exports of the same were only 35,738. An increase is also noticeable in the shipment of sheep, which have increased from 75,905, in 1882, to 173,725, in 1883.

It has been estimated by parties competent to form an opinion, that upwards of \$1,000,000 have been paid to the steamship companies as freight on live stock during 1883.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been expended in food for stock in transit to Europe, and upwards of \$10,000 paid to attendants as wages.

In 1878 I was enabled to induce underwriters at Lloyds to issue the first policy on live stock coming from the St. Lawrence. This business, which, through mismanagement, resulted in loss for the first few years, has, now that the enterprise has

settled down into working order, proved more remunerative, and I am glad to note that the profit so gained is likely to remain in the Dominion, through the establishment of Marine Insurance Companies.

Such magnificent results as these will, I trust, be my warrant for a little feeling of pride, in having, as as an Agent of your Department, assisted in the initiation and development of an industry which has resulted, in its first decade, in such substantial present good, and is fraught with such magnificent promise for the immediate future.

After the difficulties attending the adaptation of steamers to the work of carrying live cattle had been overcome, and that, of course, was a matter of considerable time, the dead meat trade, as I prognosticated, dwindled in importance, whilst the trade in live cattle correspondingly increased, both from the Dominion and the United States.

Canadian bullocks, standing alongside those bred in the United Kingdom, effected more, undoubtedly, in the way of clearing off doubts and misapprehensions from the British agricultural mind with regard to the climate and resources of the Dominion, than any propaganda ever issued. Indeed, a feeling of alarm arose—how far due to the dread of disease, and how far to that of competition, it is not necessary here to enquire—and urgent representations were made by bodies of landlords and farmers to the Conservative Government, which was then in power, that some restraint should be placed upon the importation of live cattle. Cases of disease had been imported from the European Continent, and two or three cases were suspected of having been introduced through States cattle. Upon the strength of this, notwithstanding that Canadian cattle were wholly without reproach, or even suspicion, a general embargo on all live cattle, from all outside countries, was called for, and with such force, that His Grace the Duke of Richmond, President of the Privy Council, introduced a Bill, in 1878, which, in its effect, would have wholly stopped the introduction of live cattle.

This Bill actually passed the third reading in the House of Commons, and had reached the second stage in the House of Lords, when the representations made by your Department, through Sir John Rose, led to the referring of the Bill, so far as it affected Canada, to a Select Committee; and the evidence which I was enabled to collect, and to place, through Sir John Rose, before that Select Committee, was of such a positive character, that it resulted in the withdrawal of the Bill, so far as Canada was concerned.

My efforts were at the time recognized by your Department, and I was the recipient of a very handsome presentation by the Allan, Dominion and Beaver Steamship Lines.

For a time, the United States reaped the advantage of the efforts made by your Department. At length, however, cases of disease were discovered amongst States cattle landed here, and that country was at once scheduled and has since remained so, whilst cattle from Canadian ports still have free access to all parts of this country. The immense importance of the most admirable system of quarantine, instituted by yourself, and the critical supervision by Mr. McEachran of all live stock to Europe, has been amply demonstrated by the one fact of Canada have a continued clean bill of health. In two or three instances, this indemnity has been threatened and the closest watchfulness has been necessary at the ports of debarkation.

I will briefly mention the more serious cases. A case of hog cholera was reported on the steamer "Barnard Castle," from Canada, at Glasgow.

Acting under Sir John Rose's instructions, I proceeded to Glasgow, and there obtained evidence upon which Sir John was fortunate enough to tide over the difficulty.

During the past year, several shipments of sheep have been detained on account of scab, but I am glad to note that in consequence of the rigid inspection by your officers at the port of embarkation, these cases lately have been of rare occurrence and may, practically speaking, be said to have ceased.

I must now refer to one of the most important events in the history of the trade, namely, an alleged case of disease in Canadian cattle,

The cattle in question were brought by the steamship "Ontario," of the Dominion Line, and were landed on the 21st August, 1883, at the Huskisson Dock, Liverpool.

Mr. Moore, the Privy Council Inspector, detained these cattle, and I immediately applied to Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner in London.

Professor Duguid, of the Privy Council Office, was sent down on the 25th August, but before his arrival I went, in company with Canadians who were interested, and saw the carcasses and intestines of those animals which had been slaughtered by Mr. Moore's directions. Professor Duguid afterwards examined them and decided it was a case of Texan fever and not splenic fever, as stated by Mr. Moore. I immediately telegraphed the result of Professor Duguid's examination to Sir Charles Tupper, who left London for Liverpool at once. According to arrangement, Sir Charles Tupper met Professor Williams, of the Veterinary College, Edinburgh; Mr. Reynolds, Veterinary Surgeon to the Corporation of Liverpool; Mr. Bain Veterinary Surgeon, Liverpool; Mr. Lewis of Crewe; Mr. J. Welsby, Veterinary Surgeon of Liverpool; and Mr. Wells, Veterinary Surgeon of Wigan. Mr. Moore, the Privy Council Inspector, was then requested by Sir Charles Tupper to select a number of cattle which he thought to be infected, for slaughter. This Mr. Moore, after some hesitation did, and they were removed to the slaughter houses reserved for infected cases, and were there slaughtered under the immediate supervision of Sir Charles Tupper and the veterinary surgeons named. I am glad to report that not a trace of disease was discovered.

After this investigation, Sir Charles Tupper went with the veterinary surgeons to the Wallasey lairages, Birkenhead, and there examined 210 head of Canadian cattle, which had been landed by the Beaver Line steamer "Lake Nepigon," on the 26th of August, and had been detained by Mr. Moore, on account, as he alleged, of their being infected with Texan fever. The intestines of the animals which had been slaughtered were examined by the veterinary surgeons in Sir Charles Tupper's presence, and it was not deemed necessary to slaughter more beasts. Afterwards another cargo of 160 head, which had been landed by the steamer "Anger Head," were detained, but Mr. Moore subsequently allowed them to be removed.

Sir Charles Tupper having become satisfied that there was no disease, returned to London on the evening of the 28th of August. On the morning of the 29th, some 60 head of the cattle by the S.S. "Ontario" were slaughtered for the market in the presence of the veterinary surgeons referred to. After making a most careful examination, they failed to find the slightest trace of disease among the animals.

Messrs. Allan Bros., Messrs. Flinn, Main & Montgomery, the Canadian Shipping Company, and the whole of the Canadians interested in the trade, requested me to convey their thanks to Sir Charles Tupper, for the untiring interest which he took in the matter, and for the success which attended his efforts to rescue the Canadian cattle trade from so serious a menace.

The Privy Council Inspector, Mr. Moore, had condemned the cattle as diseased, and in this he was supported by Professor Duguid, one of the highest Privy Council authorities.

The slaughter of the cattle had been ordered, nothing further could be done by the shippers and owners, and it is generally admitted that no one but Sir Charles Tupper could have retrieved the position.

Agricultural returns recently issued contain some interesting estimates of the respective average weights of cattle, sheep and pigs imported from various countries.

Belgian sheep averaged 70 lbs.; Danish cattle, 560 lbs., sheep, 64 lbs.; French cattle, 828 lbs., sheep, 56 lbs.; Schleswig-Holstein cattle, 680 lbs., sheep, 64 lbs.; Netherlands cattle, 680 lbs., sheep, 70 lbs.; Norwegian and Swedish cattle, 624 lbs., sheep 48 lbs.; Portuguese cattle, 692 lbs.; Spanish cattle, 568 lbs.; Canadian cattle, 720 lbs., sheep, 68 lbs.; United States cattle, 803 lbs., sheep, 60 lbs. One reason why United States cattle average a little more than Canadian is, that in consequence of the States cattle having to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation, no store cattle are shipped.

From Canada, however, a large number of these have been imported, and have sold at good prices, in some instances, indeed, they have brought more than fat cattle.

The following is a statement of the average prices of butchers' meat (per stone of 8 lbs.), sinking offal, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, in the years 1863 and 1882:—

Year.	BEASTS.				SHEEP.				LAMBS.
	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class, Large, Prime.	4th Class Stock.	Inferior.	2nd Class.	3rd Class Long, coarse Wool.	4th Class, South-downs.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1863.....	3 7½	4 2	4 8	4 11½	4 0	4 7½	5 1	5 5½	6 7
1882.....	4 3½	4 9½	5 7½	5 10½	5 7	6 1½	6 9½	7 0½	7 10

The area reported in 1883 under all kinds of crops amounts to 32,385,000 acres, showing an increase of 72,000 acres as compared with 1882.

This increase is said to be largely due to the enclosure and reclamation of mountain or waste land, and it is significant that nearly the whole of this increase is in permanent pasture.

The stock of cattle has increased from 5,807,491, in 1882, to 5,962,779, in 1883, or an increase of 155,000. This increase is entirely in dairy cows, steers and others, the production of meat having fallen off 2 per cent. In 1874, however, there were 6,125,491 cattle, and seeing that in the meantime the population had increased by over 3,000,000, it is clear how much worse off this country is in regard to its internal meat supply than it was a decade ago.

The value of live cattle, sheep and pigs, corn, flour, dead meat and provisions, imported, increased from £39,452,916, in 1863, to £104,803,951, in 1882, or from £1 6s. 10d. per head of population to £2 19s. 5d.

With an annually increasing population there must naturally be increased supplies.

If these are to be raised on home pasturage, store stock will have to be imported from abroad, and the Dominion is the only country, in consequence of its freedom from disease, from which drafts can be had.

Again, as the population increases, so assuredly will imports from abroad increase, and so long as stock from the Dominion have free access to the markets in the interior of England, no cattle in the world can compete successfully with cattle from the Dominion.

The increasing demand for milch cows opens up another probable outlet for Canadian stock.

It has been estimated that in England alone there are 3,600,000 cows and heifers in milk or in calf in June every year, and about 180,000 families are concerned in the milk trade. Calculating that each cow gives 450 gallons of milk, at 6d. or 12½ cts. per gallon, this amounts to a sum fast approaching \$200,000,000 per annum. I have done my best, since the Dutch cows have been excluded from the English markets, to initiate a trade in dairy cows from Canada, but as the requirements of the English dairymen demand special knowledge, these efforts in the past have not met with the success to be wished for. I am, however, glad to report that during the last few months several parties, who have long been in the trade, have gone to Ontario with a view of placing this trade on a good footing. I have given them introductions to parties in Canada who, I feel sure, take an interest in the matter, and I anxiously await the result of the new venture.

Parties interested in the trade again note a marked improvement in the breed and quality of the Canadian stock coming forward. This, in the case of sheep, is especially noticeable. This is easily accounted for by the fact that the type of sheep can be changed in a much less time than is necessary to alter the breed of cattle.

I have, again, to note a large exportation of Shropshire and other Down rams to the Dominion. As a matter of fact, some of our sheep from Ontario can hold their own against all competitors in the British markets. The home supply of sheep is far short of the demand, and the only part of the continent from which sheep in any numbers have been brought, is Germany. Returns just published show that in that country sheep have decreased, in the last decade, from 19,666,794, to 14,716,730, or a reduction of nearly five millions (5,000,000). Competition from that country, therefore, must be in a decreasing quantity, and need not be feared by Canadian farmers.

According to the Canadian census of 1881, there were in the Dominion 857,855 horses, and 201,503 colts and fillies, or a total of 1,059,358, to a population of 4,324,810, or about 24 horses to every 100 persons. Horned cattle number about 81 to every 100 of the population, but it is a question whether, in the Dominion, the value of the horse flesh, *if the owners' valuation were taken*, would fall much short of that of horned cattle.

In the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, there were 1,898,748 horses, or 5 only to every 100 of the population.

I have to report that a good number of very useful stall cows have been exported to the Dominion during the year. Still, the gentlemen who have been engaged in the trade complain severely of the want of appreciation on the part of the breeders in the Dominion. The demand for horses in this country is continually on the increase, whilst the statistics show that the number of brood mares is annually decreasing. The agricultural returns contain one item of special importance to Canada, namely, that the number of unbroken horses kept for breeding purposes has decreased by 9,000, although the horses used for work in agriculture have increased by 6,000.

I respectfully submit that no part of the world stands in such a good position to supply horses to England as does the Dominion of Canada.

Unfortunately, I cannot get the statistics after 1879, from France, but in 1852 there were 2,866,054 horses in France, while in 1879 there were only 2,817,863. Not only have England and Ireland at the present moment to supply the home demand, but while the home supply is decreasing annually, increasing drafts of horses for breeding and military purposes are being taken to France, and other parts of the continent. Indeed, in Dublin and several other centres in Ireland, as well as in the leading breeding centres in England, permanent agents are appointed by the continental governments, to pick up young horses and breeding mares, for military and other purposes.

In 1881, whilst visiting Canada, I had the honour of escorting Col. Kerbrecht and Capt. H. de la Chere, two officers sent by the French Government to ascertain what chances there were of securing horses in the Dominion, for the French Government, and they felt much disappointed at the small number of really good useful stallions which were to be found at the leading fairs which we visited in the Province of Ontario. Still, there is no reason why the horse trade from the Dominion to Great Britain and Europe should not be as important a one, if not in numbers, at any rate in value, as that from the Australian Colonies to India.

Messrs. Douglas & Hendrie, of Hamilton and Toronto, have, for many years, been successfully engaged in exporting Canadian carriage horses and hunters to this country. Several of their importations have secured first honours in the leading exhibitions in Great Britain, in keen competition with the best horses in the country. The difficulty they experience is not so much in finding customers willing to pay high prices, as in finding suitable horses in Canada for export. Mr. T. C. Patterson, of Toronto, who has effected so much for the horse-breeding interests in the Dominion, for many years, endeavoured to induce breeders in Canada to use English thor-

ough bred sires, and it is generally admitted that all that is required so far as carriage horses are concerned, is a little more breeding or quality. For stamina and endurance, Canadian horses are probably unequalled.

The latest testimony as to their fleetness, as hunters, is given by Lord Melgund, Military Attaché to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who states that he has never been better carried over timber than by some native-bred Canadian horses with which he has lately made acquaintance.

The improvement in the breed of horses in the Dominion, is not only of importance to Canada, but to the Empire, as in the event of war, England would undoubtedly have to look to the Dominion for re-mounts for her army.

I have noticed considerable correspondence in the Canadian press, in reference to the importation of foreign stallions into Canada, more especially the Percheron stallions, which are being so persistently advertised throughout the Dominion.

As the horse trade in the Dominion could, probably, be made only second in extent, to that of horned cattle, I have made it my duty to gather some information respecting the Percheron horses, from the leading authorities in this country.

I am very pleased to notice, that, probably, the best Percheron stallion that ever left France, is located in the Dominion, at Mr. Hiram Walker's farm, near Windsor. Probably, there are few better animals of any breed on the American continent. It is stated that an attempt is being made to flood the Dominion with second or third rate Percheron stallions, by interested speculative Americans. I notice by an advertisement, which appears in an enormous number of Canadian papers, that an American has on his farm, no less than 500 Percheron stallions. In fact the heading boasts of *350 stallions having been purchased in France in 90 days.*

When at Havre, with Sir Charles Tupper, during the past summer, on emigration business, a steamer left that port, for the United States, with upwards of 400 Percheron stallions. What I wish to point out is, that it is only such enormous operations as these, that could afford the widespread advertisements, and it is to be feared, in too many cases, puff, of a class of horses, which, it is stated, is utterly unsuited for breeding purposes in the Dominion.

If the Percheron stallions are the horses for the country, they will be judged on their merits, but in the face of the fact, when once introduced, it would probably take a quarter of a century to eradicate their bad qualities; it would be a national calamity that one man, or a syndicate, for the purpose of gain, should destroy a race of horses such as the Canadian, whose character stands first in the world. When taking the subject of Normans into consideration, it should be borne in mind, that they are not to be compared in stamina with the world-renowned French Canadian horses. The extremes of climate and scanty food and attention, which the breed of French Canadian horses were subjected to for generations, and where, usually, the law of survival of the fittest, was carried to its utmost extent, produced a hardy, good horse, whose reputation stands first-class throughout the whole of the American continent, and it would be a libel to compare this breed with the Norman or Percheron, which is now being imported in such large numbers, and this, probably, for the simple reason, that in no other country in Europe could so many stallions be purchased for so little money.

In no country in Europe, or probably in the world, are there fewer horses castrated than in France. In 1875 only 104 Percheron stallions were exported from France. Last year the total had risen to 500, and the price to £80 per head. Certainly, in no part of Great Britain could a similar number of stallions be purchased at any figure. It would be interesting to know the difference between the £80 paid in France and the cost of the passage, and the price realized by the speculators referred to. No doubt, the profit on the 300 stallions would show a handsome margin to provide for the host of advertisements throughout the country, and the attendant puffs.

Rather, however, than venture any opinion of my own, I have requested the following gentlemen to give me their opinion in writing upon this important subject. Mr. R. S. Reynolds, M.R.C.V.S., and Veterinary Inspector for the Corporation of

Liverpool, who owns probably the finest stud of working draught horses in the world, and who as the author of "Breeding and Management of Draught Horses," as well as being one of the best known judges of draught horses at shows throughout England is, permit me to suggest, worthy of attention. It should be borne in mind that the Liverpool merchant does not introduce sentiment into the business, and it would be a matter of supreme indifference where horses came from, or of what breed they were, if they did the work.

Norman horses and Percherons have been tried at the Liverpool docks for the last half century, and have been found wanting in stamina.

Mr. Reynolds writes me as follows:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the honour conferred by you in consulting me upon the subject of breeding horses suitable for heavy draught in the Dominion of Canada, and in response to your enquiries, I submit the following observations:

"From your description, the Canadian horses are a race of sound and hardy animals, but being deficient in size and bone, it will be necessary to import into Canada stock animals, possessing all the qualifications it is desirable to perpetuate.

"I will, therefore, briefly review the respective merits of the different breeds of draught horses, which my professional occupation and business experience have afforded me opportunities of observing.

"In this country there are three races of draught horses, which, if not entitled to claim a distinct origin, are considered to be worthy of a separate classification—'the Suffolk,' 'the Clydesdale,' and 'the English cart horse,' more correctly but less commonly called the 'Shire horse.'

"The Suffolk.—For stoutness in draught, docility and elegance, this breed is much prized in the county whence its name is derived, and the immediate neighbourhood, as farm horses, but they are to be regarded rather as animals suited to the general purposes of agriculture than as products of one branch of husbandry, to be used on the farm until five or six years old, and then sold at a remunerative price for town work.

"The Clydesdale.—The history of the Clydesdale horse, as written by admirers of the breed, is almost universally known, but, in my opinion, he cannot claim so pure a pedigree as the English horse. The Clydesdale of forty years ago, as described and shown in portraits and illustrations, was an upstanding, active, well-crested animal, having sloping shoulders, good feet and pasterns, but somewhat narrow and split up, and possessing only about as much bone and hair as is found in the best 'Suffolks' at the present time; in fact, the horse seems to have had no pretension to the growth of hair and development of bone now so highly prized by Clydesdale men. For many years past it has been the practice of active Scotchmen to purchase in the English shires all the good, wide, well-coloured mares, possessing substance and hair, they could lay their hands upon. Scotchmen, as a rule, like a full pennyworth for their penny, but in their purchase of shire-bred mares they have not hesitated to pay higher prices than the value of the animals, as working horses warranted.

"It is, therefore, to be inferred, that they were acquired for breeding purposes, and so used. If not for improving the stamp of the 'Clydesdale,' the reason for their purchase is not apparent. But however he may be bred, there is no denying the fact that the improved Clydesdale is a useful animal and one generally esteemed in the northern towns for his hardiness and activity, but he will yet require much greater development of limb and frame before he can successfully compete with the shire horse for the heavy work required in such business centres as Liverpool and Manchester, where individual bulk and power is indispensably necessary to overcome the enormous weight to be moved.

"That there exists at the present time a demand for massive horses in Scotland, is testified by the fact that a long string of high-class shire geldings were purchased at an English fair last week by a well-known owner of Clydesdale stallions.

"The English cart horse or the shire horse until quite recently, the breed of the old English draught horse, has been regarded, except by a few persons who knew

"him under the title of the 'shire' horse, as a nondescript animal which could be bred by crossing any description of farm horses, and consequently it was believed that he did not possess the least claim to purity of blood. That such is not the fact is now more generally recognized, and although the strongest admirers of the breed will not assert that all animals admitted into the stud book of the English Cart Horse Society as pedigree stock, are of absolutely pure cart horse lineage. There are breeders in many parts of England who, together with their ancestors have maintained for many successive generations their studs of brood mares in conditions of very great purity, and almost every stallion of note can be traced back in a direct line of ancestry. The improvements in the 'shire' horse of to-day, from his progenitor of forty years ago, have been mainly towards a more shapely and elegant form, whilst the efforts made to improve the 'Clydesdale' have been to increase his bulk and to develop hair and bone, *features which are the hereditary qualities of the shire horse*. It is on this account that I regard the establishment of the Clydesdale stud book (by the restriction it places upon the introduction of extraneous blood), as a most serious detriment to the future of that breed, considered as animals of heavy draft, for as there is nothing more honest and true than the natural laws of inheritance, I believe that without re-infusion of shire horse blood into the Scotch horse, the latter must gradually, in the course of a few generations, revert to the form of his original prototype, by deterioration in bone, hair and size.

"The want of, or rather the little known distinctive title of the old English horse, has unquestionably discounted his value with uninitiated breeders and buyers for export, for the simple reason that the condition was forced upon them that an unnamed animal could not possibly be as purely bred as a race that for centuries had possessed a recognized title, but the establishment of the English Cart Horse Society, in 1878, and the publication of its stud books, has shown that the shire horse can claim at least an equally unsullied pedigree as his northern competitor.

"For further and more detailed description and qualifications of the English horse, I refer you to the volumes of the stud book, and to a pamphlet by Mr. F. Street, and one by myself, upon the English horse.

"The Percheron Horse.—The Percheron stallions I have seen (which may be presumed to be the best specimens of their kind, as they were sent over here to be exhibited when the Royal Show was held at Kilburn), the breed possesses no qualifications whatever entitling them to rank as heavy draught horses. They are much inferior to the Suffolk, and would be useless to draw the heavy loads in English towns.

"The Belgian Horse.—Some years ago when the price of draught horses in this country rose to an extraordinary height, a large number of Belgian and German horses were imported. In all respects they are inferior to the Shires and Clydesdales as a rule, their feet are soft and weak, and being deficient in stamina, they are unsatisfactory patients when attacked with severe inflammatory disease.

"The preceding remarks will have foreshadowed which class of horse is in my judgment the one best calculated to procreate a breed suited for the purposes of heavy draught, from smaller and lighter built mares.

"The Percheron and the Suffolk must be entirely eliminated from consideration as it would be unfortunate for the Dominion, if the services of such sires as the best of these breeds can produce, were encouraged; the certain result would be that the country would possess a race of nondescript creatures, unfitted for heavy draught and but ill adapted for light harness purposes.

"Between the remaining breeds, the English or Shire Horse and the Clydesdale the balance in my opinion is entirely in favour of the former."

"Firstly, because the size and bone of the average English horse are superior to the improved Clydesdale.

"Secondly, because there is presumptive evidence (as I have attempted shortly to show), that the increased frame and bone of the improved Clydesdale is due to infusions of Shire horse blood.

"Thirdly, and chiefly, because the original type of the Clydesdale being of much lighter build than the existing race, the tendency of their progeny to revert to the original form will not only be well marked, but when crossed with mares deficient in bone, the degeneration will be rapid. On the other hand, it will not be the same as regards the English horse, inasmuch as his prototype was even rougher and more ponderous than existing specimens of the breed.

"I am fully persuaded that there is a wide and remunerative field open to those farmers in the Dominion of Canada who will use sires of the right class, and conduct their horse-raising enterprise with judgment, and in accordance with the best principles of breeding and rearing, for notwithstanding the existence of every encouragement in this country for the production of heavy dray horses, good animals of the kind are exceedingly scarce and command very high prices, and we are alive to the fact that in the immediate future our ever increasing demands must be supplied by importations from abroad.

"I am, dear, Sir,

"Faithfully yours,

"RICHARD S. REYLOLDS,
"M.R.C., V.S."

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1883.

Mr. T. Lloyd, who is the Manager of the Liverpool Tramway Company, and has for many years been engaged in the selection and purchase of carriage horses and hunters in various parts of Great Britain and the continent, writes me on the subject, as follows:—

"CITY HORSE AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
"PEMBROOK PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry respecting Percheron horses, I can only say that I consider them, in point of stamina and quality, and as compared with the Irish and English breeds of horses of all classes of a very inferior character.

"To show the estimation in which the two breeds of horses are held, and as an endorsement and confirmation of my opinion, it is only necessary to say that amongst the very largest buyers at our horse fairs, sales and repositories are French and German agents, who all the year round are engaged in selecting the best sires, and brood mares for the purpose of developing in the horses of their own country, the essential requisites of stamina and quality which they lack.

"I should be extremely sorry to learn that the Canadian breeders, who have the foundation of one of the hardiest and best strains of horses in the world, had fallen into such a serious, and to my mind, palpable error, as to permit these soft-hearted, ill-formed Percherons to be imported and palmed off upon them. You have at present, as sires, our English and Irish breeds of horses, endowed in an eminent degree with quality, bone, muscle and endurance, but if the mistake is made of crossing that breed with the Percheron, the strain will be greatly deteriorated, and afterwards, when the mistake becomes apparent, it will take many years to eliminate the bad qualities introduced.

"During the last twenty years I have always had under my supervision from 1000 to 2000 horses engaged in various occupations, and I and my son (T. E. J. Lloyd, M. R. C. V. S., Eng.) were amongst the first to import in anything like large numbers Canadian horses for general purposes, and these have given such great satisfaction

" that I feel sure that a profitable horse trade between the Dominion and England
" will eventually spring up, if only good sires are used.

" The introduction of Percherons would ruin any chances there may be. The
" Canadian horses were selected by my son, and he had been schooled by myself,
" who had lived in the old coaching days, conducted a large horse dealers' repository,
" imported horses from Ireland and the continent, and bought them at the principal
" fairs in England, supplied hunters to the Queen, and other large hunting establish-
" ments, which occupation, and half a century's experience, give me title to express
" an opinion on this important question. Should you or any other Canadian
" gentleman desire any further information on this subject, which is of very great
" interest to me, I shall be happy to supply it.

" Yours faithfully,"

" THOS. LLOYD."

Messrs. F. H. Wood & Co., the carriers, write me :—

" We have been, as you are aware, connected with the Cartage Agency of the
" London and North Western and Grand Trunk Railway Companies for many years.
" During that time, a large number of horses have passed through our stables. We
" have tried the Percheron Normans and have found them wanting in constitution
" and endurance. We have no Percheron horses at present, and it is not our inten-
" tion to again invest in such stock, as they are totally unsuited to the requirements
" of our trade."

The opinions of these gentlemen are largely shared by the dealers and owners of
horses in Liverpool and other centres. However, in support of the statements which
I have here adduced, I beg to refer to the returns which were supplied to the *Man-
chester Lane Express*, some little time since, in response to a series of questions which were
submitted to some forty of the most extensive users of draught horses in Great
Britain. Only two or three of the answers received spoke in favour of foreign horses.
These were from brewers, who are supposed to be in favour of fat, sleek or beef
horses to do credit to their establishments. All the others, including some brewers,
are decidedly against foreign horses, especially on the score of feet.

The following are a few of the questions and replies having particular reference to the comparison between English and Percheron, or Foreign, horses.

Names of Users of Horses.	Is there any recognized difference in the temper and manageableness of the several breeds of English and Foreign Heavy Draught Horses?	How will the French, Flemish and other breeds of Heavy Draught Horses imported from the Continent, compare with the British breed with regard to price, power and durability?	Do you consider that Continental Heavy Draught Horses have better feet than the British breeds, or otherwise?
Great Western Railway Co., London.	No.	English horses are cheaper, more powerful, and have more lasting qualities.	No.
London & South-Western Railway Co., London.	No.	In no way.	No.
North British Railway Co., Edinburgh.	The Clydesdale is quicker in temper, but quite as manageable as the Foreign breeds.	Foreign horses are cheaper than British breeds of the same class; but the greater power and durability of the latter, especially the Clydesdales, more than counterbalances the difference in price.	We consider that British horses have much better feet than foreign breeds.
Professor Pritchard, London.	I am of opinion that the English and Clydesdale breeds have the greatest perseverance.	In my opinion, they are not so valuable by 15 per cent.; they are not so powerful, nor are they anything like so durable.	Their feet are not so good.
Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co., per Mr. H. D. Gibbins, V.S.	.....	Less price, less power, less durability.	Otherwise.
Messrs. Seaward Bros., Carmen and Contractors, London.	English horses are much better tempered and more manageable than Foreign horses.	No comparison whatever in any way.	Our experience is that Foreign horses will not stand the stones.
Lancashire and Corkshire Railway Co., Manchester.	English bred horses, as a rule, are kind in temper and good in their "manners," if they are kindly used by their drivers.	French or Flemish draught horses are clear from hair on their legs, and are very heavy-topped animals, but their small, fine-boned legs are too weak for their bodies. Although they are fine in symmetry, they have weak feet, and are generally soft in constitution. They are also bad workers in this country, and full of vice. Foreign horses are generally lower in price than the English breeds. They are quite unsuitable for our purpose.	Continental horses have thin, weak heels, their feet being full in the sole, and wide and flangy, with large fleshy frogs. They are not adapted to stand work on pavement, and sooner or later they go lame.

The production of phosphates is becoming of permanent interest in the Ottawa valley. I have endeavoured, where possible, not only in England but on the continent, to attract the attention of users of this fertilizer to the superior quality of the Canadian phosphates. I am obliged to Mr. G. G. Blackwell, mineral broker of this city, for the following information. During the year 1883 there have been some 15,000 to 16,000 tons imported from the Dominion. The prices have ranged from 1s. to 1s. 2d. The importations from Canada have been about equal to those from France, Spain and Charlestown, in quantity.

The prices of Canadian, which range about 60 per cent., have been 10d. to 1s. per unit; Spanish, half of which, tested, 60 per cent. to 65 per cent., has also been selling at 10d. to 11d.; of the higher grades of Spanish, of which there has been an increased quantity this year, and which tests from 75 per cent. to 85 per cent., has brought 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., per unit on the first per centage, with $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rise and fall. The percentage of the Canadian is, all round, equal to anything else imported; it sells readily, and competes fairly, with any other phosphates produced. The prospect for this trade, for next year, is very promising, both for large consumption and a good fair price.

I cannot conclude my report, without mentioning the great kindness with which Professor Brown, of the Agricultural College at Guelph, has received young gentlemen I have forwarded to him, and the assistance he has rendered in placing them with farmers, when he has been unable to take them into the college.

It is much to be regretted, so far as emigration is concerned, that there are not many more such institutions in other parts of the Dominion.

I am glad to say, that as usual, I have received a great amount of assistance and courtesy from my colleagues, both in Canada and this country whilst my relations with the representatives of the steamship lines have been, if possible, of even a more cordial nature than heretofore.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,
Canadian Government Agent.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1882 and 1883.

Destination.	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States.....	188,998	148,992	.....	40,006
Quebec.....	32,468	26,661	.....	5,807
Halifax.....	8,459	8,336	.....	123
Australia.....	459	1,480	1,021	.....
China.....	179	238	59	.....
East Indies.....	1,303	1,297	.....	6
West Indies.....	251	209	.....	42
West Coast of Africa.....	704	775	71	.....
South America.....	1,450	2,027	577	.....
South Africa.....	31	10	.....	21
	234,302	190,025	1,728	46,005
				1,728
Net decrease.....				44,277

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ending 31st December, 1883.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1883.	<i>Allan Line.</i>							
Jan. 4...	Sardinian			12	110	12	110	122
do 11...	Parisian			29	82	29	82	111
do 18...	Caspian			16	116	16	116	132
do 25...	Sarmatian			24	117	24	117	141
Feb. 1...	Circassian			28	129	28	129	157
do 8...	Nova Scotian			11	139	11	139	150
do 15...	Sardinian			24	169	24	169	193
do 21...	Caspian			18	141	18	141	159
do 27...	Peruvian			24	211	24	211	235
March 1...	Sarmatian			33	165	33	165	198
do 8...	Circassian			15	141	15	141	156
do 15...	Parisian			64	313	64	313	377
do 22...	Nova Scotian			38	256	38	256	294
do 29...	Hibernian			71	407	71	407	478
April 5...	Peruvian			35	345	35	345	380
do 5...	Prussian				184		184	184
do 10...	Caspian			21	252	21	252	273
do 12...	Sarmatian			79	540	79	540	619
do 19...	Parisian			72	632	72	632	704
do 19...	Grecian		644				644	644
do 24...	Hanoverian			29	273	29	273	302
do 26...	Circassian	29	804			29	804	833
May 3...	Polynesian	74	665			74	665	739
do 3...	Nova Scotian		351				351	351
do 8...	Hibernian			36	271	36	271	307
do 10...	Peruvian	49	489			49	489	538
do 11...	Nestorian		317				317	317
do 17...	Sarmatian	84	598			84	598	682
do 22...	Caspian			58	324	58	324	382
do 24...	Parisian	110	635			110	635	745
do 31...	Sardinian	93	1,089			93	1,089	1,182
June 5...	Nova Scotian			59	199	59	199	258
do 7...	Circassian	61	943			61	943	1,004
do 14...	Polynesian	71	808			71	808	879
do 19...	Hibernian			41	93	41	93	134
do 21...	Peruvian	41	542			41	542	583
do 28...	Sarmatian	76	587			76	587	663
July 3...	Caspian			24	30	24	30	54
do 5...	Parisian	122	637			122	637	759
do 12...	Sardinian	65	555			65	555	620
do 17...	Nova Scotian			47	87	47	87	134
do 19...	Circassian	87	491			87	491	578
do 26...	Polynesian	121	424			121	424	545
do 26...	Hanoverian	20	16			20	16	36
do 31...	Hibernian			71	127	71	127	198
Aug. 2...	Peruvian	75	363			75	363	438
do 9...	Sarmatian	92	404			92	404	496
do 14...	Caspian			65	53	65	53	118
do 16...	Parisian	150	558			150	558	708
do 23...	Sardinian	150	443			150	443	593
do 28...	Nova Scotian			77	55	77	55	132
do 30...	Circassian	121	427			121	427	548
Sept. 6...	Polynesian	132	379			132	379	511
do 11...	Hibernian			42	54	42	54	96
do 13...	Peruvian	69	366			69	366	435
do 20...	Parisian	146	438			146	438	584
do 25...	Caspian			20	61	20	61	81

APPENDIX B—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, or the Year ended 31st December, 1883.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1883.	<i>Allan Line—Con.</i>							
Sept. 27...	Sarmatian.....	76	394			76	394	470
Oct. 4...	Sardinian.....	65	295			65	295	360
do 9...	Nova Scotian.....			21	23	21	23	44
do 11...	Circassian.....	67	272			67	272	339
do 18...	Polynesian.....	48	270			48	270	318
do 23...	Hibernian.....			14	70	14	70	84
do 25...	Parisian.....	75	289			75	289	364
do 31...	Peruvian.....	29	233			29	233	262
Nov. 6...	Caspian.....			13	16	13	16	29
do 8...	Sarmatian.....			29	104	29	104	133
do 15...	Sardinian.....			13	87	13	87	100
do 20...	Nova Scotian.....			2	10	2	10	12
do 22...	Circassian.....			10	78	10	78	88
do 29...	Polynesian.....			13	68	13	68	81
Dec. 4...	Hibernian.....			5	17	5	17	22
do 6...	Parisian.....			21	84	21	84	105
do 13...	Peruvian.....			12	71	12	71	83
do 18...	Caspian.....			1	11	1	11	12
do 20...	Sarmatian.....			7	123	7	123	130
do 27...	Sardinian.....			9	33	9	33	42
	Total	2,398	15,726	1,353	6,871	3,751	22,597	26,348
	<i>Dominion Line.</i>							
Jan. 6...	Texas.....				3		3	3
Feb. 8...	Montreal.....			2	5	2	5	7
do 24...	Texas.....				12		12	12
March 17...	Oregon.....				16		16	16
do 24...	Montreal.....			1	10	1	10	11
April 19...	Ontario.....	13	287			13	287	300
do 26...	Dominion.....	30	453			30	453	483
May 3...	Oregon.....	11	607			11	607	618
do 10...	Montreal.....	14	268			14	268	282
do 17...	Toronto.....	2	309			2	309	311
do 24...	Sarnia.....	16	371			16	371	387
do 31...	Ontario.....	15	363			15	363	378
June 7...	Dominion.....	9	184			9	184	193
do 14...	Oregon.....	39	239			39	239	278
do 21...	Texas.....	17	193			17	193	210
do 28...	Toronto.....	8	345			8	345	353
July 5...	Sarnia.....	23	241			23	241	264
do 12...	Montreal.....	11	167			11	167	178
do 19...	Ontario.....	16	116			16	116	132
do 26...	Oregon.....	35	171			35	171	206
Aug. 2...	Dominion.....	36	124			36	124	160
do 9...	Toronto.....	26	144			26	144	170
do 16...	Sarnia.....	85	280			85	280	365
do 23...	Montreal.....	36	126			36	126	162
do 30...	Ontario.....	35	84			35	84	119
Sept. 6...	Oregon.....	51	177			51	177	228
do 13...	Dominion.....	27	143			27	143	170
do 20...	Toronto.....	17	106			17	106	123
do 27...	Sarnia.....	31	177			31	177	208
Oct. 4...	Montreal.....	12	80			12	80	92
do 11...	Ontario.....	17	149			17	149	166

APPENDIX B—Continued.

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada, for the Year ended 31st December, 1883.

Date.	Steamers.	Quebec.		Halifax.		Total.		Total.
		Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1883.	<i>Dominion Line—Con.</i>							
Oct. 18...	Oregon	11	105	.....	.....	11	105	116
do 25...	Dominion	12	47	.....	.....	12	47	59
do 31...	Toronto	7	94	.....	.....	7	94	101
Nov. 22...	Montreal .....	.....	.....	4	47	4	47	51
Dec. 6...	Ontario .....	.....	.....	3	4	3	4	7
do 20...	Dominion .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
	Total	662	6,150	10	102	672	6,252	6,924
	<i>Beaver Line.</i>							
April 28...	Lake Huron	4	123	.....	.....	4	122	126
May 3...	Lake Nepigon	1	64	.....	.....	1	64	65
do 10...	Lake Winnipeg	2	53	.....	.....	2	53	55
do 17...	Lake Manitoba	5	121	.....	.....	5	121	126
do 31...	Lake Champlain	2	142	.....	.....	2	142	144
June 7...	Lake Huron	13	82	.....	.....	13	82	95
do 14...	Lake Nepigon	1	51	.....	.....	1	51	52
do 21...	Lake Winnipeg	11	57	.....	.....	11	57	68
July 7...	Lake Manitoba	3	115	.....	.....	3	115	118
do 12...	Lake Champlain	6	59	.....	.....	6	59	65
do 19...	Lake Huron	9	44	.....	.....	9	44	53
do 26...	Lake Nepigon	5	61	.....	.....	5	61	66
Aug. 2...	Lake Winnipeg	12	43	.....	.....	12	43	55
do 11...	Lake Manitoba	21	42	.....	.....	21	42	63
do 23...	Lake Champlain	11	63	.....	.....	11	63	74
do 30...	Lake Huron	28	61	.....	.....	28	61	89
Sept. 6...	Lake Nepigon	6	40	.....	.....	6	40	46
do 13...	Lake Winnipeg	18	43	.....	.....	18	43	61
do 20...	Lake Manitoba	21	45	.....	.....	21	45	66
Oct. 4...	Lake Champlain	15	43	.....	.....	15	43	58
do 11...	Lake Huron	16	47	.....	.....	16	47	63
do 18...	Lake Nepigon	2	44	.....	.....	2	44	46
do 25...	Lake Winnipeg	5	38	.....	.....	5	38	43
do 30...	Lake Manitoba	9	19	.....	.....	9	19	28
	Total	226	1,499	.....	.....	226	1,499	1,725

SUMMARY.

Allan Line	2,398	15,726	1,353	6,871	3,751	22,597	26,348
Dominion Line	662	6,150	10	102	672	6,252	6,924
Beaver Line	226	1,499	.....	.....	226	1,499	1,725
Total	3,286	23,375	1,363	6,973	4,649	30,348	34,997

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. CHARLES FOY.)

BELFAST, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the gratification of being able to report, for the year now about to close, a very large emigration from the North of Ireland, and, as in former years, the emigrants of all classes were superior of their respective classes, but there was a larger increase of the former class than of any other.

Neither Mr. Tuke's Emigration Committee nor the Imperial Government gave assistance to emigrants from this part of Ireland, except to a very few from the County of Donegal; therefore, the emigrants paid their own passages—a pretty sure proof of their thrift and industry, and a good guarantee for their success in Canada. The Emigration Agent, it is acknowledged, has no assistant so able as the successful immigrant; therefore, for my own sake, I am very careful to advise the lazy, the dissolute, the broken down, ne'er-do-well, *not* to go to Canada. The consequence has been as I expected. The industrious have written to their relations and neighbours in the highest praise of Canada, and not only endorsed what I told them, but have said that I did not say "half enough" in praise of the country. The value of this testimony among people of naturally a very suspicious mind, can scarcely be estimated. I have sent, during this year and last year, to the North-West, the sons of rectors, of lawyers, of resident magistrates, and they have all sent most cheering accounts of the country. W. H. Kisbey, Esq., B. L., whose two sons I sent, went to visit them at Moosomin, and on his return wrote a letter to several newspapers in favour of the country, which I have reason to believe has done much good. But what keeps up the emigration are the letters from the immigrants to their friends, and as self-reliant, industrious sober emigrants are sure to succeed in Canada, the letters from the North of Ireland immigrants are without, to my knowledge, *one* exception, most encouraging. I will embody in this report a very few, from which I can, with truth, say the tone of all can be judged. The writer of the first had a good position here, but owing to reverses lost a greater part of his means, and he determined that before all would be gone he would seek pastures new. He had a very large family, and I advised him to go and see the country, and if Canada pleased him to return for his family. He took my advice. The writer of the second had been a yearly tenant of fifteen acres of land, but owing to adverse seasons was obliged to sell; he was about to go to New Zealand, but my brother persuaded him to go to Canada in March last, though he (my brother) did not expect that the writer, who is an old man, would be able to do much, but that his family, who are very industrious, would support him. His letter Allan Bros. & Co. have got printed and circulated among their agents. The writer was one of a very large number of emigrants who left Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh. The departure of this batch of emigrants attracted the attention of the clergymen and gentry of the neighbourhood, and was the subject of several newspaper articles. The son of the rector of Newtownbutler went to the North-West.

FERN COTTAGE, MEAFORD, ONT., 13th June, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—You will kindly overlook any apparent negligence on my part in not acknowledging your kindness and courtesy to me and my family ere we left our Mother Country.

The agent for the Allan line in Derry, Mr. Turner, showed us every attention. You are aware that we sailed in the "Sarmatian," and had for fellow passenger the Princess Louise. We had, on the whole, a very pleasant passage. We had two dirty days—the first two—but after them, the weather moderated and all went well.

For a number of days we saw very few of the cabin passengers, and I concluded that as far as sea-sickness was concerned, we in the steerage fared as well.

A pleasing incident of the voyage was a visit of the Princess in the steerage. The chief officer introduced myself and family, and Her Royal Highness enquired where we were from and where bound to, with many other questions. We were all delighted with her affability, and all remarked her plainness of attire.

This being the second time that I crossed to Canada, and the third time to cross the Atlantic by the Allan steamers, I can testify to the good sea-going properties of the several steamers I have been in. You may recollect that when you advised me to go and see the country and to return for my family if I was pleased, I took your advice, and, on my return for my family, that I told you I had seen some good farms in the Province of Ontario. You see by the heading of this, my location, I am near to Meaford, in the Township of St. Vincent, County Grey.

I had some intention of going to Manitoba when I left Ireland, but on second consideration, and from further information, I determined to settle in Ontario. I purchased a homestead of 100 acres, the greater part bush; about 30 acres partially cleared, and only 20 acres of this fit for the plough. Of course I got the farm cheaper than I would a farm of the same extent all cleared. I have cleared 80 acres, and during the winter I got 17 acres more chopped. Of course I did not do all this myself; but I have had a very busy time of it since I came out. I purchased in June last, and got possession in July. We had a good crop of fruit of various kinds; two good gardens well stocked. We had a nice warm summer and a splendid fall. Our spring was late opening and caused us all to be very early and late at work—up at sunrise and work to sunset. The spring crops look promising. My spring wheat, peas, barley and oats are all looking well. We are now preparing turnip ground. I have got out, during the winter, timber for a new barn, and am digging out the cellar underneath, as I mean to have stables, root-houses, &c., underneath. I have hauled all from the bush with oxen, as I have not as yet got a team of horses, oxen being best suited for bush and other work on new land. I like my lot well; it is well watered with a good river (Big Lead) passing through it. Were you to ask me how I like Canada, I would reply: I like it well. But except a man is prepared to work, he need not come out here. We enjoy a freedom not known in the Mother Country, and many other advantages as well, amongst which are large farms, no landlords, no county nor poor-rates, &c. It is, as you told me, a land of clear skies, not of incessant rains, and there is great rapidity of growth of crops. It is indeed a good land.

I called at Collingwood this time also, but was not fortunate enough to meet your old acquaintance, Mr. Charles Cameron, but may some other time. My family are all enjoying good health, and I hope that you also are.

Accept my best thanks for past favours, and believe me,

Yours respectfully,

DAVID HENDERSON.

C. For, Esq.,
Belfast, Ireland.

MILL BRIDGE, TUDOR, COUNTY HASTINGS,
CANADA WEST, 16th September, 1883.

DEAR MR. EGAN,—It is now time for me to think of writing to let you know how I am getting on here. I was waiting until I would have some good news to tell you. I thank God for the day I left Ireland to come here. Johnny and I are working every day on the railroad; we get \$3 a day—that is, \$1.50 each. We are living in a little village here altogether, as we were at home. I have purchased a beautiful place the 4th of this month—100 acres—30 acres cleared, and as good land as a man could wish to have. We got a good chance of it from the man that lived on it. We bought the

house and 100 acres for \$200. It is as nice a finished house as there is in Cootehill. A beautiful garden with all sorts of fruits. Everyone says that we got the best chance of any person who came here for a long time. It is about two miles from where we are now living. We will be ready to go to our own house about the 1st of next month, if God spares us. The road we are working on now will be finished in one month from this day, but they are talking of making another road convenient to this one. If they do, men, young and old, may save a small fortune out of their wages in a short time. It was very hard to get men for this road, and I must say that I worked harder on my own farm in Ireland than we have to do here. If you were here it would entice yourself to go to work. When I get to my own home I will write frequently to all friends and acquaintances. Tell Mr. Richard Foy that I will write to him. He was a good friend to me. I forgot to tell you how we got along on the steamer. I enjoyed myself well. There was music and singing—a concert every night. We had no storm only one night, but we thought nothing of it, and when we reached Quebec we would rather be a while longer in the steamboat. The farmers here are busy reaping the corn that they sowed in June. The potatoes are about the same as at home. I would like to have a newspaper from you. I have not had time to read much since I came to this country. We have no church of any kind nearer than 16 miles. This is all the fault I have to this place. The minister comes every three weeks and preaches in the Orange Hall, and once every two weeks the Methodist clergyman comes. We are intending to build a church here sometime shortly. The land is all rocky and limestone. They have good potatoes here without manure. Two men, and one to drop the seed, with hoes, will put down more than half an acre of potatoes in one day. They take two crops of wheat after the potatoes, then sow with grass and the clover grows naturally; the crops of clover are large without sowing the seed. This place is just like Newbridge; there are only a few houses in it; there are two taverns, three drapers' shops and the post office. Tell Mr. Cranston I intend to write to him when I get settled in my home and to ask him to come to me on a visit.

The children and their mother join me in sending love to you and all your family. No more from your well-wishing friend,

JAMES BROWN.

The following letter appeared in the *Belfast News Letter* of the 19th Nov.

“MANITOBA, CANADA.

“To the Editor of the *Belfast News Letter* :—

“SIR,—As some of your readers may be thinking of going to Canada, as farmer I think a few extracts from a letter, I received from my son, may interest them. He holds 640 acres at York Colony, and 320 acres at Birtle, Manitoba. I says :—‘I have been very fortunate with my crops this year. My oats were over 5 feet high, and have yielded from 75 to 80 bushels to the acre. I have dug my potatoes, and have 5 tons off a piece of ground 47 yards long and 25 yards wide.’ The are results that would satisfy the most ambitious of farmers. He does not get leave, however, to keep all his crop to himself, for he says :—‘I have watched a flock of black birds (thousands upon thousands) that came to me off my neighbour’s farm, and it took fourteen minutes to see them over my border. There is no use shooting them, for they just light again. Their tameness is shocking to see, as we have drive them off and pass them on to our next neighbour. He says, grouse, rabbit and partridge are very plenty, and 100 brace of duck could be got of an afternoon but no one thinks of shooting game for sport, but only for immediate domestic use or in the beginning of winter, to roast and freeze for winter fare. Lord Dufferin when Governor General, visited Birtle, and he said it was a little paradise, which was no exaggeration.

Yours faithfully,

C. A. G.”

The following, from one of the County Fermanagh emigrants, was published in hand-bill by Allan Bros. & Co., also on the backs of their Bills of Sailing, supplied to their Agents.

"FERMANAGH EMIGRANTS TO MANITOBA.

"AN ENNISKILLENER TAKES CARE OF THEM.

"The following letter has been received at Newtownbutler:—

"WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 28th August, 1883.

"DEAR SIR,—As requested, I now give you a short account of our arrival at Winnipeg. On arriving here at 7 p.m., on 23rd May, we were met at the train by Mr. Trimble, one of the Assistant Government Immigration Agents here, whom to our great satisfaction, we found to be an Enniskillen man. This gentleman conducted us to the Government Immigration Buildings, and here I will draw particular attention to the accommodation provided for the immigrants, together with the kindness and friendly feeling shown to them, by the people who have the management of this large concern. In these buildings we found three large cooking stoves and utensils, with plenty of fuel, cool and clean apartments to lie in, with wash-rooms and plenty of beautiful spring water at the very door. Any person visiting the country would do well to come and see these buildings.

"Captain C. B. Grahame, the Immigration Agent, has made the immigrant his constant care and study, and since Spring last, he has got wonderful changes and improvements on these premises. He has got up new wash-rooms, and raised and extended the yard, filled up and drained the sunken back ground, so that at the present moment there is not a more healthy or pleasant spot in all Manitoba. The immigrant can stop here until he rests or gets work. The greatest advantage of all is this: Mr. Graham and Mr. Trimble have both very great influence with the employers in and about Winnipeg, and during the past season, they have provided situations for seven-eighths of all the female immigrants who came here. Parties requiring servants, know who to apply to for them, and these two always make sure of who they allow young and inexperienced to go to, before they allow them to go. So you see that the Government have obtained the services of men who devote their whole time and energy to the good of immigration. The immigrant has the service, free, of an experienced doctor, who calls round once each day.

"It is a great pity that more people, of the farming class, who have a little capital, do not come out here with the intention of taking up farms. The high rate of wages in Winnipeg, last year, brought out crowds of people, who do not mean to settle down or take up land. This may be all right in one way, but I believe the big wages have done more to prevent the land being occupied than any other cause. It is such a pity to see miles of this beautiful country lying waste. In fact, it is only at a distance of 10 or 15 miles from here that farming is carried on to any great extent. If the people in Ireland, who are toiling on small farms of high-rented land, could only see what they could get here free, I am sure they would leave easy work for the court valuers at home, by coming out. And if they would only work nearly as hard as they do at home, they would (if spared) be independent in a few years, and any person so coming, may be prepared to do everything within themselves; for if they have not a fair share of capital, they cannot afford to pay the rate of the charges that are here, and even if they could pay, most of the men out here like to do as little work as possible. I often heard, while at home, that 'when people go to America, if they get big pay they must work hard for it. Well, certainly, this is no place for a man who won't work at home to come to; but I do say, that I see men getting \$2 (8 shillings) a day here, and I have often seen men at home doing fully as much more work for 2 shillings; and, surely, in neither case, was there as much work done as the farmer who works at home for himself, has often to do. So

that the same amount of toil and labour, spent, say on a farm of 20 acres at home will, certainly do for a farm of 160 acres here. A man on 20 acres at home, has, generally, to keep a servant boy, and at the end of the year, for the last four or five years, the boy is the safer of the two, so far as the profits are concerned. Well, here it is very different from this; what a man has at the end of the year is all his own. No person ought to come out here with any other intention but to work. Last year any number of situations could be obtained, and this year every place is filled. When coming out, I thought I'd have an appointment sure, but had to start to work; however, I had only to work eleven days, in all, until I got my present appointment, which I am beginning to like very well. Only I was so long from farm work at home, I would have continued at the work here, for I believe, in the end, it is far the most successful. The weather during this summer, so far, is just about the same as in Ireland, only that there is scarcely any rain. There is a fair crop this season; potatoes are 40 cents per bushel (60 pounds) in the market, and I never saw a better quality of potatoes in my life. Flour is cheaper than at home, but tea, sugar, and groceries generally, and fruit of all kinds are dearer. All the party who left Newtownbutler on 3rd May are doing well, and are greatly pleased with this country. Hoping this will find you well,

“I am, dear Sir,

“Yours truly,

“J. JOHNSTONE,

“Late Station Master at Newtonbutler.”

While such letters as I have quoted are received weekly, what is the position of the farmers in this country?

I have travelled through fairs and markets, I know the farmers, I know the shopkeepers, and there is a complete consensus of the opinion—there is no money in the country. The farmers tell me what everybody can see, that the climate has so changed that they cannot expect the crops they formerly had, while the cost of labour is more than double what it was some twenty or thirty years ago. This, I have positive proof is true. Years before I went to Canada I had only to tell my foreman to hire twenty or thirty men the next morning, and he would have that number of strong young fellows, from three and twenty to thirty years of age in the field, at wages, in winter, 1s. a day without food, in spring or harvest, if there were a great demand, 2s. 6d. per day. If I was to offer in the same town now, \$5 a day, I could not get ten such men, they are not in the country. At that time, farm labourers, who boarded with farmers, and domestic servants, got three meals a day, breakfast of stirabout and buttermilk, dinner of potatoes and buttermilk, and supper the same. Now the farmers tell me that they must have bakers bread and tea after stirabout for breakfast, and a piece, or luncheon, between breakfast and dinner. Years ago ago, bakers' bread and tea were 'Xmas fare. To balance this increased expenditure, what has the farmer? Flax, that occupies the same position to the North of Ireland farmers as wheat to the Canadian farmer, is a very low price, oats also low. I sold flax many years ago at 12s. 6d. stg. for 16½ lbs., the same quality was sold this year in the same market for 6s. 6s. the stone of 14 lbs. But for grazing the farmers would be paupers, as take the following: I was in a fair on the 23rd inst., in which a friend of mine sold a heifer seventeen months old for £12 10s., another friend expected £11 for one just 12 months old past, and in the same town in the year '56 it was thought an enormous price when I paid £8 10s. for a heifer of the same age as the one sold for £12 10s. Beef is selling at from 11d. sterling, to 1s. a pound, yet men advocate more tillage!! But every man thinks that he could edit a paper, so every man thinks he can advise the farmers. However it may please men to think so, the farmer knows his own business better. Is there any prospect of an improvement? I have asked farmers, and they have to confess they cannot see it.

As for the flax crop, it is a most exhaustive crop and cannot be sown continuously in fact, many of the North of Ireland farmers made the mistake of growing too much

flax, an illustration of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. When in Canada I ventured to tell some of the farmers in Ontario, that they were wrong in not cropping rotatory instead of wheat, wheat, until they would impoverish their land. I gave the same advice with regard to flax, to some farmers in this country and they acknowledged that I was right; but the poor men have not farms large enough to sow crops in rotation and flax was the readiest money. Then the prospect of an advance in price is out of calculation. There is not a spinner in Belfast making money on yarn, even at present prices of flax, so I have been told by a gentleman in the trade. So that, even were not the land flaxed out, the prices would leave no margin for the farmer; indeed, it is the opinion of many who should know, that the linen trade of the North of Ireland has seen its palmy days. The competition of cotton was so keen that the manufactures of linen reduced the quality in order to reduce prices. As a consequence, the linen of former days is not to be had now at any price. This would seem to be a suicidal policy as it might be argued. If linen cannot be manufactured as cheaply as cotton, make it so superior in quality that the public will be willing to pay the extra price. But *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. I have only to do with the effect I expect this state of things to have upon emigration, and I do not think that it requires the gift of prophecy to see that the intelligent, enterprising farmer will emigrate to some country where his exertions will bring independence, instead of wasting his energies in a country going backward. In the recently issued Agricultural Statistics for Ireland during the year 1883, I find the following statement as to decrease of tillage, and as I am not prepared to call the farmers fools, I argue that they found that tillage did not pay.

There were 31,000 acres more under potatoes last year than this year, and the extent, in 1883, was about 59,000 acres less than the average extent of this staple crop for the last ten years. But the value of the crop is about double the value of the crop of 1882, although a less extent was cultivated. There were 15,403 acres less of oats than last year, and a decrease of 65,000 acres as compared with the average of the last ten years. The extent under barley decreased by nearly 40,000 acres compared with last year. Hay decreased nearly 30,000 acres as compared with last year. Wheat exhibits a decrease of 58,000 acres as compared with last year. Barley was 4,000 acres less than last year, and 40,000 less than the average for the last ten years. The value of the cereals, wheat and barley, shows a decrease on the average for the last ten years of £441,869 and £314,191 respectively. Two species of grain occupied a larger extent than last year, namely, turnips and mangold wurtzel. The former shows an increase of 12,729, and the latter of 1,629 acres. But the extent under cultivation is still less than the average, in turnips by more than 16,000 acres and in mangold wurtzel by 5,695 acres. Flax decreased in the year by 17,541 acres, and exhibits a falling off on the average extent for the ten years of 22,297 acres.

The *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), says of this return: "From these figures, it will be seen that while nature has not been niggard, and the people, as the observation of the Superintendents of the Agricultural Census indicate, not sluggards, for an improved agriculture is reported as noticeable in west, east, north and south. The Government system under which the people are encouraged to go away to enrich other lands rather than to stay at home to add to the wealth of their own, has had the inevitable result of letting the land run out of tillage. *Enough of hands are not left behind to do the work.*" I have marked in italics the portion of the *Freeman's* article with which I concur—namely—the scarcity of farm hands, which means, of course, dear labour, and dear labour the farmers cannot afford, *ergo*, they cannot till more except they are wanted to forsake grazing that pays, for what does not pay. The reference to Government encouragement of emigration does not apply to this part of Ireland, as from the north emigrants were not assisted by Boards of Guardians or by Government in any way. The farmers find tillage won't pay; the farm labourer hears from a comrade who emigrated, that he gets four times the wages in Canada that he got in Ireland, and has every prospect of becoming the owner of a farm; he will follow, and the female domestic the same, so that every year labour will become scarcer, and as a consequence dearer, and the farmers will follow the

labourers. Grazing has its vicissitudes too. At the present time, in several counties, fairs are prohibited owing to foot and mouth disease. The *Freeman's Journal* concludes its article in these words: "Yet still the tale is one of a depressing kind—a story of decrease, of land falling out of cultivation and back to prairie." *Audi alteram partem*. The *Daily Express* (Dublin), says: "The general character of the report is more cheerful than in the year 1882, although a different conclusion would be drawn from a consideration of the superficial area covered by the crops. There has been, in fact, a general decrease in the number of acres under cultivation, and this is the case with all kinds of produce without exception. For many years the farmers have been steadily diminishing the extent of their tillage, and stocking their land with cattle. It is in vain that they are exhorted, admonished or threatened by those who have not to make their living by farming, for persisting in the change. They continue to make it for the simple reason that they find the pursuit less hazardous and more profitable than the cultivation of crops, which, in an adverse season may never reach maturity, or may be destroyed by storm or blight." I accept the view of the *Express* as the common sense view. What would a storekeeper say if a man who knew nothing of his business persisted in advising him that it would pay him better to sell a class of goods, which he (the storekeeper) had proved would not afford a profit, and to abandon the sale of goods which pay him a large profit? What would he say if he was told that he should, for the sake of employing assistants, who would otherwise emigrate, do a business at a loss? Yet, in my opinion, it is just as absurd for people who do not make their living by farming to be correcting the farmer as to the way he should conduct his business. The storekeeper would resent the ignorant officiousness of the adviser, and if, instead of giving their advice in print, the writers who advise the farmers to till more would go among the farmers, as I do, they would hear, in forcible language, at what the farmers value their advice. As I have already said, the Imperial Government does not in any way assist emigration from the North of Ireland, yet by an immense majority more emigrants go from this part of Ireland to Canada than from all the other provinces. The leading newspapers try to write down emigration but "facts are chieft that winna, deny and canna be disputed," and the coming Northerners know on which side their bread is buttered. I find in my intercourse with them that they prefer talking figures before sentiment.

The supposed intention of the Government here, to assist emigration on a large scale in the coming spring, caused a unanimous shout of indignation in the press. For once there was unanimity. Some of the papers made it cause for attack on the climate of Canada, on the want of humanity of Emigration Agents. The political phase of the controversy I need not touch, but I denied the story of seven months winter in Canada, and as to the inhumanity of Government Emigration Agents, I gave the fact of thousands sent by me during thirteen years, writing to their relations and friends to convey to me their thanks for sending them from poverty to a home of plenty and comfort. This is what the opponents of emigration cannot explain away.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for November, Mr. Laing, M.P., for Orkney, describing what he saw during a visit to Connemara, says: "It is impossible, without having seen it, to form an idea of the utter waste and desolation of this remote region. The granite rock has been planed by ancient glaciers until nothing is left but the bare bones of the earth, covered here and there, in the flats and hollows, by dense, spongy peat, while the whole surface is peppered over by a perfect hail of boulders. You may travel for 20 miles without seeing a bit of land that could be cultivated by the plough. * * * The people are poor beyond any conception of poverty in the poorest parts of England or Scotland. Their houses are inferior to the cowshed of a Scotch peasant. Of a hundred men, women and children you will scarcely see one who has shoes and stockings, and whose dress is not a patchwork of rags and tatters." He recommends that no farm in Ireland ought to be less than twenty-five acres (some are only five). Meanwhile, Mr. Laing says: "There is a mass of human misery in Connemara to be dealt with, for which the only practical remedy seems to be emigration," and he quotes the words of the Parish Priest of Clifden, County Gal-

way: "If the small tenants of Connemara had the land for nothing they could not live. The holdings are so small, the land so sterile, that these people will be always steeped in poverty. I wish to God half the people of this barren territory would emigrate somewhere. Penal servitude would be a paradise to many of them compared to their present condition—slaves, drudges and paupers, not half fed or half clad."

If the Government offered free passages to these people, I do not believe they could be mad enough to refuse to emigrate. I know that if I could offer free passages I could send thousands from this comparatively well-off part of Ireland, who cannot pay the assisted passages of their large families and do not wish to leave any of them behind. But by dint of penury they intend to save the money necessary. I know some who have been saving for a length of time, and have every hope of being able to pay their way next spring.

Concerning the prospects of emigration in 1884, I am very sanguine. I returned from the country last night, and during my visit I heard the intention of several farmers, that they had spent their last Christmas in Ireland. One has fifty acres to sell the tenant right of, another has large farms in freehold. If something does not occur which no person can foresee, I am sure of a very large increase over the number who left during this dying year. I leave again, to-morrow—New Year's Day—for the purpose of arranging for the distribution of printed matter, with which the London Office keeps me in constant supply. All I can do, will—I need not, I venture to hope, say—be done to keep the advantages Canada offers to the front.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS CONNOLLY.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, DUBLIN, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have done all in my power to carry out your instructions and to distribute, in the most economical and effective manner, the very ample supply of excellent maps, pamphlets and other printed matter I received from the Department. I have given suitable advice and information in reference to the Dominion of Canada and its resources to all intending emigrants and others who called on me, and I am satisfied that I have carefully and satisfactorily replied to the vast number of letters I received from all parts of the country.

At the Royal Dublin Society Shows, both here and in Limerick, I had opportunities of meeting many prominent agriculturalists to whom I explained the extent and resources of the Dominion. While at meetings of the Statistical Society and other public bodies I have called attention to the good government, progress and prosperity of Canada. Although the popular press in Ireland does not favour emigration and denounce in unmeasured terms State aided emigration, still their editors have occasionally given me space to reply to unjust and unfounded strictures on Canada, and they have been good enough to publish many excellent letters received from successful emigrants I sent out.

By unremitting attention to my duties, which the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., has been good enough to recognize, I have been able to send out during the season, direct from this Agency, a very large number of first-class emigrants to various parts of the Dominion, and it is satisfactory to learn from the Board of Trade returns just published, that 12,191 Irish emigrants embarked for British North America in 1883, as compared with 8,048, in 1882. No doubt a considerable number of the Irish emigrants, included in these returns, have been sent to Canada by the Commissioners who administered the emigration clauses of the Arrears Act, and by Mr. Tukes' Committee. Still there has been an increase in the ordinary emigration from Ireland, with which only I have been officially concerned, and I have every reason to believe that a still larger number of Irish people, with means, will make their homes in the Dominion during the forthcoming season, although this country has quieted down and wonderfully improved of late, a sure test of which is that the numbers in the workhouses, and in receipt of out-door relief, have decreased some 13,600.

Through the operations of the Land Act, the bulk of the Irish farmers are now secure in the possession of their holdings at fair rents, and for the outlay of capital and labour on their lands, while the Arrears Act, by sweeping away some £2,000,000 of indebtedness, has given great relief and a fair start to thousands of small farmers. Between 70,000 and 80,000 cases have been decided by the Land Commissioner, and they expect to have all the cases which can come into the Land Court under the Act settled up by the end of next May. Beyond doubt the Irish farmer, with a fair area of good land, can now live and thrive, but it will still continue up-hill work for the small farmer of poor, bad land to make a living and avoid the workhouse during bad seasons. Happily, the returns relating to the crops of last year are of a very favourable character as compared with the previous year, 1882, and the ten preceding years, although the progressive decrease in tillage still goes on. In wheat, the decrease, compared with 1882, was no less than 58,084 acres, and in potatoes, 31,451 acres. Still for many years a finer crop of potatoes has not been produced in Ireland than was obtained last year, which gave an average of about four and one-half tons per acre all over Ireland. Disease made almost no headway and the supply of sound, edible potatoes in Ireland at the present time is exceptionally large.

The total value of the crops in 1883 amounts to £32,813,942, as against £28,530,744, the value of the crops in 1882, which shows no less than £4,283,198 in excess of the value for 1882, and £1,485,368 greater than the average for the previous ten years, while, in the interest of the poor working people, it is most satisfactory to find the great bulk of this increase arises from the potato crop.

The Irish fat cattle trade during the year must, however, be characterized, on the whole, as disappointing and unprofitable to most people engaged in it. The foot and mouth disease broke out in the beginning of the year, and has more or less seriously interfered with the course of trade, all the season. The Irish farmer, emboldened by the large profits made in 1882, gave unwarrantable prices for steers in April and May, and, in the majority of cases, those who sold in November and December did so, in some instances, under the first cost. The American and Canadian live stock and meat supplies, which have been very large during the season, have, no doubt, kept down prices, and only for them the working people could use little animal food. While, in the shipment of live animals to England, there has been a great falling off—amounting to 375,516 live animals, so it is now held that more land will require to be tilled to assist the Irish producer in meeting the yearly increasing keen foreign competition.

I am satisfied the poor Irish labourers will not object to have more land under tillage. They can scarcely find half work throughout the year, at starvation wages, ranging from six to nine shillings a week. Still, the farmers who employ them, or rather who will not employ them, are constantly protesting against their emigration, and denounce the Government and all who would assist them to better their condition. However, after having spent many years of my life in assisting to increase the political and social influence of workingmen, I shall not be deterred now from assisting

my working fellow countrymen to get a comfortable living for their labour, and if they cannot get it here in Ireland, I shall advise and assist them to go to Canada, where they can.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. CONNOLLY.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT AT BRISTOL.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a report of my labours for the year just passing away. I again have the gratification of being in a position to report an increased emigration as to numbers passing through this office. Speaking generally, the emigrants have been of a very desirable class. In fact, I find the class of emigrants going to Canada greatly improves year by year. By a judicious distribution of pamphlets amongst the reading part of the population, the superior advantages held out by the Dominion of Canada are making favourable and deep impressions on the agriculturists, tradesmen, mechanics, and enterprising men of moderate means living in this district.

During the year I have issued 323 tickets to parties going to the Dominion of Canada. This shows an increase of 131 tickets, or about 260 souls, in the last two years. 171 of the above mentioned tickets were issued to farmers or men going out with good means, say from £100 to £1,000 each, and many took large families with them. The majority of these small capitalists booked through to Winnipeg, travelling chiefly by the Allan Line, *via* Liverpool and Quebec, thence by the all-rail route, *via* Chicago.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of emigrants sailing direct from this port to Canada. The number of souls, cabin and steerage all told, carried by the Great Western Steamship Company last year was 429, but this year it reached 623, of which I gave them over 100.

Many of the emigrants sailing from Bristol called at this office for information as to land, routes, &c. I gave them all the information in my power. I supplied them with maps, pamphlets, &c., and to a number I issued orders on Mr. Stafford, the Dominion Agent at Quebec, for assisted passes on to Winnipeg at the £4 8s. 11d rate. These emigrants were of the right stamp, healthy, vigorous, intelligent.

It is a pleasure to be able to say Canada is getting the cream of the emigrants from these Western Counties, and with "Canada as a Field for Emigration," kept well and constantly before the masses, the numbers sailing from Bristol will and must show a yearly increase.

During this year 4,207 letters have been received at this office. In the year 1879 the number was 907. This plainly shows an increase in business. I have received letters from nearly all parts of the world asking for pamphlets on Manitoba.

I never had so many applications for any book as I have had this year for the "Guide Book." It has had a good reception among the gentry, shown by the numerous calls by that class for copies of it. Among farmers and agricultural labourers, it has been well received and profusely distributed.

The numbers of pre-paid tickets by the Allan Line shows an increase as compared with last year, and a larger number than usual were not merely passengers returning, but emigrants going out to friends who had paid their fare in Canada to bring them out. Facts of this kind have great weight with persons anticipating emigration. They at once infer the country prosperous when they hear of its labourers, in the course of one season, securing sufficient to pay the passage of their wives and children from this country to their homes.

At this office a large number of pre-paid tickets have been exchanged, and considerably over 1,000 souls have this year passed through my hands.

Again, as last year, I have received many letters from my North-West emigrants, all speaking in great praise of the country. These letters have been published in the Bristol weekly papers. I have also had printed copies of these on leaflets to send to applicants, together with pamphlets.

During the year, including the numbers I received from Messrs. Allan Brothers, &c., I must have distributed 100,000 pamphlets.

As instructed, I have kept on posting pamphlets to farmers throughout the year, and am this year more than ever satisfied with its results.

In posting Somersetshire over for the third year, which takes some 10,000 pamphlets, I this year had 192 pamphlets returned, with remarks as follows: 113 gone to Canada; 25 to Manitoba; 5 to America; 49 gone, left no address. This shows one result of my labours.

There are large numbers making arrangements for the coming spring, and I feel confident Canada will get a good share of the better class of emigrants about to leave England.

As our competitors in business are very laborious, and the Australian and New Zealand Colonies are spending a great sum of money on emigration that will, I think, next spring, bring the assisted rates to Australia and New Zealand down to a New York or Quebec rate, it behooves us to apply ourselves with more than ordinary activity.

Towards the end of November, I received two barrels of apples from Toronto; also a few from the Messrs. Allan, through Mr. Jacques; and on the 12th December a few more was sent me by Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada. On 12th December, Bristol market day, I had on exhibition a fair show of Canadian apples, which were seen, examined and pronounced excellent by many farmers and tradesmen. Such exhibits tend to much good, and should, I think, be enlarged upon.

It should be the office of some one to select fruits, roots, vegetables and cereals of every kind grown, and transmit them to England, where they should be taken from market to market, from fair to fair, throughout the farming districts.

In my opinion, nothing but "farm produce" should be brought over for such purposes. There should be no Indian or other curiosities. This, if properly done, would tend immensely to direct the tide of emigration towards the Dominion of Canada.

A really good display of agricultural produce, and a few appropriate remarks respecting soil, climate and methods of transit, would be sure to draw many of that class so badly wanted in Canada, viz., agricultural capitalists.

I hope these few remarks will suffice as proof that this matter is of real importance, and in the end will amply repay any extra attention bestowed upon it.

This year there has been a marked improvement in the Canadian cattle trade with this port. The quality shipped this year did credit to the consigners, and has been highly commended by the best judges in the trade.

There has been no disease or trouble with any Canadian stock landed at this port; but some Canadian beasts, which came by way of Liverpool, were taken in Bristol with foot and mouth disease, and were ordered to be slaughtered. However, on investigating the matter, I was convinced, and succeeded in satisfying the chief dealers in the trade, that the disease was contracted after the arrival of the beasts in Bristol, owing to their being housed in stalls which, from want of proper cleansing

and other precautions, made it impossible that cattle should live in them and not contract the disease.

By thoroughly making known the real facts of the case, I have prevented] this incident doing anything likely to injure this branch of trade.

Many of the steamers which, during the winter months, carry cattle from various ports in which disease is more or less prevalent, will, when the ice breaks up, be again at Quebec or Montreal to carry on the cattle trade. Such vessels, before any Canadian cattle go aboard, should be subjected to a vigorous and searching inspection.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Letters from Settlers in Manitoba, to Mr. Down.

GLENDALE BRIDGE CREEK, P.O.,
MANITOBA, 6th May, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—As you are kind enough to send us a paper sometimes, my husband thought you would like to know a little of our progress, but he is so very busy he has no time to write; therefore, you must take this letter as if he wrote it. I am glad to tell you we had a most delightful winter, very little snow up to the 4th of February, then about a foot, but so calm, and such a delightful March as we never witnessed before. We have had no rain yet to speak of. My husband began harrowing in wheat on the 18th of April; he has put in rather more than 14 acres, and now he is sowing in barley and oats. By the end of this week he will have 25 acres cropped, then he is going to put in 3 parts of an acre of potatoes, about 1 acre of mangolds and swedes, and about half an acre of garden ground. * * * * Our boy has grown wonderfully, he is almost as tall as his father and is a great help to him. He was helping his father to cut and draw rails a great part of the winter. B— bought a mower last summer, and cut a quantity of hay, and has done very well with it. * * * * We can count 40 houses or more; you would not know the place. I expect we shall have a church and school up next fall. We have 2 cows near calving, and a steer and a nice lot of fowls. B— does all the work with one yoke of oxen, we have no horses at present. * * * * We have had a few large deer around; ducks are plentiful again, but wild at present. A great many flocks of geese and cranes have gone over. M— shot a crane last summer, and a northern diver; the crane stood 3 feet 6 inches high, and measured from 6 to 7 feet from the end of the wings. I suppose you know that M— went to the Old Country last summer, and brought out his better half. We hope there will be a large emigration in this year. Our children like the country very much; it is very healthy. * * * * Grain has been fetching a good price all winter; wheat this spring is making \$1.75, barley and oats according. I wonder the English don't come to this country here, instead of flocking to the States as they do. The land is quite as good if not better, and we are not so liable to such terrific storms as they have there. This is a great deal better climate. The railway is to be up to the Rocky Mountains in three years, and several branch lines are to be started. They are talking about putting up another grist mill about 5 miles from us. We understand that you are not coming to this country again, but you can tell any enquirers that we think this is a good country for farmers with a little means, especially those who have families; they must not object to a little roughing at first and hard work; they would find that in all new countries, but

if they are possessed of sufficient means and health and strength and go the right way to work, they need not rough it at all.

I must now conclude, and believe us.

Yours truly,

ED. and ELB. BATES.

COVENTRY HOUSE, BRIDGE-CREEK, P.O.,
N. W. T., CANADA, 28th February, 1883.

SIR—No doubt you will be glad to know how we are progressing in this great North-West. We have nearly got through our second winter, and a very nice pleasant winter it has been compared with last—nice, bright, clear weather, the thermometer ranging from 10 degrees to 30 below zero once it touched 47 degrees below, but only for a short time. We do not feel the cold anyway unpleasant when wrapped up well. Our house is very warm. We have good stabling for twelve head of cattle, and have about 30 acres broken to get into crop this spring. Our crops turned out very well for the first year, but expect them better this year, as the land will be in better order. We had about 20 acres in last year. We fed and killed a good fat ox in December, weighing 1,130 lbs., so had a good supply of beef this winter. We like the country very well, and I think we shall do well. We have about 20 inches of snow, so can get about very well with sleighs. Have got about 2,000 rails this winter, and another set of logs for stable. Have nearly got all our work finished so as to be quite ready for spring sowing soon as snow goes. Have a large garden—one acre—and everything did well last year. Shall plant some fruit trees this spring—apples, plums, cherries, gooseberries, currants. If you should come out this year, I shall be very glad to see you. You will scarcely know the place. The land is all taken up in this Township, and begins to wear quite a civilized aspect. As fencing is done, land is getting into cultivation, and houses are springing up all round. I have seen no place I like better, and the soil is all I could wish. At present we are in doubt about the railway coming near us. It is laid as far as McKinnings at the Three Creeks. If it goes to Minnedosa we shall be all right, but a few weeks now will settle the matter; at all events, it is laid over the worst part of the road.

Bates, Griffin, Loggin, Chisholm and Moorhead are all quite well, and all preparing to get in good crops this year. Minnedosa, late Prairie City, is a very different place now to what it was when we first saw it, has a good grist mill and saw mill, five or six stores, and forty or fifty houses, all put up last summer. Shall be glad to have a line from you. Am sorry things do not improve in the Old Country, and am afraid it will be years first. Expect there will be a great many come out this year. I am glad I have taken this step to come out when I did. My sons quite enjoy the life, and stick to the work well. With kind regards, in which my family joins.

Believe me, yours truly.

CHARLES H. PATTISON.

COVENTRY HOUSE, BRIDGE-CREEK, P. O.,
MANITOBA, 30th September 1882.

MY DEAR SIR,—The weather being very wet to-day we cannot get out of the house, so can devote a little time to writing friends. No doubt you think my letters are few and far between. First, let me thank you for the many newspapers you have sent. I sent you one last week.

We have finished harvest, and are now busy ploughing and back-setting. We had 26 acres under crop this year and 24 broken, so shall have 50 acres in next year. We shall then begin to feel the benefit, having enough for our own use and something to sell. I think the future looks bright, but it takes three years before you can feel any benefit.

The crops are turning out well; the weather has been very nice until the last two weeks, which have been rather showery with sharp frosts at night. All the crops want getting in early and all ploughing done in the fall, then we shall have good crops and get in the harvest in good time. We had splendid hay harvest. You will be sorry to know we have lost two horses in twelve months. This is a great loss and put us about a good deal. We have now three ponies which do the work very well, and a yoke of oxen. Our stock are all doing well. We have a large garden and have had a large supply of vegetables. All sorts seem to grow well. All the land in this township is settled up. We are annexed to Manitoba, and hold the next election for Parliament in November, as soon as we get things into proper form. The country has a very different appearance now to what it did when you were here. Ducks and prairie chickens still keep in abundance. We killed a badger the other week.

Minnedosa (or Prairie City) is fast improving—a very different looking place now to when you last saw it.

We are all disappointed in not getting the railway—it will not come within 30 miles, but am in hope there will be one from Gladstone to Minnedosa that may pass within 4 or 5 miles. Am sorry to note you have had such wet weather in England to spoil the harvest. There seems to be quite a black cloud passing over England, with very little sunshine—it is long and trying, season after season, and must ruin thousands.

Should be glad to hear from and see you, should you ever come this way. With kind regards,

Believe me, yours truly,

CHARLES H. PATTISON.

GLENDALE POST OFFICE,

MANITOBA, CANADA, 28th August, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—As you are kind enough to send us a paper every now and again, I write these few lines to thank you for the same and to let you know how we are getting on. Just now everybody is busy at harvest. I am glad to say my crops are very good generally, although they are light in some districts, owing to the dry summer. I am glad to say we are getting on very well, although money has been very scarce this year. But there is a better prospect in future, as we are likely to get more for our grain. They are building a railroad very near us, about 3 miles north, and there is one coming a little to the south of us. If you could come over now you would be surprised at the change. There are six self-binder reapers in the settlement! This year we have one, a cord-binder. We have about 60 acres in crop, a span of horses, ten head of cattle and nineteen pigs, and about seventy head of poultry. Pattison is getting on well, and so are all the rest in our colony, and none regret ever sailing with you on 1st May, 1879, from Liverpool on the Allan liner 'Caspian.'

"My husband has taken up more land up west. We shall not be going up there at present. We have now a school for the children, and have preaching there every other Sunday.

"Land is being taken up very fast, especially near the railway. The prairie is also fast being broken up. We note by the English papers prospects are not very bright as regards crops in England. I only wonder how it is more farmers do not leave the old country and come here to a far better one.

Last week we received the *Bridgewater Mercury*, and lent it to a neighbour who comes from that part of the country. They were very interested with it, not seeing one for years. I am pleased to say this is a very healthy country. Our children have grown very fast, the boy is as tall as his father and a great help now. He has worked the mower all the hay time, and did a great deal of ploughing, and takes a man's work generally. Minnedosa, the place you knew as Prairie City, is quite a flourishing town. They are building a railroad through it, and we shall have a grain market there this next winter. We have also another little town six miles east of us, through

which the railway will also pass. We are having a beautiful harvest, the weather is delightful. The mosquitoes don't trouble us at all now, there have been but very few this summer. Ducks and prairie chicken are very plentiful. The game laws are now in force in this Province, that is, game is protected through the breeding season. My husband and all your colonists wish to be kindly remembered, and hope to see you over next year.

"Believe me, yours respectfully,

E. BATES.

The following letter, from J. H. Gilbert, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.S., F.C.S., is taken from the *Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times*, of April 14th, 1883:—

"EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

(To the Editor of the *Herts Advertiser*.)

"SIR,—In the autumn of last year, during a tour in North America, I visited Manitoba. Some time ago I found that casual conversations with various persons in this locality, about the Canadian part of my journey, had been repeated to much wider circles than I had anticipated, with a result that about fifty young men from this and the adjoining parishes, applied to me to know what were the prospects of emigrants, and how they could be sent out. I could not reply to all the questions, but promised to write to Manitoba for further information, and then to publish locally what I might have to communicate. My correspondent at Portage la Prairie fully confirmed what I had heard there and at Winnipeg as to the opportunities presented, but stated that they could not assist immigrants as to the passage out. I therefore applied to the Dominion Agency in London for the necessary particulars on this important point. By the kindness of the Canadian officials, I have now been furnished with valuable information, in supplement to what I learned on the spot, as to the capabilities of that splendid Canadian Province as a home for our superabundant agricultural and other labouring population, and as to the cost and mode of reaching that very promising dependency of the British Crown.

"The Province of Manitoba contains over 120,000 square miles, or nearly 80,000,000 acres of lands. So recently as 1870 it had no railway or telegraph communication, and practically no towns or villages. Since then, very remarkable advances have been made. In 1880 its population was 65,000; last year (1882) it was nearly 200,000. Winnipeg, the capital, is a fine town of more than 25,000 inhabitants, and very rapidly increasing. Great as is this rush of immigration, it is nothing for this magnificent Province, more than double the size of England and Wales. The climate is very healthy, though severe in the winter.

My personal inspection assured me that, undoubtedly, there is a most extraordinary promise of success for agriculturists in Manitoba. The soil is exceedingly fertile throughout wide stretches of the country, where for ages the natural vegetation has continued in its present unbroken condition. If a man has capital and education he may realize a fortune in a very few years. If he has neither the one nor the other, he can make a far better living than he could ever hope to do in England, and obtain a competency for his old age; whilst his children will receive a sound education, almost, if not entirely, at the cost of the Government. But there is one necessary reservation to this statement. It is perfectly useless for any person to emigrate unless they are prepared for hard work. Without industry there is no prospect. The idle and shiftless will find no fortune ready made to their hands; whilst, if disposed to be unsteady and intemperate at home, the probabilities are the mere change of scene and surroundings will not make them any better.

The Canadian Government offer great facilities to intending emigrants; but in no case do they send them out free of expense. Female domestic servants, on payment of £3, are furnished with a steerage passage to Quebec, and a free railway ticket

to any part of the Provinces of Quebec or Ontario, but not to Manitoba. Agricultural labourers and their families are granted steerage passage on payment of £3 for each adult, or £2 for each child between one and twelve years old, or 10s. for infants under twelve months. From Quebec, railway tickets are granted to Winnipeg for about £4 10s., children under five years old being taken free, and between five and twelve at half fares. For mechanics, navvies, general labourers, and their families, an extra charge of £1 is made for the ocean passages for each adult. As there are certain expenses on the steamers, amounting to some shillings, though food is found free, and there is the cost of living for four or five days of the land journey, besides the extreme desirability for a man to have a little money in his pocket on arriving at Winnipeg, £9 or £10 is the minimum amount that a single man should have to start with on his journey.

In Winnipeg and the district, farm labourers can obtain 4 to 8 guineas a month, with board; female farm servants 2 to 3 guineas; general labourers 8s. to 11s. per day; railway labourers, 10s. to 12s.; masons, 12s. 6d. to 20s.; bricklayers, 16s. to 25s.; carpenters, 6s. to 16s. 6d.; gardeners, tailors, saddlers and other trades at proportionate rates. The rate of living is, however, high: board is from 20s. to 30s. a week and house rent, for three to five roomed houses, £4 to £6 a month. These figures equally apply to Portage la Prairie, Brandon and other places. It is only fair to say that I believe only hardy, healthy, willing, industrious persons will find highly-paid employment. The idle and those who cannot work may find short commons even in Manitoba.

"It is evident, if an emigrant be industrious and steady, that he may soon, with such wages as quoted above, save a considerable sum of money, which will enable him to acquire land on a par with those more fortunate persons who go out with a larger sum of money in their pockets. The Government are prepared to make a free grant of 160 acres of land to any settler, over eighteen years of age, who undertakes to live six months annually for three years on the ground, builds a house, and does a certain amount of cultivation. On fulfilling these conditions, he further obtains the right to buy from the Government a second plot of 160 acres, at a little over 10s. per acre, to be paid for on easy terms.

"With regard to the capital required, no doubt the more a settler has the better; but from numberless instances, it is evident that, if a man be industrious and capable, he can succeed very well on an initial capital as low as £120, or even of only £100. Of course, if he has more he begins his business as a farmer with increased advantage, and is able at an earlier period, to bring his farm into more complete cultivation. Men of greater capital can purchase larger farms, and their money will bring them correspondingly enhanced profits, but I need not here refer to this class. I now write solely in the interest of those who are practically without capital in England, and who, to begin business, must acquire their necessary stock by manual labour after their arrival in Canada.

"In this letter I have borrowed largely from "A Handbook of Information to the Dominion of Canada," which is distributed to intending emigrants, and a copy of which has been kindly furnished me from the office of the High Commissioner. This book contains a large amount of information, and should be carefully studied by those proposing to emigrate.

"Yours faithfully,

J. H. GILBERT.

"Harpenden, St. Albans, 4th April, 1883."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THOMAS GRAHAME, AGENT FOR SCOTLAND.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
40, ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report for the year 1883.

As formerly, I had during the winter months meetings with numbers of people in various ways, several initiated by persons who take an interest in Canada, and on such occasions I took every opportunity for disseminating information regarding our country, and distributing maps, pamphlets, &c. In other cases, such as shows, fairs, through steamship companies, &c., I took advantage of similar opportunities, and in these various ways had very large quantities of our printed matter circulated throughout the country.

I had a large number of people calling at this office for information all through the year, and many more of late than usual at this season of the year. The number of letters received and despatched was about the same as last year.

I have, as in former years, come frequently into communication with some of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, who went out some time ago, and find that many of them continue to take a strong interest in everything pertaining to Canada.

The several very able addresses, delivered last winter and spring by the late High Commissioner, Sir A. T. Galt, at Edinburgh, Greenock, and Glasgow, during his various visits to Scotland, were productive of very great good in the interests of Canada, as coming in such an authoritative manner, the information he gave was not only listened to with very great attention by the numerous and intelligent audiences which he addressed, but was also taken much notice of by the press of the country.

In accordance with instructions I attended the Royal Show at York, from the 16th till the 21st of July, and, in conjunction with Mr. Dyke and Mr. Begg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, assisted in bringing Canada as prominently forward as possible at the show. There was a very large attendance of people, and for several days our exhibit was crammed from morning till night. All classes of people went through it, and immense quantities of our literature were distributed. I have no doubt very beneficial results will flow from the exertions which were used. I met with large numbers of farmers who thought of emigrating, and who took great interest in the agricultural specimens. We were honoured, as at Derby, with a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who expressed himself as highly pleased with what he saw. He noticed the improvement in the greater amount of space, and number of articles in the exhibit, as compared with Derby. Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, also paid a visit to the show and exhibit, and expressed himself as much pleased with the latter, and the results likely to accrue from the very large numbers of people visiting it.

I also attended the Highland Society's Show, at Inverness, where I had charge of our exhibits, in conjunction with those of Mr. Begg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway. I met with large numbers of farmers and others, with whom I had conversations as to all of our various Provinces, and found that many are thinking of going out next season, some having already made up their minds on the subject. I saw to the distribution of a very large quantity of our pamphlets, &c., which were eagerly sought after.

In regard to the Centennial Exhibition of the Highland Society, to be held in Edinburgh next July, I can only reiterate what I said in my report last year, that I think it would be of the greatest importance in the interests of Canada that a more extensive, and if thought advisable, a special exhibit should be sent to the show on that occasion. There can be no doubt that there will be a very large attendance of people, more particularly from the rural districts, and I think it would be a most

excellent opportunity of which to take advantage, so that the progress in and development of the various productions of our country could be seen and appreciated.

The Forestry Exhibition, which is expected to take place in Edinburgh about the same time, is, I think, well worthy of consideration, with a view to have a large exhibit from Canada of specimens of that nature.

The idea which Lady Cathcart had some years ago of forming a settlement in the North-West, was carried into effect last spring. I had had a good deal of correspondence on the subject, and the pioneers left Glasgow on the 19th of April, for the North-West, twelve families in all. I saw them get off comfortably by the 'Scandinavian,' of the Allan Line. They have got on very satisfactorily since their arrival, in what they call Beabecula Settlement, Moosomin, North-West Territory, and have been writing letters to their friends in the Highlands, advising them to follow them. I found in the course of my trip through the Highlands this autumn, that as a result of Lady Cathcart's experiment, there is likely to be a large emigration, not only from her own estates, but from other parts of the Highlands, next season. To this matter, however, I have fully referred in a special report to Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, a copy of which, I understand has been forwarded on to you.

From all the sources of information at my command, I infer that one of the results of the sittings of the Royal Commission, Highlands and Islands, before which I was examined in Glasgow, in October, is likely to be, that emigration will be largely recommended by the Commission, as a remedy for the existing state of affairs throughout many portions of the Highlands.

I am still of the opinion that it would be well, in the case of deserving people with families, who could be recommended by responsible persons, that the rate of passage across the Atlantic should be reduced further than has hitherto been the case, and I am the more inclined to this view, from the fact that such large numbers have gone, and are still going, to our competitors in Queensland and other parts of Australia, at rates little above free passages. The various Provinces in that portion of the world have also been advertising largely.

The capital supply of excellent maps which has been sent me, of many varieties, are I consider of very great and essential service in the interests of our country, as I have constantly been having many inquiries for maps of all kinds. I have all along been of the opinion, that very good results would flow from their being carefully distributed, and I have taken every opportunity to have this done. A number of the most important I have sent to various public institutions throughout the country. My supplies of pamphlets have also been extremely satisfactory, there being a very considerable demand of late for those referring to British Columbia.

The advertising which I have done during the past season, and more particularly in papers circulating in country districts, and referring chiefly to agricultural affairs, has proved very satisfactory, and I can only express the hope that next season, I may be permitted to have this carried out on a more extensive scale, as I feel certain that the results would justify any additional outlay that might be incurred.

As in the past, I have always acted in the most harmonious way with all the teamship companies connected with Canada, and have in every way in my power worked in conjunction with them, in forwarding Canadian interests, keeping them constantly supplied with any of our literature which they might desire to have.

As was the case last year, the greatest proportion of those who went to our country this season, were for Manitoba and the North-West, the prairie districts in those Provinces proving the most attractive to almost all descriptions of emigrants. There were also very considerable numbers for Ontario, many here going out to friends in that Province. British Columbia is continuing to attract a great deal of attention, and in proportion to the nearness of the time of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific, the advantages of this Province will prove more and more attractive.

There continues to be a very great demand in Canada for pure bred stock of many descriptions, for breeding purposes, more particularly Clydesdale horses and polled cattle. I have, as in former years, seen large numbers of these and other

animals off, in the various steamers sailing from the Clyde. It will be noticed that there is a vast increase in the number of horses sent out, nearly double the numbers of last year, whilst there is a slight increase in both cattle and sheep.

In all there were sent out from the Clyde, for Canada, this season:—

Horses	705
Polled cattle.....	368
Sheep	47

An interesting feature, showing the progress which Canada has been making of late, was the fact of three steel steamships being built on the Clyde, for the Canadian Pacific Railway, for service on the upper lakes. I saw two of them in course of construction, and think they will be admirably adapted for the purposes which the Company have in view.

As usual, during the year, both here and in other parts of the country, I have met with large numbers of Canadians, who had come over to this country for a variety of reasons, some on pleasure and some on business, and in all cases did what I could to assist them in the objects they had in view. I met with many who were over for stock, and gave them any information they wanted within my power, and also numbers interested in, and connected with, Rancho Companies, which are being formed.

I herewith insert a couple of letters, among many others which I have seen this season, regarding the view taken of our North-West by persons who are settled there.

The first is from Reginald A. Hunter, Waubeesh, Turtle Mountain, Southern Manitoba.

He says, under date 26th February, 1883, in a letter to the *Scotsman*:—

"Having seen a letter in your valuable paper from Mr. Robert G. Douglas, of Wankopa, Turtle Mountain, we have taken the liberty of writing to confirm his statement regarding this district in the 'Great North-West,' and also to add a few other items of interest to intending emigrants.

"The first thing in the spring, the cattle here are turned out after having the shelter of sheds all winter, which are mostly poles, covered with hay or straw. We cut hay here, as we find cattle do much better on it and straw than they do on the frozen grasses of the prairie, and as we have no rain here from the middle of October until the 1st of May, we require no solid roofing. The natural grasses are much better and richer in this country, especially about the Turtle Mountain District, which abounds in bunch grass, than they are in any parts of America, and we never have any summer drought, which through the different States and territories cause such an amount of death in the herds. We have also better stock, as most of our cows are Ontario grade shorthorns, the produce of which can be brought to maturity at three years, and will then weigh one-third more than six-year-old Texan steers, which are quoted in Chicago market at the highest figure given. I have known steers here dress from ten to twelve hundredweight, while the average in the Southern States is from five to six hundredweight. They also claim in this country to be able to make a beast fit for the market for £2, which is about the sum required to raise them south and we have the advantage of a better article, higher price, and double the weight. I have been informed by several stockmen in the Turtle Mountain district, that the loss has not been 1 per cent. from death, or wandering away; while in Colorado it is in many herds as high as 40 per cent. By the foregoing you will see that what Mr. Douglas says is perfectly true as regards stock raising, as are also his other statements—wheat averages 35 bushels to the acre; oats, 65 bushels; and barley, 40 bushels.

"The wooded part of Turtle Mountain is 35 miles long, and 9 miles across, and is covered with oak, poplar, birch, elm, ash. It derives its name from the fact that the mountain resembles a turtle in shape. There are numerous creeks flowing through the district, which furnish the very best water for man and beast. Thus, you will see that we have everything necessary for successfully carrying

farming, ranching, or both; and I can thoroughly recommend this country to any of your readers who think of emigrating."

The second is from Donald McDiarmid, Benbecula Colony, Moosomin P.O., North-West Territory. He says, under date 11th August, 1883, in a letter to Lady Cathcart:—

"Yours of 10th July came to hand in due time, which I am most happy to have received, and to have the honour of writing to tell you about our prospects in this good, new country. We are all enjoying the best of health since we have arrived here, both old and young, and we all feel sure that the country is very healthy. Our land is beautiful also, and surrounded favourably in every way, and the soil is rich. This we know by our crops, as potatoes, turnips, barley, oats and beans are very good. I have some new potatoes, which weigh half a pound already, and they have been only nine weeks in the ground; and other crops are as good as that, better than we used to see at poor old Benbecula, and in every respect we are glad of the change, and would strongly recommend our friends and neighbours to come here as soon as possible. All who are good, strong, able working men, who would be ready to turn their hands to everything that might come their way, should come. Idlers are not wanted. I feel more than happy to see my party doing so well, and they will be a credit to the Highlands. I may mention, if my services were required to bring out more people from Uist in the spring, that I feel sure they will do well, and I am most willing to do all I can to benefit the poor people at home. We are all glad to hear of Mr. Macdonald being on his way to Manitoba, and that he is coming to see us. I am sure he will be greatly delighted with the country we have here, and also to see us doing so well in our new homes.

"I have my house nearly finished, made of logs, 23 feet long, 16 broad, 8 feet in walls, and my byre is ready; also my hay for two cows and two oxen, which is my stock at present. I may mention that we received great kindness from the Canadian Pacific Railway officials, especially J. H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, near Winnipeg."

I have during the year met with a very considerable number of people with capital, who were either going out themselves or had friends or relations who intended going out to various Provinces, chiefly Manitoba and the North-West. I was also instrumental, as in the past, in recommending people having money as to the best means for their having it most satisfactorily transferred to their destinations on the other side. I have continued to receive numbers of letters from people in Canada, with the funds for sending out poor friends and relations whom they have desired to assist in joining them.

The prospects for next year, so far as I can form an estimate, are very satisfactory. I have of late been receiving large numbers of inquiries, both by letter and by people calling at the office, from persons who intend to emigrate to Canada next season. The more our country becomes known, and the greater the amount of settlement, in the new districts particularly, the greater are the attractions for an increased number to go, from year to year, from the success which has attended the efforts of those who have gone before. I have no doubt very good results will flow from the admirable addresses given by the Marquis of Lorne, the late Governor General of Canada, in this country. Those delivered in Glasgow, when he received the freedom of the city, and on other occasions quite lately, produced a very marked effect, and were listened to with the greatest attention by the very large audiences which he addressed. Sir Alexander Galt also was very warmly received at the various meetings which took place, and as formerly, gave valuable information in the interests of Canada. The great interest which the Marquis takes in our country, cannot but have very considerable effect upon many of those with whom he has met, and will continue to meet, in Scotland, and I think Canada is under a deep obligation to him for the trouble he has taken, and is taking, in letting our country be fully known whenever he has an appropriate opportunity. A large number of letters have appeared in many Scotch papers during the year, referring to the various Provinces of our country, and in almost all instances they are of a favourable

character. So far as I can judge, therefore, I anticipate a larger emigration than has hitherto been the case, from Scotland next season.

I find that a very considerable amount of interest is continuing to be taken in the opening of the Hudson Bay line of route to our North-West. It is to be hoped that explorations made may be of such a character as to make this project a practical one before many years are over. The shortening of the distance would be of immense moment to the rapidity of the future progress of our vast prairie and other lands in the North-West, and would be of very considerable importance to the shipping interests of Great Britain.

From information obtained from the Board of Trade, and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1883, and the previous year:—

1882.....	5,968
1883.....	6,439

By the above it will be seen there has been a slight increase over the previous year. For the same reasons which I adduced last year, I find that the returns by the Board of Trade of the emigration from the Clyde to Canada, are not at all accurate. I find that great numbers continue to go to Canada by steamship lines which only sail to United States ports, and these are all classed as emigrants to the United States, though in many instances they are booked to various parts of Canada. Many also only book to the shipping port on the other side, taking their tickets from there to whichever part of Canada they may intend settling in. I was told by a gentleman connected with the Board of Trade, and of this I am also myself aware, that it is with the greatest difficulty these companies can be induced to give any information on the subject, or admit or acknowledge the fact, or give any accurate statistics in relation thereto. From Liverpool, also, I am aware that large numbers continue to go from Scotland, as there are much greater facilities during the winter and spring months, particularly for people to get to Canadian ports from the Mersey, than from Glasgow. I should estimate that at least as many went by that route this year as last.

I annex statistics of the nationalities of the emigrants from the Clyde for 1883:

1882.				1883.		
British Sub-jects.	Foreigners.	Total.		British Sub-jects.	Foreigners.	Total.
16,680	20,800	37,480	United States.....	12,615	12,072	24,687
5,825	143	5,968	Canada	4,915	1,524	6,439
5,525	26	5,551	Australia.....	9,889	31	9,920
111	13	124	All other places	84	6	90
28,141	20,982	49,123		27,503	13,633	41,136

I herewith also give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada, in the Clyde, during 1882 and this year:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1882	5	9,507	9,906
1883	6	18,763	13,163

It will be seen by the above that there has been a vast improvement in this trade as regards the number sent over the preceding year, and over any other year. Prices have, on the whole, been fairly satisfactory of late, and the quality of the animal sent up to the very end of the season, was much better than ever heretofore, and, this is

to be attributed to the more general use of pure bred stock throughout the various Provinces of the Dominion. A very considerable number of those sent were not fit for the butcher, but sold very readily and satisfactorily for store stock purposes. Foot and mouth disease having been very prevalent in this country during the year, gave a great advantage to those engaged in the Canadian trade, as from the admirable regulations in force throughout the Dominion, there are no restrictions upon our cattle coming into this country. There was some little trouble with the local authorities of one of the counties, but it only lasted for a very short time, and no unsatisfactory results amounting to anything ensued from it. There would seem to be a great want of uniformity in the regulations regarding this disease, in the various local boards throughout this country, but as far as I can judge, the evils which result from this are likely to be overcome, by the appointment of some central board of jurisdiction for the whole of Scotland. The great lesson to be learnt by Canadian farmers in respect to this trade, is the necessity, if they wish to make the business pay, of the use (or continuance) of the use in the case of those that have already done so) of the best bred animals they can get at for improving the quality of their stock. It is a matter of satisfaction that the losses in the passage of the animals across the Atlantic have been such a small percentage upon those shipped. The indications for next year are fairly satisfactory, so far as my information enables me to form a judgment.

I herewith, as usual, insert a letter from Messrs. John Swan & Sons, of 37 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, giving their views of the state of the trade for the year :—

"In compliance with your request, we beg as usual to send you our Report on the live stock trade from Canada during this season. Long before the navigation opened, various firms took space on the different steamers from Montreal to Glasgow and other ports in Great Britain, and, in order to fulfil their shipping contracts, they also bought large lots of cattle and sheep a long time before these were ready to come away. Those purchases were made without any certainty as to how trade would rule in this country, at the time when such came to be sold on this side. A large proportion, therefore, of the early shipments were in few hands, and, at the rate of freight and the cost price in Canada, shippers lost heavily. We have all along advocated on every individual shipper, both verbally and by letter, that this is not a legitimate way of doing business. With high cost prices, and space taken much higher than the value of fat stock entitled it to be, it is not to be wondered at that the season, especially for stall fed cattle, was anything but satisfactory to those engaged in the trade. With regard to numbers, there has been an immense addition in cattle, and a considerable addition in sheep numbers, to the Clyde, greater than in any previous year. It is also highly satisfactory to be able to say that there is a vast improvement upon the grading of the cattle which have come here this year, and these show an improvement which could hardly have been expected in so short a time. In order that the cattle trade of Canada be put upon a safer basis than hitherto, it would be well were no freight contracts made until stock is about to be shipped, and the value of it here should regulate the rate of freights which the shippers can afford to pay. There is ample room for improvement in the class of sheep, a large proportion of which are ewes and tups of very unequal quality. We find that sheep are a much more risky stock to ship than cattle, and the drawback to shippers is, that so many of them sink in condition during the voyage. In all cases it would be advisable were the rams to be penned by themselves, as when loaded indiscriminately, these prevent the weaker sheep from getting a fair share of feed during the passage. As you are aware, the prevalence of foot and mouth disease throughout this country very seriously interfered with the live stock trade, restrictions being put on nearly every market, consequently these were very irregular. Fortunately, so far we were able to get permission to truck Canadian stock from Govan, without touching Glasgow, which thereby enabled us if not to get profit to the shippers at least to bring them out with less loss than we should otherwise have been able to do, had we been compelled to show and sell our shipments wholly in Glasgow. With the London market being closed, and no stock allowed thence into the country, it has,

throughout the year, been the most unsatisfactory market in the Kingdom, and so long as such restrictions continue there, live stock shippers should be very cautious, especially towards the fall of the year, in sending stock to Thameshaven, which are available as stockers. Had we been able to have brought many of our shipments to that port into Scotland, they would have paid the cost of transit. So long as foot and mouth disease exists here, it is impossible to reckon with any degree of certainty upon the state of the trade, as you may get over supplies in one market and too few in another, not being able to regulate the trade, as could otherwise be done if the movement of stock were freely permitted. A large quantity of Canadian cattle have been bought for winter feeding here, and we find these generally to be giving satisfaction, as compared with the results from the feeding of home stock. We think this demand is likely to largely increase, and there is room for any quantity of well-bred stockers here every fall. Regarding present appearances, we have in Scotland a very light root crop, and on that account cannot produce nearly the same number of fat cattle next spring as last; besides the Irish store cattle were prevented, in a large degree, from coming here, while Scotland was closed against certain English counties sending their lean cattle here. There have been several cargoes of cattle from Halifax, but there remains a good deal yet to be done in the way of improving the breeds in that district. The immense importations of States cattle and salted beef, have also had the effect of keeping the price of beef down here. That trade, too, seems likely to continue, hence the greater necessity for observing the advance given to shippers, namely, that their purchases should be based, and their freights taken, only after the market value on this side is ascertainable.

"JOHN SWAN & SONS."

I have obtained from the Clyde Trust, Board of Trade, and Custom House, the following statistics regarding the articles of general import from British North America to the Clyde. It will be noticed that the tonnage of the ships arriving this season is very considerably in excess of last.

For the year ending 30th June, 1883 :—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was	19,037
do steam vessels was.....	90,623
Total	109,660

As against the year ending 30th June, 1882 :—

Sailing vessels.....	21,490
Steam vessels.....	74,537
Total	96,027

For the last half year the estimate is :—

Sailing vessels.....	19,703
Steam vessels.....	74,174
Total	93,877

The following are the various articles imported during the year 1883, which I have prepared in a similar way to former years :—

Flour, cwt.....	221,866
Wheat do.....	563,350
Indian corn, cwt.....	521,870
Peas do	149,080
Oatmeal do	21,787
Oats do	3,780
Barley do	21,500
Ricemeal do	2,971

Hams and bacon, boxes.....	2,470
Cheese do	108,800
Butter, packages.....	16,105
Fish, barrels.....	5,146
Canned meat, boxes.....	6,462
Spools, bags	10,342
Asbestos, bags	780
Potash, barrels.....	427
Linseed cake, barrels.....	730
Apples do	5,346
Extract do	360
Skins, cured.....	28,975
Lobster, cases.....	1,621
Phosphate, tons.....	978
Tallow and lard, hhds.	4,308
Oil, casks.....	3,486
Timber, pieces.....	2,524,200
Rosin, barrels.....	800
Broom handles, packages.....	81
Boots and shoes do	241
Nails do	2,414

Besides other smaller articles too numerous to be specified.

From all the information I have been able to gather, I find that trade with Canada has been, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. There has been a great falling off in the quantity of apples sent, but the importations of Indian corn, timber, cheese, and many other articles, have been larger, and the quality good, as in former years.

I continue to have the hearty co-operation of the Agents of the Government, both in Canada and in this country, in all the correspondence I have had with them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS, GRAHAM.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 23.

ANNUAL REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL OFFICER.

(Mr. F. H. MICKLEBURGH.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I beg leave to report that during the past year I have distributed to passengers on board the Allan Steamships, the pamphlets and circulars which were forwarded to me for that purpose, by Mr. Walmsley, British Mail Officer, and by Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government Agent at Liverpool.

have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MICKLEBURGH,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.**OCEAN MAIL OFFICERS REPORT.**

(F. P. BENT.)

PUGWASH, NOVA SCOTIA, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I beg to submit my second Annual Report as follows:—

During the past year, I have again distributed large quantities of books and other printed information to the emigrants on the several steamers in which I have made passages to Canada.

The number of persons emigrating this year will, I think, compare favourably with last year, while as a class I believe they will be found superior.

Another most noticeable feature is the large number of children coming to Canada, who in a few years will become the nucleus of a most desirable class of colonists after having had the advantage of developing and maturing in the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BENT.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 25.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICERS REPORT.

(J. FERGUSON.)

PORT HOPE, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I beg leave to state that during the past twelve months I have distributed all the pamphlets that were furnished by the Immigration Department, both at Liverpool and Ottawa, to the steerage passengers on all the westward trips of the steamships I sailed on, besides setting forth, on every opportunity that occurred, the great fertility of the soil of the North-West and Manitoba.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,

Ocean Mail Service.

The Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Immigration.
Ottawa.

No. 26.

BRITISH MAIL OFFICERS REPORT.

(A. WALMSLEY.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,--In compliance with orders from your Department, I have kept the Mail Officers on the Allan steamers supplied with books in English, French and German, to be distributed to the immigrants on board the steamers coming out to this country. As these books contain valuable information, I am given to understand they are highly appreciated by intending settlers.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. WALMSLEY, *Officer*
British Mail Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 27.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICERS REPORT.

(S. T. GREEN.)

LEVIS, 8th January, 1884.

SIR,—Your requisition for Annual Report, having only reached me after my departure eastward, 15th December last, I was unable to comply sooner.

In conformity with instructions, I have zealously distributed the printed matter sent me from your Department, with a selected supply of pamphlets, &c., from the Immigration Office at Liverpool, amongst our steerage and intermediate passengers bound westward. And as I found there were a goodly number of people amongst our saloon passengers who were seeking a home in the western world, I not only supplied them with printed information, but I made it a duty to give them all verbal information as to the advantages of a settlement in Canada, its present resources and future certain prosperity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. GREEN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 28.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICERS REPORT.

(J. O'HARA.)

HALIFAX, N. S., 18th December, 1883.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my report of the work I have done during the year for the Immigration Department and I feel satisfied that the interest I have taken in distributing information about Canada has not been thrown away.

Besides the numerous pamphlets in English, and maps of the Canadian Pacific Railway which I have supplied to all classes of passengers on board the Allan steamers, I have received from Mr. John Dyke, of Liverpool, a large number of very nicely got up pamphlets, printed in Swedish, Norwegian and German. By means of the interpreter—one always being on board—I have been enabled to disseminate much useful knowledge to foreigners, who otherwise would have had no opportunity of hearing anything about Canada, these people having been in many instances booked through from the north of Europe to places in the Western States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'HARA.

JOHN LOWE, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 29.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICERS REPORT.

(C. H. E. TILSTONE.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I beg to report, for the information of the Department, that I have, during the past season, carefully delivered the pamphlets received from Mr. Dyke, Liverpool, and Mr. Walmsley, which have been greatly appreciated, especially those in the French, Swedish, Norwegian and German languages. I have also afforded every information in my power to all passengers on board.

The class of immigrants that have come under my notice have been, I am happy to say, fully equal to those of last year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE,

Marine Mail Officer.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

OCEAN MAIL OFFICERS REPORT.

(W. F. BOWES.)

CANADIAN PACKET "PERUNIAN,"

HALIFAX, 23rd December, 1883.

SIR,—In submitting my Report for the year now drawing to a close, I have the honour to state that the different pamphlets and books issued from your Department for the information of immigrants, were distributed to the saloon, intermediate and steerage passengers on the eastward and westward voyages of the Allan Royal Mail Steamers.

I also forwarded to the different postmasters in the United Kingdom such information as was deemed necessary for circulation.

From enquiries made, I have ascertained that there is every probability of a large exodus from Europe to the Dominion, during the coming year, and with the efforts of efficient Agents, the important position which the Dominion held in the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, the rapid advancement of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the interesting and instructive lectures and papers by the late Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne, will, no doubt, awaken a desire in many to dwell in a country which offers to the capitalist, agriculturist and the industrious, a legitimate reward.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. BOWES.

The Hon J. H. POPE,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

QUARANTINE OFFICERS' REPORTS.

No. 31.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION:

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my Annual Report, for the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle, for 1883.

The barque "Frederica and Carolina," Lofvengren, Master, in ballast from Aspinwall July 5th, arrived at Grosse Isle on the 14th August. Two seamen had died during the voyage, and a third was very sick on arrival, all of typho-malignant fever. The sick were taken into hospital. The vessel was most thoroughly cleansed, fumigated and disinfected before being allowed to proceed.

The S. S. "Malabar," Dixon, Master, with rice, from Bassien, in Burmah, 15th June, arrived at Grosse Isle on the 16th of August. This vessel had come through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea. There was said to be cholera at Port Said. The only communication had there was the putting off of the Suez pilot into a boat from the hulks (the pilots not being allowed to go ashore). Passed Port Said on the 17th of July; was four days in the Quarantine of Observation at Gibraltar, where a twenty-one days' quarantine against all vessels from Egypt was in force; took coal there in quarantine and came on. I found, on arrival, that all were and had been throughout perfectly well, and as they had continued so for the thirty day since they left the neighbourhood of the infected port, and as they had already been under Quarantine of Observation at Gibraltar, I cleared the vessel after a most thorough and searching examination.

The S. S. "Barcelona," Anderson, Master, with fruits, from Malaga, 15th October, reached Grosse Isle on the 31st of October. Having come from the Mediterranean Sea, she reported herself for inspection under the special proclamation concerning those waters, bearing date the 21st of July last. All well.

The wood on the station has become so scarce now that it can no longer be counted upon for the necessary firewood. When it is considered how small the island is, and that all the firewood required for the station, varying from 200 to 1,100 cords per annum, has been cut on it for more than fifty years, it is matter for wonder that it has not been exhausted long ere this. Fuel will require to be purchased this next coming summer.

I took the liberty, in a letter dated the 12th November last, to submit a list of the improvements, works and repairs required at the station. These I would again urge upon your favourable consideration, and in particular the telegraph to the mainland. The great importance of, and the pressing reasons for, this long asked for telegraphic or telephonic connection between the station and the mainland, I dwelt upon at some length, in an official letter dated the 20th of August last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M. D., Univ. Eden.,

L. R. C. S. E. &c. &c. &c.

Medical Superintendent.

Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle.

Statement of Expenditure, Calendar Year, 1883.

			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
May	12...	Balance pay-list of wintering party.....	1		251	26
do	2...	Pay list for April.....	1	326 07		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	2	30 00		
					356	07
do	31...	Pay list for May.....	1	456 08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Fortin, 1st and 2nd.....	2	300 00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	3	246 00		
					1,002	08
June	30...	Pay list for June.....	1	456 08		
		Medicines, J. E. Burke..... \$22 20	2			
	do	E. Giroux, et frère..... 23 65	3			
				45 85		
		Printing and stationery, M. Miller & Son..... \$52 20	4			
	do	do Dawson & Co..... 28 25	5			
				77 65		
		General supplies—				
		Hardware, Beaudet & Chinic..... \$878 10	6			
		Dry goods, P. Gorman et frère..... 469 02	7			
		Flour, J. B. Renaud & Co..... 82 30	8			
		Groceries, Jas. Auger..... 57 72	9			
		Straw, F. Vézina..... 27 00	10			
		Coal oil, &c., Renaud & Co..... 26 82	11			
		Meat and vegetables, L. Arel..... 6 95	12			
				1,487 91		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	13	38 00		
					2,105	49
July	9...	Steamboat service, Capt. Fortin.....	1		150	00
do	31...	Pay-list for July.....	1	456 08		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Fortin, 1st.....	2	150 00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	3	62 10		
					668	18
Aug.	31...	Pay-list for August.....	1	717 18		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Fortin, 5th payment.....	2	150 00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	3	57 75		
					924	93
Sept.	30...	Pay-list for September.....	1	557 10		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Fortin, 6th.....	2	150 00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	3	506 20		
					1,213	30
Oct.	30...	Pay-list for October.....	1	521 92		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Fortin, 7th.....	2	150 00		
		Small pilot boat, R. Pelletier.....	3	100 00		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	4	37 00		
					808	92
		Advance pay-list, wintering party.....	1		516	00
Nov.	30...	Pay-list for November.....	1	521 92		
		Steamboat service, Capt. Fortin, 8th.....	2	150 00		
		Medicines, John E. Burke.....	3	5 70		
		Printing and stationery, M. Miller & Son..... \$12 80	4			
	do	do Dawson & Co..... 4 00	5			
		General supplies—			16	80
		Hardware, Beaudet & Chinic..... \$433 34	6			
		Flour, J. B. Renaud & Co..... 41 25	7			
		Dry goods, P. Gorman et frère..... 32 50	8			
		Boat sails, Heirs Watson..... 22 50	9			
		Meat and vegetables, Léon Arel..... 15 30	10			
		Coal oil, Renaud & Co..... 8 49	11			
				563 38		
		Contingencies, as per voucher.....	12	52 23		
					1,310	05
		Carried forward.....				

Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle—*Concluded.*

<i>Statement of Expenditure, &c—Concluded.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....				
Cr.				
By refunds for sales for April.....			30 97	
do do May.....			12 95	
do do June.....			16 02	
do do July.....			19 54	
do do August.....			35 79	
do do September.....			24 36	
do do October.....			19 86	
do do November.....			5 49	
				164 98
				9,144 30

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., Edin,
L. R. C. S. E., &c., &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

Synopsis of Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1882-83.

Pay of officers.....	\$ 4,663 89	
General supplies.....	1,678 46	
Medicines and medical comforts.....	66 80	
Printing and stationery.....	88 90	
Steamboat service.....	1,200 00	
Contingencies.....	1,049 12	
		\$8,747 17

Synopsis of Expenditure, Half-Year to 31st December, 1883.

Pay of officers.....	\$ 3,290 20	
General supplies.....	558 34	
Medicines and medical comforts.....	5 70	
Printing and stationery.....	16 80	
Steamboat Service.....	900 00	
Contingencies.....	715 28	
		\$5,486 32

Synopsis of Expenditure, Calendar Year, 1883.

Pay of officers.....	\$ 4,782 69	
General supplies.....	1,986 31	
Medicines and medical comforts.....	51 55	
Printing and stationery.....	94 45	
Steamboat service.....	1,200 00	
Contingencies.....	1,029 28	
		\$9,144 28

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, M. D., Edin.
L. R. C. S. E., &c., &c.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa,

No. 32.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PORT OF QUEBEC.

(A. ROWAND, M.D.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the sanitary condition of the emigrants and passengers, who arrived at the Port of Quebec during the season of 1883.

There were 45,120 altogether in number, who were all thoroughly inspected, both on board ship and while landing, and were found healthy and were in excellent spirits. There were no epidemic diseases of any kind among them. There are always some cases of measles and scarlatina. This season there were fewer than usual, and these few were of so slight a character as scarcely to merit the name of disease. They were nevertheless sent to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, as a precautionary measure. They soon got well, and after being cleansed and washed, went westward, without having communicated any infection, in any single instance. It has been the invariable practice to send such cases to hospital by water, and in the ship's boats, to avoid the possibility of infection, and not, as has been stated, in public vehicles and ferry-boats. Several infants died at Point Lévis on landing, from exhaustion and debility, but not from infectious diseases. Cases have been now and then landed, which it has afterwards been discovered might become a charge and burden to the country, but the shipping companies have always been ready to take such cases back, if required to do so.

Before closing this Report, I wish to add a word or two regarding a letter which the Mayor of Quebec addressed to the Government, on the 7th of August last, charging me with gross carelessness and negligence, in the discharge of my duties as Inspecting Physician.

On perusing a copy of his letter, I was not surprised to find that there had been a misapprehension as to the facts, in saying that a steamship had been allowed to land her passengers at Point Lévis, with epidemic diseases on board. This was a mistake, as you will perceive, when I inform you that I had twice told him, that he had been misinformed, and that the steamship in question did not arrive by the River St. Lawrence at all, but came to Halifax and landed her passengers there, whence they were sent on by rail to Point Lévis. Of this fact I had informed him, in 1882, long before he had written to the Government, first at his own private offices, and subsequently at his public office at the City Hall, and on this occasion in the presence of a number of persons, and among them some representatives of the press.

As our personal relations had hitherto been of the most amicable kind, I am at loss to imagine what can have induced his Worship the Mayor to have been thus misled, in relation to my public duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

A. ROWAND, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

No. 33.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
HALIFAX, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Quarantine Report for the year 1883 :

I have to state that there have been more than the usual number of cases of sickness brought to this port during the year, but none were found to be of a contagious or infectious character, requiring quarantine isolation.

Two of H.M. ships of war arrived from the West Indies during the summer, having left the latter place in consequence of having had yellow fever on board, but on their arrival here, no sickness whatever was found to exist on board.

In the inspection of steamers carrying immigrants, and in the general management of quarantine matters, it has been my endeavour to protect the port from disease, and at the same time to embarrass shipping as little as possible.

The buildings at Lawlor's Island require painting and other slight repairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,
*Inspecting Physician.*The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 34.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, ST. JOHN, N.B.

(W. S. HARDING, M.D.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to report respecting this station for the year 1883.

Under the known liability of cholera epidemic in the east, reaching any of the sea-ports of the world, St. John as well as others, it seemed proper at St. John to inspect most vessels arriving from trans-Atlantic ports. There did not, however, seem an equal necessity of thus dealing with vessels coming here after having crossed the Atlantic and been at any of the sea-ports of the United States, because we are aware of the strict examination by their Quarantine officers of all such vessels on arrival at their sea-ports—a fact of much importance to bear in mind and govern action elsewhere, and as tending to facilitate movements of vessels coming thence—be from where they may previously.

Acting under this view, which accorded with your opinion, as expressed in your letter to me of 28th August, a number of vessels were inspected at this port during the summer.

As among cases of sickness found through such inspection, none were of important infectious diseases, my duties were chiefly to discriminate, and there seemed no need at the time for me to report about them; and now I need only make this mention of the result of the season's inspection.

It may, however, be worth while to refer to the fact of steamships the past year or two coming to this port more largely than formerly, and in place of sailing tonnage. Looking at the circuit of the trips of these vessels before getting to St. John, and its bearing on their possible transport of disease, the mention of some particulars may be interesting.

The steamships that came here were mostly of Spanish ownership, of an average tonnage of 1,200, with an average number of 35 men, almost all of whom were Spanish or other foreigners, and among whom it was rare to find even one man who could speak English—the captains not exceptions to the rule. It will be perceived how much of an obstacle to getting correct knowledge of a present or antecedent condition of health or sickness is presented through such circumstances as stated.

It is chiefly, however, to another fact I wish to draw attention, viz., the circuit of such vessels before coming here. By referring to the movements of one, being a fair example of that of the whole of them, it will best be shown what I mean:—

The Spanish S. S. "*Guillormo*," T. de Luzanaga, Master, arrived here on 1st September, from Nuevitas, Cuba, after a passage of six days. The "*Guillormo*" sailed from Liverpool on 29th July, arrived at Havana on 15th August; sailed thence on 19th, arrived at Matanzas same day; sailed 22nd, arrived at Sagua 23rd; sailed 24th, arrived at Nuevitas 25th; sailed same day; arrived at St. John, 1st September. This vessel, therefore, after leaving Liverpool, before reaching St. John, touched at four of the ports, where in summer yellow fever (to say nothing of other diseases) almost always prevails, and which disease, it is known, might develop in countries of temperate climate if introduced in summer. The stay of the vessel at any of the ports mentioned was not sufficient to have allowed the development of any infectious disease, so that if it occurred, the vessel could have been by the usual means freed before proceeding, consequently it is probable that whatever kind of disease she

might have picked up at any of the sickly ports touched at, it would have been brought here in an active state.

The conclusion to draw from the facts stated, may properly be, that the ocean steamers, which now come to this port in the summer, will, in the interests of health, need to be looked after. These remarks are made from having examined all the vessels of the kind referred to that came here during the past season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 35.**ANNUAL REPORT OF PICTOU, N. S., QUARANTINE STATION.**(HENRY KIRKWOOD, M. D.)

QUARANTINE STATION.

PICTOU, 31st December, 1883.

SIR—I have the honour to submit my Report for the year ending December, 1883.

I am again in a position to state that no case of sickness has occurred at this station, which required removal to the Quarantine Hospital.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,HENRY KIRKWOOD, M.D.,
*Inspecting Physician.*To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. H. HOBKIRK, M.D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1883.

There has been but one case of typhoid fever, of a severe character, which was admitted into the City Hospital, before the disease was developed, and too late for removal. With this exception, there has been no case requiring removal to the Quarantine Hospital.

The usual care and precautions with regard to vessels arriving at this port have been observed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. HOBKIRK,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 37.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N.B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

NEWCASTLE, N.B., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Department, the following Report on the Tracadie Lazaretto, for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

There are at present twenty-three inmates of the Lazaretto, ten males and thirteen females. There were three deaths during the year. I am pleased to report that there were no cases of leprosy admitted since my last Report, in December, 1882.

Several suspected cases in the district were, on examination, found to be free from the disease. I have again to report that all known cases are now within the Lazaretto. It is evident that the disease is slowly dying out.

All the inmates of the Lazaretto are members of leprous families; I have no instance of contagion to report.

Segregation remains complete. In my last Report, I alluded to the case of one patient, a male, in whom the disease seemed arrested. I made a very careful examination of this man's body, and failed to find any traces of the disease—*cicatrices* of former ulcers alone remaining. This man is now *outwardly* free from the disease. This change has without doubt been caused by his improved hygienic surroundings, but for reasons set forth in my last Report, I cannot yet recommend his return to the outer world.

I have to report that the general health of the inmates is good, none being confined to bed. There was an absence of the distressing sufferings witnessed at the close of the previous year.

The Lazaretto is kept in a state of perfect cleanliness, and everything is done which can suggest itself to the Sisters to make as comfortable as possible the unfortunate beings who, through no fault of theirs, are doomed to a life of seclusion: The lepers spoke in the highest terms of the kindness and attention increasingly shown them by the Sisters in charge of the Institution.

As the result of inquiry, I am led to believe that the average length of life of the inmates is greater under the present management than it was in former years—due, I am convinced, to their improved mental and moral condition.

Leprosy is known to exist, to a small extent, in Cape Breton. During my visit to the Lazaretto, I received information which led me to believe that the disease appeared for the first time in Cape Breton not long after a visit made by a leper from Tracadie to that locality. I am making further inquiries, and hope to glean more information respecting this matter before I again report. In a former Report, I stated that leprosy had appeared in several States of the Union. I would here add that it has appeared during the past year in the State of Iowa.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician, &c.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 38.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N.S.

(MR. A. McFATRIDGE, V.S.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I forward you memorandum of cattle and sheep, exported and imported from Halifax, from 1st January, to this date. Exported from Halifax to Great Britain, 1,758 cattle; 1,766 sheep; no swine. Imported by A. F. Gurney, of Truro, N.S., 9 Devonshire down sheep, 8 ewes and 1 ram.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD McFATRIDGE,
Inspector.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

(MR. ROLAND BUNTING.)

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for 1883.

Imported.—Two pigs, boar and sow, from New Jersey, U.S. Owner, J. Ham; which I caused to be slaughtered, according to Order in Council. These pigs came by J. S. S. Co., steamer "City of Portland."

One sow, Yorkshire white, per barque "Hecta," thirty days from Fleetwood, England, for breeding purposes. Was twelve days in port, was in good health, and removed to King's County, N.B., 10th October.

I have much pleasure to inform you that there are no diseases, contagious or infectious, in my district.

I would recommend an inspection of the Port of St. John as a quarantine depot, the present location being very objectionable to importers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROLAND BUNTING,

Inspector.

to the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 40.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXPORT CATTLE TRADE.

(By McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector).

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in reporting that there has been a considerable increase in the number, and a very decided improvement in the quality of the cattle and sheep exported to Europe during the year 1883, as compared with the preceding year.

The following table will show the numbers exported during the past seven years :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1877.	6,940	9,509	430
1878.	18,655	41,225	2,078
1879.	25,009	80,332	5,385
1880.	50,905	81,843	700
1881.	45,535	62,404	.....
1882.	35,378	75,905	.....
1883.	55,625	114,352	.....

Being an increase of 20,247 cattle and 38,447 sheep over the preceding year, and 4,720 cattle and 32,509 sheep more than were ever exported in one year before.

NUMBERS SHIPPED FROM EACH PORT.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Montreal	48,528	98,974	.....
Halifax.....	1,758	1,766	.....
Quebec.....	320	.....	.....
Portland and Boston..	5,019	13,612	.....
Total.....	55,625	114,352	.....
Which, taken at a fair valuation in England, represents			
55,625 cattle, at \$125.....			\$6,953,125
114,352 sheep, at \$12.....			1,372,224
Total.....			\$8,325,349

To be divided among our farmers, shippers, railways, insurance companies and steamships.

It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding the large numbers shipped, the supply has not been exhausted, as there are large numbers of cattle and sheep left which, had the markets warranted it, would have been shipped. I have pleasure in reporting that no disease has been discovered in Canadian cattle by the Port Inspectors, nor does contagious disease of any kind exist in cattle in any part of the Dominion. As has already been reported to you, however, on one occasion, a cargo of Canadian cattle were ordered to the diseased lairs at Liverpool, through a mistake of the inspector there, who condemned them as suffering from Texas or splenic fever, and for a time it looked as if the cargoes of no less than three steamers

"Ontario," "Nipigon" and "Anger Head," were to be condemned to immediate slaughter. Thanks, however, to the vigilance of Government Agent Mr. John Dyke, in promptly reporting the matter to the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, and to the timely, judicious, and energetic action taken by him, the cattle trade of the Dominion was saved from a ruinous embargo. Too much credit cannot be accorded to these gentlemen for the valuable service thus rendered to the cattle interests of the country on this occasion. The High Commissioner not only at once put himself in immediate communication with the Privy Council with reference to the matter, but thanks to his knowledge of medical science, he at once mastered the facts concerning the disease in question its nature and *post mortem* lesions, and proceeding to Liverpool, where in conjunction with six members of the veterinary profession, he took an active part in the *post mortem* examination of six of the condemned cattle, selected by Mr. Moore, the Government Inspector, who condemned them, and found "the temperature normal, the examination of the blood by "the microscope entirely satisfactory, the weight and condition of the spleen, the "condition of the fourth stomach and intestines all resulted in indicating that the "cattle were entirely free from disease," which was followed next day by the release of the whole of the cattle.

NO TEXAN FEVER IN CANADA.

Anyone who is conversant with the peculiar nature of the Texan fever and is also aware that no cattle are allowed to enter Canada except after a quarantine of *ninety days*, must know that Texan fever cannot enter Canada, and it is well known, too, that the disease dies out in a cold temperature, so that even suppose it could by any means be introduced, its duration would be short, owing to our cold winter weather.

A knowledge of these facts might have saved the Inspector from the commission of the blunder.

SHEEP SCAB.

As will be seen by the above statistics, the sheep trade is fast becoming an important branch of our export live stock, and it is a matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding the large numbers exported, on two occasions only, did the Port Inspectors discover evidences of scab, and, as already reported, they were detained, the affected ones picked out and sent to the abattoir, the others kept in quarantine till proved thoroughly healthy, when they were allowed to be shipped. I regret, however, that notwithstanding all our care in port inspection, on more than one occasion, as many as 1,000 Canadian sheep have been sent to the diseased lairs on account of one sheep having been suspected of scab.

A CANADIAN INSPECTOR FOR LIVERPOOL.

In this connection, I would take the liberty of recommending the appointment of a Canadian Inspector at the port of Liverpool, to co-operate with Mr. Dyke and the Government inspector at that port, so extensive have importations become, and with prospects of a gradual increase (2,132 cattle, 623 sheep, 41 pigs during 1883), that a rigid inspection by a competent Canadian Veterinary Inspector, before shipment, has become a necessity, and would greatly relieve the responsibility of the quarantine officers on this side of the ocean. For instance, supposing the quarantine to contain 1,200 animals, as it has done several times during the past season, and for want of proper inspection at Liverpool, a cargo of cattle were affected by "foot and mouth disease," it would at least lead to serious inconvenience and anxiety, whereas if every shipment was carefully inspected before leaving Liverpool this risk would be almost entirely obviated.

Besides, the cattle trade is now so extensive that a Canadian Veterinary representative at Liverpool would find ample employment in looking after our interests.

I have much pleasure in reporting that a marked improvement is observable in the quality of the cattle shipped and the advantage of improved blood in breeding is declaring itself.

It is a matter for regret that owing to over-confidence, by paying too high prices for the cattle, and a high rate of freight and insurance, the shippers report that the season's business, although extensive, has not been very profitable to them.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of Port Inspectors were most efficiently conducted by Mr. M. C. Baker, V.S., and Mr. A. W. Clement, V.S., at the port of Montreal, and Mr. J. A. Couture, V.S., at the port of Quebec, and that they received the hearty co-operation of the steamship agents and shippers in carrying out the regulations.

QUARANTINE FOR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

In my report of 1881, I pointed out the necessity for a system of inspection of cattle before being admitted to the North-West Territories, for the protection of the valuable herds which are fast filling up the rich grazing belt forming the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, giving as my reasons the fact that "large numbers of calves from the infected districts of the United States are annually imported to the cattle-raising regions of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, hence there is great danger of *pleuro-pneumonia* being introduced to these States and finding its way into the unfenced territorial ranges from whence cattle are obtained for stocking the ranges in our Canadian North-West." Having visited Montana during the past summer, I am aware that large numbers of heifers are imported from the above-mentioned Western States to that Territory; hence, the danger is now far more urgent, and unless very great precautions are taken, *pleuro-pneumonia* is almost sure to reach Montana through these calves. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that no time be lost in organizing a system of inspection of all herds before they are allowed to enter the Canadian North-West. To my personal knowledge, too, the *scab-in sheep* exists in several places in Montana, and as sheep are now allowed entrance to certain places in the North-West, it is very important that all flocks be inspected before being allowed to enter.

WHAT QUARANTINE MEASURES ARE NECESSARY.

The period of incubation of *pleuro-pneumonia* being from three weeks to three months, and as importations of heifers can only be made during the early summer months, owing to climatic and other reasons, it necessarily follows that the disease, supposing it to be thus imported to Montana, would have ample time to develop in the herd, so that any cow-boy would observe it.

Again, supposing that a herd was purchased for delivery in June or July (the time during which the round-up is held), and supposing that some infected animals were included, they would have at least three or four weeks driving on the trail before reaching the boundary line (many of the herds have to drive 600 or 800 miles), consequently, if an animal was infected, the incubatory stage would be shortened by the fatigue of the drive, and there would be ample time for the development of the symptoms so as to be recognizable by an inspector on arrival at the boundary line. Hence no detention would be necessary, except on discovering disease.

It would be necessary for one inspector to be appointed for each district, and herds to be allowed entry only by certain trails.* The inspector would have to receive notice of the proposed drive in time to join them, one or two days' drive from the line, and by riding with the herd for, say two days, he would be able to detect any symptoms of disease in time to prevent their being driven into the country.

*This is the practice now followed for expediency, for grass, water and the fords of the rivers.

The same remarks apply to sheep; the length of time occupied on the drive, and other circumstances, would favour the development of the symptoms, so that it would be comparatively easy to detect scab, before crossing the boundary line.

When we consider the fact, that except in a few sheltered spots, the rich grazing belt embracing the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, from the boundary line north, is fit only for grazing purposes, and that already between 20,000 and 30,000 head of cattle, representing a capital of almost \$1,000,000, have been placed on these luxuriant pastures, and that under favourable climatic conditions and good management, they will double themselves in three years, it will be seen that too much vigilance cannot be exercised in keeping them free from disease. Besides utilizing an extensive tract of land, which, owing to the high elevation (4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level and within 25 miles of perpetual snow), is rendered uncertain for general agriculture, owing to the prevalence of summer frosts, insures an extensive item of transport, in the near future, to our Pacific railway, and supplies a most important article of food, for home consumption and export as well.

From my personal knowledge of the whole circumstances, I feel it my duty to urge this important matter on your attention, with the recommendation, that no time be lost in putting the foregoing suggestions into operation, and thus complete a system of quarantine for the whole Dominion, which is not excelled by any in existence elsewhere.

[SHEEP SCAB.]

I have pleasure in reporting, that owing to the rigid system of inspection, which has been maintained in the infected districts of Laprairie and adjoining counties, the disease is almost entirely eradicated.

Periodical visits to the farms, where dipping and disinfection were insisted on, were made by Mr. Coutlee, the officer employed specially on that service.

Nearly all the affected sheep have been killed, and those in contact thoroughly dressed.

Mr. A. W. Clement, V.S., is at present engaged in visiting the farms, with a view to complete the work, so far as it is possible, and I fully expect that the disease, before the next shipping season, will have ceased to exist.

REPORT ON THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the measures adopted and carried out for the eradication of this disease have been eminently successful. As will be seen by the report of Mr. Caswell, appended hereto, the death rate has been reduced from 150, in 1882, to 25, in 1883, and the number of declarations of infection, from 92, in 1882, to 24, in 1883.

It is worthy of note, too, that of the 25 animals which died, or were killed, 8, or about one-third, died in the Town of Pictou, where it is more difficult to carry out the prescribed methods of disinfection and isolation, and 3 cases occurred in Antigonish, leaving only 11 cases in the hitherto infected districts of Pine Tree, Merigonish and Kenoydart, in which the quarantine regulations were enforced.

In compliance with your instructions, the Pictou quarantine was kept open, and a man kept in charge, to be ready if it was found necessary—but fortunately it was not required, as it was found more in accordance with the wishes of the farmers to allow their farms to be quarantined for the requisite period, which method was invariably adopted—and this, together with the sanitary measures of cleansing and disinfecting, they heartily seconded; and the result is that the disease is now almost a thing of the past—and even should an occasional case occur, the system of dealing with it is so well understood now that it can never again exist extensively.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of quarantine officer have been most efficiently discharged by Mr. George Caswell, who has been faithful in carrying out instructions thoroughly and judiciously. He paid periodical visits to the farms

on which the disease previously existed, and on which quarantine regulations were enforced, and he reports that "in no case has the disease made its appearance again." In re-stocking the farms, considerable care is being exercised to buy healthy stock, and so far they have been free from disease.

In this connection, I beg to recommend that the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia should employ permanently a qualified Veterinarian, and give him powers to carry out a system of quarantine, or such preventative or suppressive measures as may be necessary in the event of occasional single cases occurring in the recently infected districts, as is by no means improbable, and that the farmers of the district be required to report any suspicious cases at once. As will be seen from Mr. Caswell's Report, he received every assistance from the people of the district, and to this, in a great measure, must be attributed the success of the quarantine in ridding this part of the Dominion of a plague which has been a constant source of loss for over thirty years.

I have pleasure in reporting that out of the sum originally voted for the purpose of stamping out this disease, there remains an unexpended balance of nearly \$6,000, which I beg to recommend be re-voted as a fund available, should the disease reappear during the coming summer, which, however, is very improbable.

Respectfully submitting the above,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHERAN.

Report from Mr. Casswell.

Pictou, 17th December, 1883.

SIR,—In answer to the request contained in your letter of 30th November, to furnish you with a detailed report of all cases of Pictou cattle disease which have occurred since January last, I beg to submit the following facts:—

I enclose you a list of the number of cases of the disease, since 1st January, 1883, and also the names of owners and the number of cattle quarantined on the farms.

I paid periodical visits over all the infected districts in the County of Pictou, and found that the farmers were carrying out the sanitary regulations in a very satisfactory manner. About two-thirds of them have built outside stables, or stalled their cattle in parts of their barns, not before used for such purposes, but in no case has the disease made its appearance on the farms where it did last year, and the cattle were taken to quarantine.

In reference to the extent to which the farms have been re-stocked, I would say that there were about 150 head of cattle wintered on the infected farms last year. I think that would be about one-half the number that was on them when the disease broke out in the spring.

They have been replaced with local cattle, not any to my knowledge having been imported.

I may say, in connection with this statement, that the success attending the efforts to eradicate the disease has met with universal approval; the farmers and stock-raisers are now willing and anxious to co-operate with us.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CASWELL.

D. McEACHERAN, Esq.,
Chief Inspector.

REGISTER of Deaths from Pictou Cattle Disease, in Pictou County, 1883.

	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Date of Death.	Price for each Animal.
					\$ cts.
Daniel McDonald	1			Jan. 3...	9 00
Miss Elizabeth Kinselar	1			Feb. 4...	10 00
Thos Watson	1			April 7...	15 00
Angus McKaracher	1			do 28...	8 00
William McConnel		1		May 14...	4 00
Duncan Fraser	1			do 19...	8 00
John O'Grady	1			June 2...	11 67
John Logan	1			do 4...	11 67
Mrs. Chas. Logan	1			do 8...	8 33
Duncan McKenzie	1			do 11...	8 33
Simon Fraser	1			do 11...	8 33
David Mitchell		1		do 25...	3 00
Thomas McKenzie	1			do 28...	11 00
James English	1			do 30...	11 67
John McCabe	1			July 2...	9 00
Randal McVicar	1			do 2...	8 33
James Grant	1			do 14...	9 00
Andrew Scott	1			do 13...	13 33
Angus McDonald			2	do 31...	10 00
Geo. Doull	1			Aug. 2...	15 00
D. A. McDonald		1		Oct. 8...	5 00
Mrs. W. F. Hingley	1			do 22...	10 00
Thomas McKiel	1			Nov. 7...	11 67
Rev. R. McDonald, P.P.	1			Dec. 14...	10 00

REGISTER of Cattle Quarantined on Farms, for Pictou Cattle Disease, occurring in Pictou County, 1883.

	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Date of Entry.	Date of Discharge.
Daniel McDonald		3	3			Jan. 3...	April 3
Wm. McConnel		1	2			May 19...	August 19
Duncan Fraser	2	4	5		1	do 19...	do 19
John O'Grady					1	June 2...	Sept. 2
John Logan		5				do 4...	do 4
Duncan McKenzie		2	4		1	do 11...	do 11
Simon Fraser	1	1	2			do 11...	do 11
David Mitchell			1			do 25...	do 25
Thos. McKenzie		3				do 28...	do 28
John McCabe		1	1	1		July 2...	Oct. 2
Randal McVicar		3	2			do 14...	do 14
James Grant		1				do 31...	do 31
Angus McDonald		3	2				
Rev. McDonald		2	1			Dec. 14...	March 14
	3	29	23	1	3		

No. 41.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK, POINT
LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of animals imported during the year 1883, from European ports to Canada, and quarantined at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine.

Owing to the very large increase in the number of animals imported, it was found necessary to extend the grounds and increase the buildings by the erection of several cheap sheds for summer use. On several occasions, as many as 1,200 head have been in quarantine at the same time, thus taxing the accomodation to the very utmost.

It will be seen by the following tables, that while the numbers of cattle imported have almost doubled, the numbers of sheep have fallen off very materially.

IMPORTATIONS FOR FOUR YEARS.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1880.....	416	613	12
1881.....	751	1,179	53
1882.....	1,215	1,124	22
1883.....	2,132	623	41

There were for Canada and the United States, as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada.....	724	532	41
United States.....	1,408	91	..
Total.....	2,132	623	41

It is a matter for congratulation that notwithstanding the large numbers of animals imported, no disease of a contagious nature appeared among them.

There were born in the quarantine 47 calves, and 14 deaths occurred, most of them in lambs and calves, all of them from ordinary diseases, as will be seen by reference to the extended schedules hereto annexed.

PLAN OF THE QUARANTINE.

I beg to call your attention to the plan of the quarantine, prepared by Mr. Couture, Inspector, by which you will observe that while we have 29 separate and distinct buildings, each with a separate yard, each yard opens on to a private road.

The stall accomodation is capable of holding a thousand animals comfortably housed. Water is plentifully supplied by the wells. Of course, as you are aware, the building and extension of the quarantine has been done merely to meet the exigencies of the importations which have steadily increased, and while no prearranged plan was followed, the land at our disposal was utilized to the best advantage and the quarantine has given the utmost satisfaction to the importers.

ROUTINE OF QUARANTINE.

No change has taken place in the routine of the quarantine. On arrival of a steamship carrying cattle, the quarantine officer, Mr. Wm. Welch, is in attendance to superintend the removal from the steamship to the receiving shed, near the wharf, where they remain twenty-four hours, and are carefully inspected, when, if found free from disease, they are driven to the quarantine grounds (by this precaution "foot and mouth disease," would be detected and prevented entering the quarantine), and placed in a newly whitewashed shed, apart from all other stock, provided with a separate exercising yard and watering troughs. Here they are kept ninety clear days from the date of sailing from the port of embarkation.

It is to be regretted that many of the importers are inclined to shorten the period of quarantine, and numerous applications for such had to be refused during the past season.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of the quarantine were faithfully and efficiently conducted by Mr. J. A. Couture, V. S. as Inspector, and Mr. William Welch, as Manager, as shown by the total absence of casualties from neglect or mismanagement and the satisfaction expressed by the importers.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN.

SUMMARY OF BREEDS.

CATTLE.

	Shorthorn.	Polled Angus.	Hereford.	Galloway.	South Devon.	Sussex.	West Highland.	Holstein.	Ayrshire.	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Canada.....	108	375	74	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3
United States.....	14	245	889	60	3	11	2	166	12	6	.....
	122	620	963	208	3	11	2	166	12	22	3

SHEEP.

	Leicester.	Shropshire.	Southdown.	Hampshire.	West Highland.	Cotswold.	Oxford.
Canada.....	5	418	74	.....	.....	30	5
United States.....	3	21	.....	45	12	10	.....
	8	439	74	45	12	40	5

SWINE.

	Berkshire.	Suffolk.
Canada.....	30	11

SCHEDULE of Animals Imported and Quarantined at Point Lévis, 1883, compiled by J. A. Couture, V.S., Inspector for the Port of Quebec.

CANADA.

Date.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing.		Cattle.		Sheep.			Pigs.		Grand Total.	Names of Owners.	Residence.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Name of Disease.	Remarks.
			Bulls and Bulls Calves	Cows & Heifers	Total.	Bred.	Rams.	Dwes.	Total.	Bred.	Boats.										Total.	Bred.
Feb. 26	Montreal	Dominion	Liverpool	do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Hon. M. H. Cochrane	Compton, Q.	Feb. 8 May	8	5			
do 26	do	do	do	do	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	do	do	do	8	8			
do 26	do	do	do	do	31	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	do	do	do	8	8			
do 26	do	do	do	do	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	do	do	do	8	8			
do 26	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do	do	do	8	8			
do 26	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do	do	do	8	8			
do 26	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do	do	do	8	8			
do 26	do	do	do	do	51	19	70	70	70	70	70	70	do	do	do	20	6			
do 6	do	do	do	do	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	do	do	do	14	1			
do 6	do	do	do	do	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	50	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	do	do	do	20	6			
do 6	do	do	do	do	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	do	do	do	14	14			
do 6	do	do	do	do	5	5	5	5												

No. 42.

REPORT OF ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(PROF. ANDREW SMITH.)

TORONTO, 31st December 1883.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the following brief report and statement of cattle passing through quarantine at Point Edward, for the year 1883. An additional stable was built, and other improvements carried out, during the summer, and the grounds and buildings are now very commodious and complete, and well suited for the requirements of quarantine purposes.

It is a matter of congratulation that the quarantine has given such satisfaction.

It is my pleasure to report that the Veterinary Superintendent, Mr. Westell, and the Caretaker, Grey, have efficiently discharged their duties.

Attached hereto will be found a statement showing the number and breeds of animals received and discharged from quarantine during the past year.

It is pleasing to be able to state further that the season's examinations and investigations have shown that the cattle of Ontario are entirely free from diseases of a contagious character.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that the "Act to provide against Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," 42 Vic., chap. 23, 1879, so far as it applies to glanders in horses, should be better defined and made much more stringent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Report of Ontario Cattle Quarantine, Point Edward, 31st December, 1883.

Date of Entry.	Durham.		Polled Angus.		Holsteins.		Jerseys.		Age.	Births.	Deaths.	Removal.	Consignee.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1883.													
Jan. 9									3 years...	3	.....	April 8...	M. Cook, Esq., Aultsville.
do 9						1			1 year...	.....	.....	do 8...	do do
do 9						5			6 months.	.....	.....	do 8...	do do
Feb. 11						3			1 year...	.....	.....	May 11...	R. Gibson, Esq., Delaware.
do 11	1	1							2 years...	.....	.....	do 11...	do do
do 12							1		1 year...	.....	.....	do 26...	R. Stephens, Montreal.
Mar. 3								1	6 years...	.....	.....	do 31...	V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.
do 3								1	3 do	.....	.....	do 31...	do do
do 4									2 do	.....	.....	June 2...	J. Lyle, St. Thomas.
do 6	1				1				2 do	.....	.....	do 4...	do do
do 6	3								6 months.	.....	.....	do 4...	J. Russell, Richmond Hill.
do 28					2				1 year...	.....	.....	do 26...	J. Halliman, New Dundee.
do 28						3			5 years...	.....	.....	do 26...	do do
April 23	1	1							7 months.	.....	.....	July 20...	R. Gibson, Delaware.
do 23									6 do	.....	.....	do 20...	do do
do 23		1				1			6 years...	.....	.....	do 25...	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Quebec.
do 27		1							4 do	.....	.....	do 25...	do do
do 27		1							3 do	.....	.....	do 25...	do do
do 27		1							2 do	.....	.....	do 25...	do do
do 27		1							1 year	.....	.....	do 25...	do do
do 27						1			4 years...	.....	.....	do 25...	S. White, Esq., Windsor.
do 27	1								1 year	.....	.....	do 26...	V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.
do 28									5 years...	.....	.....	do 26...	do do
May 9							1		4 do	.....	.....	August 8...	do do
do 9	1				1				8 do	.....	.....	do 8...	A. D. McDonald, Glennevis.
do 9									5 months.	.....	.....	do 8...	do do
do 10					1				2 years...	.....	.....	do 9...	H. Y. Atrill, Goderich.
do 10	1								5 months.	.....	.....	do 9...	do do
do 15									4 years...	.....	.....	Sept. 18...	A. W. Newell, Springfield.
do 17					1 calf				3 do	.....	.....	do 17...	do do
July 2		1							2 do	.....	.....	do 29...	Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville.
do 2		2							3 do	.....	.....	do 29...	R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.
do 2		1							1 year	.....	.....	do 29...	do do
do 2		3							6 months.	.....	.....	do 29...	do do

do 28	1									1	5 years	25...	V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.
do 28											2 do	25...	do do
Aug 3										1	2 do	31...	J. Scatterd, London.
do 3											1 year	31...	do do
do 3										3	1 do	31...	do do
do 11											6 months	26...	Leslie Comb, England.
do 29											2 years	26...	do do
do 29											3 months	26...	do do
do 23											1 year	28...	V. E. Fuller.
Sept 7											1 year	28...	E. Thomas, Burlington.
do 7											5 months	26...	do do
do 28											5 years	26...	R. Gibson.
Oct 31										1	7 do	26...	do do
												time	V. E. Fuller, Hamilton.
Nov 14											2 do	do	R. H. Pope, Quebec.
do 14											1 year	do	do do
do 25											3 years	do	Geary Bros., London, Ont.
do 25											1 year	do	do do
do 25											3 years	do	J. Hope, Bow Park.
do 26											5 do	do	do do
do 26											4 do	do	Rathbun & Co., Deseronto.
do 26											4 do	do	do do
Dec 3											3 do	do	J. Hope, Brantford.
do 3											2 do	do	do do
do 3											6 do	do	do do
do 3											8 do	do	do do
do 3											1 year	do	do do
do 19										2	1 do	do	V. E. Fuller.
do 19										1	2 years	do	do do
do 19											4 do	do	do do
Total...	12	30	1	5	6	17	8	9					

No. 43.

REPORT ON ALLEGED DISEASE AMONGST CANADIAN CATTLE.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,
9 VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
LONDON, S.W., 29th August, 1883.

SIR,—Having received information from our Agent, Mr. Dyke, at Liverpool, that the cattle which arrived by the steamship "Oregon" had been stopped by Mr. Moore, the Inspector for the Privy Council, I endeavoured to see the Secretary of the Privy Council, Mr. Peel, on Saturday the 25th instant, but was unable to obtain an interview with him until two o'clock on Monday.

Having ascertained from Mr. Peel that these Canadian cattle were infected with Texan fever, and that Professor Duguid, who had been specially sent down by the Department, had reported to that effect, I at once obtained a letter from Mr. Peel, instructing Professor Duguid to place all possible information on the subject in my possession, and to give me every opportunity of investigating the matter.

I obtained the reports on Texan fever and cattle diseases in America, and proceeded by the four o'clock train to Liverpool. I there found that the decision arrived at by the Government officials would involve the immediate slaughtering of all the Canadian cattle which had arrived by the steamships "Oregon," "Nepigon," and "Auger Head"—all these cattle having been placed by the Inspector in the same category—and that the result would be extremely disastrous to the Canadian cattle trade. I spent a good portion of Monday night in mastering, as thoroughly as I was able, the whole subject by the study of the documents to which I have referred.

The parties interested in this trade had obtained the presence of Professor Williams, the President of the Veterinary College at Edinburgh; Mr. W. R. Reynolds, the Veterinary Surgeon of the Liverpool Corporation; Mr. W. Bain, Veterinary Surgeon, Liverpool; Mr. J. Lewes, Veterinary Surgeon of Crewe; Mr. Joseph Welsby, Veterinary Surgeon, Liverpool; and Mr. Wells, Veterinary Surgeon, Wigan.

Having delivered my letter to Professor Duguid and discussed the subject with him, we proceeded to the Canadian cattle lairage, where we met the owner of the cattle, Mr. Montgomery of the Dominion Steamship Company, a number of other parties interested in the cattle trade, Mr. Moore, the Inspector, and the other veterinary surgeons, to whom I have referred. The owner of the cattle having called upon Mr. Moore, the Inspector, to select half a dozen of what he considered the worst cases, was met by a prompt refusal; and the statement that he had already decided the matter. I then told him who I was, and the instructions which had been given by the Secretary of the Privy Council to Professor Duguid, and that, unless he proceeded to select the cattle as requested and have a thorough investigation made, I would feel it my duty to enter a formal protest against his proceedings and bring the matter under the notice of the Privy Council. Mr. Moore then selected half a dozen of the cattle, as requested by me, when they were promptly slaughtered and submitted to a most careful post mortem examination in the presence of myself and the gentlemen to whom I have alluded.

I should have stated that the temperature was first ascertained and found to be normal. The examination of the blood by the microscope was entirely satisfactory; the weight and condition of the spleen, the condition of the fourth stomach and intestines all resulted in indicating that the cattle were entirely free from disease. M

Moore and Professor Duguid stated that they were unable to release the cattle from the embargo that had been placed upon them in consequence of their previous communication to the Privy Council; but that they would report promptly to the Secretary the result of the inspection.

It was quite evident to me that Mr. Moore was exceedingly unwilling to have the decision at which he had arrived, and the action taken, overruled; but Professor Duguid, I was satisfied, would make such a report as would render unnecessary any further retention of the cattle. I returned immediately to London, arriving here at midnight last night; and this morning I saw Mr. Peel, who, after a full discussion of the whole question, stated that he was exceedingly glad that I had been able to go to Liverpool, and that an order would be immediately given for the prompt release of all the Canadian cattle.

This is a mere outline of what has been an exceedingly interesting and important matter of investigation, and I am gratified to be able to report that the result has been to not only remove the imputation of disease from Canadian cattle, but, as I believe, to conduce greatly to much greater caution on the part of the officials in dealing with a question so important to our interests in the future.

I will send you copies of the Reports from Mr. Dyke, received in connection with this matter, and you will not fail to perceive how great may be the inducement to dishonesty, and how carefully every movement connected with such a question must be watched. I do not mean to insinuate that anything more than an error of judgement has caused this important branch of Canadian industry to be very seriously threatened.

I may add that all the parties interested in the Canadian cattle trade seem to be much gratified with the prompt and successful efforts made to aid them.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES TUPPER.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

P.S.—I enclose you copies of letters which I have received from the representatives of the "Allan" and "Dominion" Steamship Companies on the subject.

Copies of Telegrams received from Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Government Agent, Liverpool, to Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, London.

No. 1.

23rd August, 1883.

Cattle and sheep, ex Dominion Line steamer from Quebec, detained here this afternoon on suspicion of having splenic fever. Moore, Privy Council Inspector here, ordered two cattle to be slaughtered, and has reported result to London. Roderick, to whom cattle are consigned, asserts cattle to be healthy. Trying to obtain further information to telegraph you.

No. 2.

23rd August, 1883.

Privy Council Inspector is to examine cattle again to-morrow, when I shall immediately telegraph the result to you.

No. 3.

24th August, 1883.

Inspector has ordered more cattle to be slaughtered, and forbidden removal of manure. Am now going to see cattle and will telegraph you result of enquiry.

No. 4.

24th August, 1883.

Accompanied shippers to cattle lairs, but cannot see Moore, Privy Council Inspector, who reserves his decision until two o'clock to-morrow morning, when six more cattle are to be slaughtered. Shippers assert cattle are free from disease, and they certainly appear perfectly healthy. In the event of Moore not releasing cattle, they are determined to call in eminent veterinary authorities and oppose compulsory slaughter. Moore has permitted the removal of carcases slaughtered yesterday. Shall telegraph you his decision to-morrow. Hope and think he will release cattle.

No. 5.

25th August, 1883.

Professor Duguid, of Privy Council, has examined spleens of cattle which had been slaughtered; states disease to be Texan fever, and has ordered remaining cattle to be removed to lairage, allotted to cattle for infected countries. Will telegraph you full particulars. Where will telegram on report find you this afternoon or to-morrow. Cattle will not be slaughtered until next week.

No. 6.

25th August, 1883.

Cattle arrived by Dominion Line Steamer "Ontario," which has not carried States cattle since last winter. I am to dine with Professor Duguid to-night; in the meantime am sending you a detailed report by passenger train, so that you may get it to-morrow morning. Shippers have determined to call in other authorities, as they do not believe the cattle diseased.

No. 7.

25th August, 1883.

No postal delivery in London, Sunday. Have sent full report by six o'clock train to Euston; will be delivered twelve to-night or early to-morrow, Sunday. Have not cabled to Canada. Mr. Pope can cable you, no Texas fever in Canada, and otherwise assist you with Privy Council on Monday morning. Professor Duguid's reports will be posted to-night and will reach Privy Council Monday morning. Telegraph you if obtain further information to-night. Please telegraph me at above address, as office is closed Sunday, and I live seven miles distant.

No. 8.

25th August, 1883.

Just had conference with parties interested in cattle condemned for slaughter. They have decided to keep them alive until Wednesday, when they will call in Professor Williams, of Glasgow; Stephenson, Newcastle on Tyne; Reynolds, Liverpool Corporation Veterinary and others, as they feel confident the cattle are healthy. Nothing more can be done to-day. Shall telegraph you at noon to-morrow.

No. 9.

27th August, 1883.

Steamer "Lake Nepigon," Beaver Line, has landed cattle to-day at Birkenhead. Have been there, and found that Moore, Privy Council Inspector, has detained cattle and ordered six to be slaughtered, and will then decide whether they shall enter the country alive. Nothing further to report. Will endeavour to see Moore and telegraph you to-night. Shippers are determined to call in other authority, and they will meet here on Wednesday morning. Please telegraph me if you think it is advisable that the Canadian Government should be represented.

No. 10.

29th August, 1883.

Met Duguid immediately after you left. He and Moore have reported cattle much improved after detention, and they fear they mistook fatigue for disease; this will be tenor of excuse.

No. 11.

29th August, 1883.

Duguid just called. Reminder of "Ontario's" cattle slaughtered at owners' request, not at Duguid's orders. Cattle slaughtered examined and found healthy. Will telegraph you again presently.

No. 12.

29th August, 1883.

Six more cattle, ex "Ontario," slaughtered this morning, under supervision of veterinary surgeon, and pronounced very healthy. Sending you report to-night, and will try and enclose copy of veterinary surgeon's certificate as to soundness of cattle.

Letter from Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co.

LIVERPOOL, 29th August, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—Although we do not carry cattle in our passenger steamers, we are very much interested, for the sake of our Glasgow line, in the maintenance of present regulations affecting conveyance of cattle from Canada to this country.

We therefore beg to express our thanks to you for the very valuable assistance rendered by you in the difficulty that recently seemed so serious, and to say that had we known of your visit to this place yesterday, we should have done ourselves the pleasure of calling on you.

We are, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

ALLAN BROS., & Co.

Mr CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

Letter from Agents of Dominion Line,

LIVERPOOL, 29th August, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—We have learned from Mr. Dyke that he has received a telegram from you intimating that the cattle ex SS. "Ontario" and "Lake Nepigon" are released.

Permit us to express in writing, as we have already done verbally, our sense of the importance of your visit to Liverpool at a critical juncture in the cattle trade of Canada—a danger of that country being scheduled in consequence of a rash conclusion on the part of the Government Inspector.

Your presence at the examination by half-a-dozen veterinary surgeons gave an importance to the enquiry it would not otherwise have had. We have to express our personal obligations for the prompt measures you took, and for the personal convenience and fatigue you sustained in carrying the matter through with the Privy Council to a successful issue.

We remain, dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY.

Mr CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner, Dominion of Canada,
London.

No. 44.

REPORT OF SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.

(MR. L. SLATER.)

St. THOMAS, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—Enclosed I beg to forward my report on the transit of United States live stock in bond, and stopping at the port of St. Thomas, from west to east, *via* Michigan Central (Canada Division), and Grand Trunk (Great Western Division), for the twelve months ending December 31st.

The number of cars of each kind :

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Poultry.	M.C.R., C.D.	G.T.R., G.W.D.	Total.
1883.										
Jan. 31...	Michigan Central Railway, C.D.	783	129	85	1	.....	.....	998	.....	.....
do 31...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	29	59	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	1,159
Feb. 28...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	626	131	129	13	.....	2	901	.....	.....
do 28...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D	30	12	76	2	.....	.....	.....	120	1,021
March 31...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	733	79	97	20	1	2	932	.....	.....
do 31...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	63	12	99	2	.....	.....	.....	176	1,106
April 30...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	542	110	56	13	1	.....	722	.....	.....
do 30...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	93	15	41	3	.....	.....	.....	152	874
May 31...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	1,248	141	15	17	.....	4	1,425	.....	.....
do 31...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	44	13	7	1	.....	.....	.....	65	1,490
June 30...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	892	100	14	15	.....	2	1,023	.....	.....
do 30...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	22	14	11	1	.....	.....	.....	48	1,071
July 31...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	235	116	2	11	.....	7	371	.....	.....
do 31...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	45	24	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	441
Aug. 31...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	313	150	31	11	.....	1	506	.....	.....
do 31...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	61	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	599
Sept. 30...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	290	140	63	7	.....	1	501	.....	.....
do 30...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	76	67	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	699
Oct. 31...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	172	224	71	8	.....	2	477	.....	.....
do 31...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	98	122	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	789
Nov. 30...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	184	214	79	4	.....	1	482	.....	.....
do 30...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	72	90	121	1	.....	.....	.....	284	769
Dec. 31...	Michigan Central do C.D.....	243	201	79	7	.....	3	533	.....	.....
do 31...	Grand Trunk do G.W.D.	65	66	127	2	.....	.....	.....	260	799
		6,959	2,245	1,443	139	2	25	8,871	1,932	10,803

Certified to be correct.

L. SLATER,

REMARKS.

There has been a falling off in the total number of cars of live stock during the year just ended in cattle and hogs, but an increase in sheep and horses. The horses are principally shipped to the Eastern States for mercantile purposes. The Canada Division of the Michigan Central shows a large increase in the live stock business, and since it came under the control of the Michigan Central Railway, the Company have been using all their Union stock cars for the transit of live stock over their own road. There have been two accidents to live stock trains in transit on this road during the year, duly reported to the Department, and the dead animals were conveyed back to the United States, and the place of accident properly deodorized by the Company's servants. The Company are observing the restrictions. They are carrying large quantities of dressed beef in refrigerator cars.

This Company have not carried so much live stock this year, and have been running a part of the live stock from Point Edward, *via* London and St. Thomas, but all in good order and without accident. They show a large falling off as compared with the previous year. They are carrying a large quantity of dressed beef in refrigerator cars; the Company observe all restrictions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 45.

REPORT ON MATTAWA AND NIPISSING DISTRICT FOR SETTLEMENT.

(M. W. KIRWAN.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—Acting on your instruction, I have now the honour of combining, in one report, the three accounts of my journey through the Mattawa District, which I submitted to you some time ago.

My first reports were dated from Algoma Mills, in July, Sault Ste Marie in August, and Port Arthur in September. According to your instructions, however, I now condense the three reports in one.

After leaving Mattawa, in July, I followed the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the end of the iron. I desired a little to explore the Sturgeon River, and found along its bank a light sandy loam, well adapted for potatoes and oats, rye and peas. I saw some settlers along the bank of the river, who were enthusiastic in their praise of the locality, but I could not recommend it as a place for the newly landed immigrant. The men who have located along the Sturgeon are principally from Muskoka, and they are accustomed to manage a light soil, and familiar with bush life.

After leaving the Sturgeon, I followed the course of the Veuve River and found there a better soil, a darker loam and a wider extent of clearing. At the time of my visit to the Veuve there were only two or three settlers there, but they appeared to think that the locality was favourable to settlement. It was easily cleared, the bush fires having denuded it, in a great measure of timber. Keeping your instructions in view, however, and remembering that it was the wish of the Government to find if any of lands along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in that part of Algoma, were suitable for immigrants from the Old Country, I saw no locality in the neighbourhood of the Veuve which I could recommend for such a purpose.

After leaving the Veuve, I travelled to Sudbury Junction through a rugged country, broken by a singularly regular chain of low hills on the one side, and undulating rocky slopes and cliffs on the other. The land was barren. Pigeon berries—those evidences of a poor soil—were plentiful, and this continued all the way to Sudbury. Around the Junction the land is, however, somewhat better, and between there and the Spanish River, a distance of nearly 60 miles, which I made on horseback, I saw some extensive clearings, immense fields of strawberries miles in length, but the soil was light and sandy all along the way. The evidences of bush fire were to be seen everywhere.

After arriving at the Spanish River, I took the Canadian Company's steamer to Algoma Mills, and along the banks of the river saw some good farms, where several settlers had been residing for years and whose surroundings indicated some prosperity. But the soil was light and sandy, although in places wheat was grown and as much as 20 bushels to the acre had been returned from the soil. At Algoma Mills, I found the general features of the country somewhat similar to that through which I travelled from the Veuve to Sudbury Junction hills rocky, barren but picture-que. After leaving Algoma Mills, I followed the north shore of Lake Superior and went up the Mississagua and the Thessalon Rivers, where I found a somewhat better soil and fairly prosperous settlements. I was, however, impressed with the fact that the residents were all Canadian by birth and that Old Country people would find it difficult to accomplish as much, in the same time, as had been done by the settlers along those rivers. I found, however, some good land behind Bruce River, and going

beyond the limits of habitation, I saw a soil of deep, dark loam, which should grow excellent wheat and in my opinion it is one of the best places I saw therefor on my way. From Bruce Mines I took a run over to the Manitoulin Island for a few days, believing that I might hear of some unsettled localities on the Island. But I only remained two or three days, and not hearing of any favourable locality to visit, although I own some excellent land was to be seen on the Island, I left for Sault Ste. Marie. Here I went 20 miles north and travelled to the east and west and found a comparatively open country, a fairly good soil, of dark sandy loam and a prosperous people. In my opinion Old Country people should be able to do very well in such a place. It was then August, and after leaving Sault Ste. Marie, I kept along the north shore of Lake Superior, went up the Chippewa, the Batchewaning, the Montreal, the Michipicoten, the Pie and the Black River and failed to find any place to which I could recommend the sending of Old Country immigrants. These journeys were made in canoes so that I had plenty of time to inspect the different localities. The Indians whom I met near White Lake, however, said that there was good land "to the north" and some surveyors whom I came across at Michipicoten told me the same story. As neither time nor means would, however permit me to undertake the journey, I was obliged to take the steamer to Port Arthur, where I arrived in time to send you my report, within the limit of the time allowed by the Department for the journey.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. KIRWAN.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 46.

REPORT OF THE WELSH DELEGATES (MESSRS. W. J. WILLIAMS AND J. OWENS,) ON THEIR RECENT VISIT TO CANADA.

SIR,—We have now returned from our visit to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, and desire to submit to you the following summary of our Report:—

The following is the course we took. Leaving Winnipeg on the morning of Thursday, 13th September, we travelled by special train to Calgary, a distance of 840 miles, stopping at no intermediate settlements. On our return journey, we visited Medicine Hat (and the newly discovered coal mine in the neighbourhood), Moose Jaw, Regina, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Brandon, and the country around Winnipeg.

From each of these places, with the sole exception of Medicine Hat, we drove several miles into the country lying on both sides of the railway, and carefully examined the soil, noticing also the different crops raised. In all the districts examined, we found the soil to be of an excellent quality. In most parts it was a rich black loam, varying in depth from 1 foot to more than 6 feet, and in some regions the clay subsoil is of a very superior quality. In fact, the quality of the soil far exceeded our expectation, and we are fully satisfied with it in every respect.

We saw quantities of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and other vegetables raised in these districts, and found them to be of good quality, wheat and potatoes being of particular excellence. Moreover, wherever we noticed crops of an inferior quality, we found, on examination, that seeding had been undertaken too late in the spring to allow the plants to obtain full growth and maturity. These facts and the generally healthy appearance of vegetation, convinced us that the soil is well adapted to the production of grain and vegetables.

As regards the settlers, we found them more satisfied with their lot, more liberal in their praise of the country, and less affected by its drawbacks than we, fresh from the comforts of Old Country life, would expect.

The immediate success of the new settler must, of course, depend upon the amount of his capital, his shrewdness in investing, and his energy in turning it to the best account.

The majority of the settlers we met had originally from £50 to £500, though we came across a few who started with no capital, but had, nevertheless, succeeded admirably. A small capital gives a settler a good start in his new life; a little more adds considerably to his comfort, especially if he be a family man. To succeed without any capital at all, a settler must have a greater amount of energy, perseverance and tact than is possessed by the majority of people of this class with whom we have come in contact.

As regards the climate, our enquiries led us to conclude that the winter, while rather long and cold, is healthy, and many informed us that they enjoyed it. The air is dry and bracing and the severity of the cold is not on this account, so much felt as it would be in a more humid atmosphere. Experienced settlers told us that they never felt great discomfort from the cold in the winter, that ploughing operations are commenced, as a rule, about the 25th of April, and that the summer is sufficiently long to allow of sowing and harvesting.

Summer frosts, of such a nature as to damage the crops are, we believe, rare, and when they do occur they only effect those crops sown late in the season. We fancy, however, that the winter time must be trying to persons of weak or delicate constitution, and that due care must always be taken to protect children of tender years, during the first few years of their life in the country.

The testimony of settlers shows that with this due care, children keep in excellent health.

In some parts we observed that the quality of the water was not good, and that from its alkaline nature it is apt to effect new settlers and visitors, though older settlers seem to get used to it and use it with no bad effect. Moreover, the experience of the older settled portions of the country leads one to believe that, as these districts become more thickly populated, better supplies of water will be found. Where rain and river water is scarce on the prairie, an ample supply of different qualities is found by sinking wells, which range in depth from 8 feet to as many as 140 feet. In one instance we saw a well 500 feet in depth.

Though there are numerous clumps of bush here and there, and though the rivers and creeks are lined with wood, yet at places distant from these, fuel is scarce. It is now, however, a well known fact, that there are in the North-West extensive beds of good coal, and one mine, if not more, is now being worked near Medicine Hat on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The existence of these beds of coal will settle the question of the supply of fuel, for it has been ascertained that large coal-bearing rocks exist through the country, and with the development of railways the produce of these mines will be brought to the doors of the settler at a moderate price.

There are, in our own country, some people who appear to be apprehensive of trouble from mosquitoes in Manitoba and the North-West, but as far as we could learn the number of these insects is limited. They are within some districts, but disappear as cultivation advances; indeed, old settlers suffer so little annoyance on this account that it is rarely that they think of these troublesome little insects. We were glad to observe that our fellow countrymen, who are now settled in the North-West, have reason to be satisfied with their lot. One of these, Mr. Owen J. Jones, who was, up to the time he left Wales, a quarryman, and unlike the generality of quarrymen, had had no farming experience, had indeed become a good, practical farmer, and we could not but remark upon the well-kept condition of his stocks and the generally prosperous appearance of his farm, &c. When asked by us whether he was satisfied and if he thought of returning to Wales, he replied, "This is now my home."

We conversed also with many who had been settled for some time in the country and have thought well to collect their replies to our questions, affixing the names and addresses in each case:—

John Glen, Fish Creek, Calgary, has lived in the country eight years, whence he came from Ireland with £120 capital with which to commence farming. He has taken up a farm of 640 acres, in a locality where the soil is of good quality. Of this fact no better evidence could be given than the produce per acre, which is, of wheat, 5 bushels; barley, 71; oats, 57, and potatoes 225. Poultry are found to thrive well on the farm, and sheep and cattle remain out all the winter. Ploughing is commenced about the 26th of March. Farmer Glen pays his labourers \$50 (£10) per month in summer, allowing them their board. He finds the climate healthy.

D. F. Jelly, near Regina, came to the country a year ago, from Ontario, in eastern Canada. He considers £200 capital sufficient to start. He took up 320 acres of excellent farming land. He considers the climate healthy.

William Cullen, living near Regina, came from Ontario last year, having previously lived in Ireland. He considers £200 capital sufficient to start with. He has taken up 960 acres of land, which may be described as excellent, in parts, and good in others. The yield per acre on his farm has been, of wheat, 25 bushels, and of oats, 50. Poultry thrive, and sheep and cattle do well. The climate is found to be healthy.

Thomas Wright, of Glen Thomas, Qu'Appelle, came from Ontario last year, having previously lived in Ireland. He considers £200 capital sufficient to start with. He has now a farm of 3,700 acres of excellent land, which bears at the following rates per acre, wheat, 25 bushels; barley, 50; oats, 40; potatoes, 200. Ploughing commenced on this farm about the 20th of April. Farmer Wright finds the climate healthy and his sheep and cattle do well. He pays his labourers \$30 (£6) per month, allowing them their board.

Robert Smith, Smith Farm, Qu'Appelle, came from another part of Manitoba last year. He considers £200 capital sufficient. He has now 640 acres of excellent farming land, which yields 25 bushels of wheat to the acre; barley, 40; oats, 50, and 175 of potatoes. Ploughing was commenced on 20th April. Poultry thrives, cattle and sheep do well. The climate is generally healthy, though cold in winter. Farmer Smith pays his labourers \$26 (£5 4s.) and board, all the year round.

Major Bell, of the Bell Farm, farms 64,000 acres at Indian Head, for the Qu'Appelle Farming Company. He came to the district fifteen months ago and considers £200 sufficient capital to start. The land upon which he is settled is excellent, and yields 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and 50 bushels of oats. The ploughing season was commenced on 17th April. Labourers are paid \$35 (£7) per month in summer, and \$28 (£5 12s.) in winter, besides a cottage each, rent free, and an acre of land. Wood is sold to them at cost price. The winter in this part is found to be cold though healthy. The other periods of the year are also found to be healthy. Sheep, cattle and poultry do well.

Owen J. Jones, Corporation, Brandon Hill, is a Welshman, and came to the country four years and a-half ago. He considers £100 sufficient capital. He has now 320 acres of excellent land and gets a yield of 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and 50 of oats, and a good crop of potatoes. Farmer Jones generally commences ploughing about 25th April. He finds the climate healthy. His sheep and cattle do well, and his poultry thrive. Labourers on this farm receive \$23 (£5 12s.) per month with board.

William Evans, Mela, Brandon Hills, settled in the country at the same time as Mr. Jones. He considers £100 sufficient capital. He also took up 320 acres of good land and confirms in every particular the remarks of his friend, except that he pays his labourers \$30 (£6) per month, with board.

George P. McLaren, Thornbank, Brandon, is a Scotchman, and came to the country four and a-half years ago. He has now 320 acres of first class farming land, from which he gets 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, and 50 of oats, which he himself describes as the "the best in the world," besides good crops of potatoes. He considers £100 sufficient capital to start. He now pays his labourers as much as \$30 (£6) per month, with board. He commences ploughing in the beginning of May. His cattle are doing well, and he himself finds the climate very healthy.

William Robinson, Ricedale Hall, Brandon, came from England a year and a-half ago. He considers £200 sufficient capital to start. He has now 640 acres of generally good land, which yields 24 bushels of wheat to the acre, and 60 of oats, while potatoes thrive admirably; cattle and poultry do well. He commences ploughing on May 1st. He finds the climate cold but healthy.

W. J. Bouchier, Refuge, Regina, came from Ontario two years ago. He considers £200 sufficient capital to start. He took up 320 acres of first class land. Poultry and cattle are doing well, and he himself thinks the climate healthy, though at times cold. He commenced ploughing on 20th April.

James Browning, Saskatchewan Lodge, Brandon, settled in the country three years ago, having emigrated from England. He considered £200 capital sufficient to start. He has a farm of 640 acres, of generally good land, which yields 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, 40 of barley, and 55 of oats. Potatoes do well. His poultry are in a first-class condition, while his cattle are thriving. Labourers on this farm receive \$25 to \$30 (£5 to £6) per month, for the summer. Mr. Browning considers the climate very healthy. He commenced ploughing on 20th April.

John Hughes, of Brandon, is a storekeeper. He came from Ontario two years ago. He considers £100 sufficient capital to start. He has now 560 acres of first-class land, upon which his cattle are doing well. He considers the climate very healthy, better than Ontario. His labourers receive \$1.50 to \$2 (6s. to 8s.) per day.

Donald Cameron, Headingly, Winnipeg, is a native of Winnipeg, having lived there 32 years. He considers £100 sufficient capital to start. He has now 640 acres of good land. The yield of crops average 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, 30 of barley, and 50 of oats, while potatoes yield largely. Poultry and cattle do well, and Mr. Cameron

himself thinks the climate very healthy. Ploughing was commenced on 30th April. Labourers on this farm receive \$20 (£4) per month, all the year round.

W. D. Hall, Hermitage Headingly, Winnipeg, has lived in the country 25 years, having come to reside in Winnipeg from London, Ontario. He considers £200 sufficient capital to start. He has now a farm of 240 acres of first-class land. His crops average 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, 30 of barley and 65 of oats, while potatoes do well. Mr. Hall thinks the climate could not be healthier, while he finds it suits the cattle and poultry—that they thrive well. Ploughing was commenced on the farm on 25th April. Labourers receive \$20 a month (£5.4s.).

Daniel Murray, Kildonan, Winnipeg, is a Scotchman, and has lived in the country for 68 years. He considers £200 sufficient capital to start. His farm now contains 300 acres of land, which he says could not be better. His crops yield 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, 40 of barley and 60 of oats. Poultry do well and cattle thrive. Farmer Murray thinks it would be impossible to improve upon the climate. He pays his men \$35 (£7) a month.

Robert Macbeth, Kildonan, Winnipeg, is also a Scotchman, having settled in the country about the same time as Mr. Murray. He considers a capital of £100 sufficient to start. He has now 340 acres of land, which he himself describes as “equal to any in the world.” The average yield on this farm is 25 bushels of wheat per acre, 35 of barley and 40 of oats. In other particulars, Farmer Macbeth bears out fully the remarks of his neighbour, Farmer Murray.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours truly,

W. WILLIAMS.

JOHN OWEN,

Delegates from Wales.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

No. 47.

REPORT ON BOW RIVER DISTRICT.

(Mr. ALEX. BEGG)

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1883.

SIR—I have the honour to report that I left Calgary, N. W. T., on the 20th December, having been in the Bow River District and Province of Alberta, since the 1st of July, consequently I have had a good opportunity of knowing what has been done in the immigration line during the past year.

The influx from Montana to the country districts has been about the same as last year (1,200); but there have been large additions from the east at certain centres, notably, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Medicine Hat and Calgary, and along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Calgary has now a population of over 500. I think I may safely say that 2,000 in all have come across the frontier in 1883. In Calgary, three substantial churches have been built since the railway line reached that place in August last, namely:—Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, and there are a number of large hotels, merchant's stores law-offices, tradesmen of different sorts, as well as all the machinery of a well organized town. Along the banks of Elbow River, Fish Creek, Ghost River, Jumping Pond Creek, Pine Creek and Sheep Creek, settlers' houses and patches of land recently ploughed give the face of the country a very different appearance from what it had in 1881 and even 1882, when I was through there, and there was scarcely a house between Fort McLeod and Fort Calgary, a distance of 100 miles on the main line of travel. Also, along Bow River, of which the above mentioned waters are tributary, there are numbers of settlers, and all since 1881 and 1882—principally in 1883—so that next year it is expected the increase will still be larger. I learn that over a hundred settlers have come across the Rockies from British Columbia—excellent settlers.

Rich mines of gold, silver, and coal have been discovered in the Rocky Mountains near the summit, and contiguous to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. To these there will be a great rush in the spring, so that your Department might very properly have an Immigration dépôt for the Bow River District—say at Calgary, where the interests of immigrants of all sorts could be attended to and information given as to the best places to settle. Many of the miners are farmers sons or small farmers, and after trying their fortune in the mines are likely afterwards to settle on the nearest land which offers the best advantages.

Coal of excellent quality in abundance is to be obtained within twenty miles of Calgary, so the question of fuel is satisfactorily settled for that portion of the Province of Alberta.

Up to the time of my leaving, the weather was fine and scarcely any snow—no an inch in depth—so there was no sleighing, and cattle and horses were grazing out day and night, requiring no hay; throughout the whole District.

On reaching Medicine Hat, the face of the country had a more wintry appearance—more snow and drift. Further east at Swift Current, and Moose Jaw—more snow and colder. At Regina, a blizzard and 30° below zero, pinching cold. At Winnipeg, also, very cold and uncomfortable in the streets.

The weather moderated before I reached St. Paul, 25th December. At Chicago next day the streets were sloppy but there had been snow and cold weather. At Detroit, rain, with very slippery streets. At Sarnia, again colder. At Guelph and Toronto, more snow. Yet more snow and colder at Orillia, which I reached: the close of the year 1883.

Since then I visited Muskoka, and found deep snow and very cold weather there, about as cold as Winnipeg. The settlers complain of poor crops there this season—wet weather—late crops and destroyed with frost. In the far West, on the eastern slope of the Rockies, last season was exceptionally dry, but there was a good deal of summer frost, which affected the potato crop and the more delicate sorts of vegetables. Frost, as you are aware, also destroyed a portion of the wheat crop in Manitoba, so that Muskoka was not alone in that agricultural affliction.

Trusting that next year may bring exceptionally good crops, and that you will have a large supply of the very best settlers from all quarters for your extensive domain.

I am your obedient servant,

ALEX. BEGG.

THE HONOURABLE

The Minister of Agriculture, &c.

No. 48.

REPORT OF GERMAN DELEGATE.

(DR. SPIELBERG).

BERLIN, Germany,

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the journey through Canada, undertaken by me, on the kind invitation of yourself and the Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, as follows:—

First.—I shall give briefly the route taken. From Montreal, on 3rd September, to Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara, Hamilton, Berlin, Sarnia. By steamer to Prince Arthur's Landing, thence to Winnipeg by rail. From Winnipeg, a trip by stage towards Selkirk. 14th September, to Portage La Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, Calgary. Back by Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina, Qu'Appelle (Fort Qu'Appelle), Brandon (Rapid City), Poplar Point (Ossowa), and again, on account of the exhibition, to Portage la Prairie, back to Winnipeg and thence by stage to Morris (Mennonites) and Emerson, which I reached on the 4th October.

From most of the places mentioned, trips of a half or a whole day's duration were made by stage into the country, both north and south.

Although it was the main object of my journey to take into consideration, from the standpoint of a German farmer, all the circumstances which should be weighed with regard to the settling of my countrymen in the Canadian North-West, I yet cannot help but say a few words of the favourable impressions made upon me by the agricultural industry in Ontario, the garden of Canada. Through the kindness of Mr. Hugo Kranz, M.P., especially, I was able to convince myself, in several excursions into the neighbourhood of Berlin and Waterloo, with what care the land is cultivated, and how richly it repays the labour bestowed upon it.

I found everywhere, among the farmers of every origin, German or British, simplicity, cultivation of manners, diligence. Even the oldest men did not refuse to make themselves useful, and most of the women did their own housework, without neglecting the care of their children, or the comfort of their homes.

The cultivation of the land is carried on according to the requirements of agricultural science, the changes of crop, the cultivation of clover, and the use of animal manure being handled in the best manner. Fruit culture is carried on with good results, in some districts very extensively.

In the use of agricultural machines, the Ontario farmer is far ahead of the German.

The raising of cattle is brought to a high standard, both with respect to pigs, horned cattle and horses. The latter, for the most part, a noble but somewhat inferior half-blood race, they are endeavouring to improve by the introduction of Percherons. This I consider a mistake, as besides the danger of the breed being too heterogeneous and being deformed, the after-breed out of the Percherons remains too heavy and awkward for that country, and loses the capacity of transporting quickly light loads on the road. This would, in my opinion, be far better preserved by crossing with Suffolk or Clydesdale horses, and with them the necessary power could be obtained for moving agricultural machinery.

The much decried plague of the country—the Canada thistle—has been almost entirely exterminated by great care. Where it is required, drainage has been done, and great care is taken to preserve the forest trees on the farms. I have become quite convinced that Canada knows how to value her forest treasures, and I coincide

in the views of experienced men there, that it is better to grant no more forest lots for cultivation, but preserve the precious forests, and draw the labouring power of the new settler solely to the cultivation of the prairie, in which, with the same power, the return would be tenfold more rapid than on forest ground.

I had an opportunity to see the productions of the country, at an exhibition in Berlin, Ontario. As a German, I cannot but regret that this fine tract of land, stretching from Ottawa to Lake Huron, the climate of which corresponds with that of Middle Germany, is quite settled up to the forests lying north, and to-day the price of land is too dear, except for those in easy circumstances. But I advise diligent, efficient workers, either in agriculture, industry or manual labour, to choose Ontario, as there is opportunity for work both in winter and summer. The cities are rising to high industrial development, and wages are good, as is seen from the fact that diligent workers are able in a few years to lay aside enough to buy a house, with some land for themselves, even in the neighbourhood of the cities.

The arrangements made for municipal administration, for roads and schools, are admirable, notwithstanding the lowness of the taxes.

In Winnipeg, through the influence of Captain Grahame, I received every possible friendly attention. By the kindness of himself and his assistant, Mr. Maas, I saw for myself how the immigrants were cared for in Winnipeg, and also when sent out into the country. I also owe thanks to Messrs. Bennett and Eberhard, the agents at Brandon. The latter accompanied me on the whole trip over the prairies, and rendered me the greatest service by his knowledge of the country.

To test the quality of the soil, I used the statements made by the farmers, as well as my own personal observations. For this purpose, the side ditches and the dams of the newly laid railroads rendered the task of examination easy, both of the strength of the humus layer, and the sub-soil; not less serviceable, were the thrown up land marks and the elements of the soil, brought from a depth of 3 to 4 feet by the numerous gophers and so-called prairie dogs. As it was possible when a stretch of land was driven over during the night, to go back over it by day, I was able to judge of the whole prairie, lying along the Canadian Pacific Railway, for a breadth of about 25 miles, north and south.

Undoubtedly the best land, with almost an unfathomable depth of humus layer, is the Red River Valley, from Selkirk to West Lynne, and in a considerable breadth far beyond the South Western Branch. Not exposed to inundation, it nevertheless does not suffer from dryness. The soil is heavy, but crumbles easily in the air, and is suitable for all products of the field, whether grain or roots. The gardens in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg, the old settlements towards Selkirk, the settlements of the Mennonites, give the best proofs that many years in succession, wheat may be grown without manure and without change, and that when exhaustion shows itself, a deeper ploughing or pasturing for one year is sufficient to restore the soil to its original strength. I learned this both from old Scotch farmers in Kildonan, and also from the Mennonites, who have been settled there the last ten years.

Of excellent quality, if not of that inexpressible richness of soil, is the land from Winnipeg to Brandon, truly normal and equal, for instance, to the country around Carberry and north of Brandon and Rapid City, as also to that north west of the Little Saskatchewan.

From Brandon to Moosomin the land is less good, with level humus covering, and sub-soil of gravel and lime.

Between Moosomin and Qu'Appelle (Troy) the land is very good—not so good between Qu'Appelle and Regina, but from Regina to Moose Jaw, excellent.

The land between Medicine Hat and Calgary is in every respect suitable for agriculture, while the stretch from Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat, in its undulating formation (hills, sandy and stony, low lands containing salt) is at present only suitable for pasture.

I was most surprised at the plateau at the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the country about Calgary. I saw here such crops of wheat, barley and oats as could not be seen in the whole West, in spite of the high position. Probably this is due to

the stronger dew caused by the mountains. I consider this region as one of the richest in the future of Western Canada, if by cheap freight tariffs, the export of wheat shall be made possible, and the increase of population there, which mining will cause, must make the remaining agricultural products very valuable.

Of the *quantitative* growth, my opinion is, most of the settlements were new, one or two years old, and the cultivation yet very rough and careless. Besides, this year's crop—as the very low grass and drying up of the prairie streams showed—was very much injured by the light snowfall of the winter, and want of rain in June or July. In spite of this, the crops of wheat, barley, oats and potatoes were good, and there is no doubt, that under normal circumstances it will always be rich. According to statements made by reliable farmers from all parts of the West, the results of this year's crop are:—

Wheat, per acre	20 to 25 bu-shels
Barley do	30 to 40 do
Oats do	40 to 50 do
Potatoes do	250 do

Extraordinary larger or lesser crops not being counted.

According to official valuation, the results in the United States, on an average, are:—

Wheat, for the whole country	13½ bushels.
do for Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska	18½ do
do this year for the whole country	11½ do
do for Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska	16½ do

Other kinds of grain give also, both in this year and on an average, a correspondingly smaller crop than in Western Canada.

Peas, beans and maize were injured by autumnal frosts, and gave a small or no crop, and these are not, in my opinion, suitable for extensive cultivation in the North-West.

Of the quality of the products, I was able to form an opinion for myself, partly on the several farms I visited, partly at agricultural exhibitions in Rapid City, and especially at that in Portage la Prairie. Not to mention the enormous products of cabbage, carrots and potatoes, which testify to the great power of the soil, I have found that the European wheat is not able to compete with the Canadian. The latter is far superior as respects purity, colour and richness of flour. Only in Kildonan did I find mildew in the wheat, caused by careless handling of the seed. Be it remarked here that the farmers, supercilious through the rapid growth of Winnipeg, and the rise thereby caused in the value of the land, seem to have declined in the careful cultivation of the soil. Otherwise, I could not understand why the Canadian thistle prevails just there in such a manner, threatening the further West, whither carried by wind, or in other ways, it could easily spread itself. I noticed it in High Bluffs and Poplar Point, nowhere else. Although the regulations by law relative to the destruction of the thistle are said to be severe, yet they are of no use, so long as the town lots, already cultivated and infected, and not covered with houses, lie uncultivated for years. A rule should be enforced that such lots, which are not being used for building purposes, should be handed back for agricultural purposes until needed.

I must further make mention of the excellent quality of the barley, which, although only raised in the small grained varieties, yet is very suitable for manufacturing malt, so that it is preferred by the brewers in the United States to their own native barley. A lowering of the Customs duty on barley and malt by the United States would cause the cultivation of barley to become as important and useful as that of wheat.

I have taken with me samples of the various kinds of grain, to be exhibited at the Association for Geographic Commerce.

The exhibitions in Rapid City and Portage la Prairie proved that successful work in cattle breeding is also done. In spite of the youth of the settlement, there were already very perfect animals, not only singly, but in whole herds. I noticed, with

regret, the absence of productions of household industry. The work exhibited by women (fancy work, net work, &c.), were of little value and use. There were no dairy products, such as butter, cheese, tallow, soap, sausages, &c. There were preserves of good quality. The example of the women of Ontario in this respect should be imitated by the women of the North-West. The Ontario men also should serve as a pattern to the Western farmers, as they use the winter to save money, by themselves making smaller agricultural implements, thereby suitably occupying themselves. On the whole, I cannot refuse to recognize that the immigrants into the West from Ontario, by their diligence, and their whole system of economy, give good examples to other immigrants. From them can be learned that the burning up of straw and manure is not rational, where it is not absolutely required for fuel, but that these manuring elements should be rather preserved, in order to serve as substitutes to the soil; for only a few of the prairie regions are as inexhaustible as that on Red River, and where the humus covering is only one or two feet, the soil will soon again require nourishment.

The large Bell Farm, at Indian Head, skilfully managed, is also a pattern of good agriculture. The laying out of the different farming lands is done in a rational manner; the buildings are good, durable and suitable to the purpose. Great care is taken of the roads, and the planting of so many trees is a pleasing feature. If the returns on this farm were this year generally behind the average, the cause is to be found in the fact that with small means it was necessary to plant quickly over a large surface, and for that purpose had very roughly broken up the prairie by means of three-shared ploughs. At present, this fault is being done away with by the use of heavy one-shared ploughs.

How important the planting of trees to the greatest extent is, for the future of the prairie, need not specially be pointed out. On it depends the equalizing of heat and cold; the injurious consequences of dry summers will be lessened, the critical wants of the farmer for building, wood, and fuel will be supplied. But the small farmer has not the means to go into that quickly and extensively, as at the Bell Farm, and he has not got the suitable planting material. The small trees taken from the more distant woods or from the river lowlands are insufficiently rooted and soon dry up. Besides, the taking them out is a matter of much time and expense. This difficulty may be remedied by laying out nurseries for trees by the Government or municipalities, and giving them out gratis, or at low prices. Forest and avenue trees first, as the local climate permits.

The cultivation of fruit does not promise a great future. The winters are decidedly too cold for apples and pear trees. But the plum and cherry growing wild in the forests and in scattered bushes warrants the opinion that these will also grow in the open air, if one uses the wild trees for stock for grafting. For this purpose also, the laying out of nurseries would be of great importance. To my regret, I noticed that the wild cherry in the prairie woods is troubled with the same disease which now threatens to destroy the beautiful cherry orchards in Ontario; a gall-like kind of exudation on the branches, caused by the sting of a gall wasp, gradually destroying the tree. I hope that a successful remedy for this will be found.

The above-mentioned measures can, unfortunately, at present, not do away with the want which lies so heavily on the settler—building material and fuel.

The saw mills on the prairie are limited through want of water in the summer and also through the scarcity of timber; the farmer is therefore forced to bring his lumber by train, and the freight tariffs are, unfortunately, very high. This also refers to coal, if even, as now seems certain, the richness in coal of the prairie is great. I, myself, saw the first load from Medicine Hat arrive at Winnipeg. Still, it does not appear everywhere, and only by cheap tariffs could every station be made to participate in the cheapness of coal. For instance, the coal freight from Medicine Hat to Winnipeg amounts to 33 cents per 100 pounds. The coal found in the Brandon Hills and in Medicine Hat is not excellent, but fully suitable for house fuel and small industries. The pit coal obtained near the Rocky Mountains, however, is suitable to all requirements. I saw it being used in the smith shops there with equal

effect to that from Pennsylvania. In my opinion, the prairie also contains peat. For instance, I found, in the town district of Brandon, where draining ditches were laid out, the undoubted peat formation.

With fuel cheaper, the making of bricks and tiles and the manufacture of lime will become greater, as everywhere material for these is found. And then the new settler will be relieved from one of his severest cares—material for building his house and sheds.

The *gardening* industry will extend, as the demands in the towns growing up in the West, increases. The soil is generally very suitable, and many farmers like gardening and understand it. I saw, not only in Winnipeg, but also at Brandon and at Fort Qu'Appelle (in the very carefully cultivated Mission Farm at Fishing Lake) and even in the furthest West at Calgary, magnificent vegetable gardens. At the last two places, even the *seed of most vegetables* was obtained.

I must not omit to mention an unimportant yet annoying evil, the doing away of which I would recommend to the Provincial Legislature. This is the different gauge of the freight and passenger waggons. This injures the roads and makes driving in a buggy often unbearable.

The drinking water on the prairie is hard, but good. It can be found everywhere, sometimes at a great depth. Only at one place, Regina, did there seem to be a scarcity of water on account of the dry summer.

The atmosphere is exceedingly pure and healthy. The warmth of summer, I was assured by every one, became milder through the draught of air, and the truly severe cold of winter through the stillness of the air. Especially it is said, that the dry cold winter of Canada is to be preferred by far, to the damp cold winter of Germany.

The few enemies to agriculture now existing, black birds and gophers especially will decrease by increased settlement.

All things taken together, I am of the opinion that immigration to the Canadian North-West is to be recommended to the German agriculturalist, especially from the northern Provinces, Pomerania, Prussia, Posen, Upperschleisen and Mecklenburg—that is, if his circumstances at home, force him to emigrate, and if he can obtain some little means for the passage over: and in the first cultivation of course, he must expect for some years to experience privations. But he does not require to work harder than in Germany to secure thereafter a rich future for himself and his children.

The same advice may be given to the totally poor labourer, when industry has taken a sure footing in the cities of the West. Till then he could probably find work in summer, but not in winter. For the labourer, it is advisable, as mentioned above at present to turn his steps to the Eastern Provinces.

In conclusion, I desire to remark, there is at present a double view with regard to the question of emigration. Some regard emigration as an evil, but as a necessary one, no matter by what circumstances brought about. They, therefore, would like to make emigration easier, in order to do away with the cause.

Others do not see this necessity, and try to prevent, as much as possible, all emigration, and at most, would direct it to a territory which would remain in immediate subjection to the German Kingdom. Unfortunately such territories, with a German climate, have as yet, not been found. The latter political tendency is to day the prevailing one; hence one can not reckon on any action on the part of the Government towards directing the stream of emigration to a certain point, viz., to Canada, or towards the teaching of the emigrants in this matter.

Therefore, the Government of Canada must take upon itself to employ whatever means it may believe best to make known to those desirous of emigrating from Germany, the advantages offered by the Canadian North-West.

Yet, I believe it but due to the confidence placed in me by the Government of Canada, not to withhold the opinion which I have formed in this regard. I have remarked that the few farmers who have emigrated directly from Germany, feel themselves isolated, because unacquainted with the English language, they could not

find their way to directly join the other scattered Germans in the North-West. This isolation made them sad and led them to wish themselves back in Germany, or to go to the United States, where more Germans are settled.

This sadness naturally becomes greater from the newness of the surroundings, the momentary want of habitations, the sight of the desert-like appearing prairie, probably also through impositions on the part of the traders when they are first establishing themselves. If, therefore—and I am not alone in the opinion—the Government, or the Hudson Bay Company, or the Canadian Pacific Railway, would like to venture the trial, to reserve in the district of the South-Western Branch, which lies somewhat nearer the German Home, and whose climate corresponds more with their native one, one township only for the present, for German immigrants, and let this fact become known in Germany, this would form a kernel or nucleus, round which many German immigrants would join themselves. The township should be distributed into quarter sections at the most. More is to no purpose, for the Germans do not incline to speculation in land.

I go further in my wishes, being mindful of the procedure of the Northern Pacific Railway, which now makes the experiment of offering the new arrivals a real home immediately. It erects upon yet unsettled lots, small houses, fences them in, provides water, and keeps herds of cattle, agricultural implements and seed. The latter, so far as the most necessary supplies for the commencement requires, and the buildings, it gives to the immigrant at cost price, to one with means for cash, to another with less means for part payment and credit. This requires, undoubtedly, the outlay of considerable sums of money, the repayment of which, however, would only be a question of time: I do not believe that the Germans would then have reason to prefer the northern United States, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, as all other circumstances speak in favour of Canada.

The honesty of the public and municipal officers, the immovability and incorruptibility of the judges, the personal security, as far as to the farthest West, the quiet and graceful complaisance of the Canadian people themselves—all these things agree in making German settlement in Canada especially agreeable.

I conclude with thanks for the obliging favours shown me in every way. I have the honour to sign myself, your very obedient servant,

W. SPIELBERG, W. P.

German Delegate and Member of the Reichstag.

No. 49.

REPORT ON MANITOBA PRODUCTS AT ST. JOHN, N. B., AND
BOSTON, U. S., EXHIBITIONS.

Winnipeg, 31st December, 1883.

SIR,—According to instructions contained in your telegram, dated Ottawa, 1st September, 1883, I waited upon Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture for this Province, whom I found in Council with the Honourable J. Norquay, Premier of this Province; Honourable A. M. Sutherland (then Attorney-General, now Provincial Secretary); C. J. Brydges, Esquire, President of the Board of Agriculture, giving audience to a committee of citizens, headed by His Worship the Mayor, who were consulting with the Local Government, as to what could be done to represent Manitoba, through the medium of her resources, at the coming Dominion Exhibition, to be held at St. John, N.B., on the Centennial anniversary of the foundation of that city.

For particulars of this meeting, I would respectfully refer you to a report of Mr. Wm. Clarke, Secretary of the Manitoba Exhibit Committee.

As neither the President nor Secretary of the Board of Agriculture could render any active aid in getting up the Dominion exhibit, I, with their consent, was added to a Committee of citizens, who had undertaken to aid in the work of collection, of which His Worship the Mayor was Chairman, and Mr. Robert Keith, seed merchant, of this city, Manager, who selected for his assistant, with the consent of the Committee, Mr. Wm. Clarke.

In securing the services of these two gentlemen, I consider the Committee, and the country at large, were extremely fortunate, as the former (Mr. Keith), has had a great deal of experience in such matters, coupled with a natural liking for the work, a keen knowledge of the art of decoration, and an earnest desire to assist his adopted Province.

In the latter (Mr. Clarke), we found a gentleman gifted with wonderful descriptive powers; one who had travelled over all the grain-producing portions of the Old World, who spoke, with fluency, many of the languages of the Continent, and also was withal an indefatigable worker.

The time at our disposal was very limited, hence, the samples we forwarded, although very good, and far ahead of anything of the kind at either the St. John or Boston Exhibitions, were by no means the best that Manitoba could produce.

As Mr. Clarke has given a thorough report of proceedings, it is needless for me to say more, but as you urgently requested that I, as the representative of your Department, should make extra exertions, in order that the exhibit should be a success, I quote the following extract from the *Winnipeg Free Press*, dated September 24th, 1883, by which you will be able to judge whether your instructions were carried out or not:—

“Capt. W. C. B. Grahame, Immigrant Agent, was indefatigable in his exertions, not only then, but from the inception of the enterprise. Having a wide circle of acquaintances, and knowing just whose co-operation to secure, he was able to add much to the success of the collection. His courtesy in placing a large room in the upper story of the Immigration Building, at the disposal of the Committee, very greatly facilitated the receiving and loading of the goods. This was of no small importance in the saving of time, which was of great account, in view of the few days within which the whole work had to be done.

Under no other circumstances, is it likely that the Committee would have been able to secure a suitable room, situated right on the railway track, so that the articles could be placed on the car with so little difficulty.”

For a proof as to the success which attended our efforts as a body, I attach extracts from prominent American journals.

According to instructions, I transferred the \$1,200 forwarded to me from the Department, for exhibition purposes, to Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture for this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. B. GRAHAME,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Report of Mr. Clarke.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you, through Mr. Grahame, your Agent at Winnipeg, a report of the Manitoba portion of the Dominion Exhibition, held at St. John, New Brunswick.

Your Government placed at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture, the sum of \$1,200 for the purpose of forwarding a collection of Manitoba products to the Dominion and Centennial Exhibition, held in October last in St. John.

After due consideration, the Provincial Government, in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture, declined to undertake the work, for the reason that the time available was insufficient, that the grant was inadequate for the purpose, and that on account of the necessity of devoting all their energies to the Provincial Show, soon to take place at Portage la Prairie, they could give no attention to the matter.

These facts, having become known to the public, a deputation, introduced by Mr. Mayor McMicken, waited on the Provincial Government, and was received by the Premier, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Brydges, President of the Board of Agriculture.

The deputation explained that, in the opinion of many citizens, the opportunity offered for advertising the Province should not be lost, and pointed out that if the sum granted were placed in the hands of a responsible Committee, there would be, with the aid of outside subscriptions, no fear of carrying the work on to a successful issue.

The Honourable Mr. Norquay expressed full sympathy with the object in hand, but while anxious to see the Province represented at the Dominion Show, regretted that he could afford no pecuniary help, as the agricultural vote for the year had already been disbursed.

Mr. Burrows and Mr. Brydges explained at length the reasons for the action they had taken, promised to the Committee all the help they could possibly render, and having been assured that the Dominion Government grant would be forthcoming, the deputation, after thanking the Premier for the courteous hearing accorded them, withdrew. A meeting of citizens was immediately convened, when a working committee was appointed, the members of which were: R. R. Keith, seed merchant; W. C. B. Grahame, Dominion Immigration Agent; W. H. Browne, seed merchant; N. Bawlf, grain merchant, and William Clarke, grain merchant, with Mayor McMicken as Chairman of Committee. Mr. R. R. Keith was appointed to take charge of the exhibit, Wm. Clarke, Secretary, and N. Bawlf, Treasurer.

The City Council voted the sum of \$250 towards the expenses of the exhibit, and several land companies, as well as private individuals, having promised assistance work was begun without delay. Letters requesting co-operation were sent to the Mayors of Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Gladstone, Selkirk, Nelson, St. Boniface, Morris and Emerson.

A circular was also addressed to all the parties who contributed samples to the exhibit of the previous year, and in order that the samples collected should be as representative as possible of the various districts, special agents were appointed to secure, by personal canvas, a contribution from every important settlement.

The agents appointed, and the districts apportioned to them, are as follow:—

District north-west of Brandon, including Birtle, Shell River and Oak River—W. H. Disbrowe, Winnipeg.

Brandon and surrounding district—Mr. Bennett, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, Brandon.

Carberry District, including Big Plain—Henry Crowe, Carberry.

District of Portage la Prairie—James Mitchell, Portage la Prairie.

Nelson District—Thomas Duncan, Nelson.

Carman and Boyne Districts—L. K. Cameron, Winnipeg.

Pembina Mountain District—D. Hom, Winnipeg.

Emerson and Mennonite Settlements—D. G. McEdward, West Lynne.

Stonewall District—John Lant, Winnipeg.

Niverville District—Thos. Church, Niverville.

Dominion City District—Duncan McKercher, Dominion City.

City District and Market Gardens—H. Glenn, City.

A large room in the Immigration Buildings was placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Grahame.

From its close proximity to the railway track, this proved of the greatest service in receiving, classifying and loading the products.

Mr. McTavish, Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and his deputy, Mr. Hamilton, went heartily into the work, not only supplying a considerable quantity of cereals, and a collection of grasses of the most complete kind, but making arrangements whereby samples, from all stations on their line, were sent in by express trains free of expense.

General Superintendent Egan provided a new baggage car, suitable for attaching to passenger trains, for the purpose of carrying the exhibit to St. John.

Under his directions this car was specially and most artistically painted, having on the sides the words, "Manitoba and Canadian North-West products for the Dominion Exposition at St. John, New Brunswick." The car attracted much attention and proved to be an advertising medium of no mean order.

Assistant Traffic Manager Harder, arranged for free return transit of car and parties in charge over the Minneapolis and Manitoba, the Chicago and North-Western, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railways.

Mr. Grahame, Immigration Agent, arranged with your Department at Ottawa, for transport over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial roads to St. John, N. B.

The actual work of collecting did not occupy more than two weeks, and though of pronounced excellence, the samples were nothing more than a fair example of the best that each district could produce.

The collection was inspected in the Immigration Buildings, on Saturday the 22nd September, by members of the Government and other prominent citizens, and was loaded into the exhibit car the same evening.

The lists of exhibits are as follows:—

Donald Fraser, Emerson—Wheat, red Fyfe; turnips, Aberdeen purple; potatoes, beauty of Hebron and early rose; Scotch kale; oats, in straw.

S. J. Jackson, Stonewall—Oats, black; barley; wheat, white Fyfe; peas, beets, Egyptian; parsnips, hollow crowned and student; celery, Carter's crimson and Boston market; carrots, Altringham red; oats, white; wheat, red Fyfe and fall.

John Reynolds, Beulah—Onions, red early.

Norris Fines, Balmoral—Wheat, white Fyfe, red Fyfe, fall and club; oats, white.

John Hall, Blumenort—Wheat, red Fyfe.

Isaac Muller, Blumenort—Barley.

Wm. Bradley, Lorne—Turnips, Graystone and Swede.

Wm. Brown, Blumenort—Wheat, red Fyfe ; turnips, Aberdeen ; beets, potatoes, early rose.

E. Snyder, Portage la Prairie—Oats, black.

James Keating—Turnips, red, top white.

Edward Davis, West Lynne—Wheat, red Fyfe.

Charles O. White, St. James—Carrots, long red Carenton ; beets, Egyptian ; onions ; potatoes, early rose and white elephant.

Colin McKay, High Bluff—Wheat, white Fyfe.

Thomas Swales, Portage la Prairie—Wheat, red Fyfe.

John O'Connell, High Bluff—Beets, potatoes.

Birtle Farming Company, Beulah—Turnips, Aberdeen ; potatoes, wheat, bearded, in straw.

W. Cruthers, Portage la Prairie—Oats, white.

R. McCuaig, do do

Joseph Batcher, Birtle—Crown peas ; cabbage, red ; sage, mangold, yellow gold ; carrots, long white ; potatoes, beauty of Hebron and St. Patrick.

H. Hodgson, Springfield—Cabbage, marble head and Winningsteadt ; potatoes, white rock.

R. Lang, Long Lake—Mangold ; squaw corn ; turnips, Swede, purple and green top.

E. H. D. Hall, Moose Jaw—Turnips, white.

Wm. Logan, Carberry do do

Hon. C. P. Brown, Winnipeg—Sunflower.

W. B. Hall, Headingly—Turnips, purple top ; radishes, summer ; mangold, gold and long red ; carrots, short horn, intermediate and long.

John Doran, Little Souris—Turnips, white and Swede.

H. M. Power, Elkhorn—Wheat, red Fyfe.

Geo. F. Bennett, Brandon—Wheat, red Fyfe ; barley, potatoes, and oats in straw.

"Bell Farm," Indian Head—Wheat, red Fyfe.

V. Bowerman, Brandon—do do

W. O. Fowler, Routhwaite—Barley ; wheat, red Fyfe.

W. F. Lowden, Souris Plum Creek—Wheat, red Fyfe.

Alex. Kelly and Sutherland, Brandon—Wheat, red Fyfe.

W. H. Lowden, Souris Plum Creek—Wheat, red Fyfe.

James Gray, Two Creeks—Turnips.

R. R. Ross, Rossburn—Turnips, carrots, beets.

W. A. Doyle, Beulah—Potatoes, beauty of Hebron and mammoth pearl ; carrots, French short horn ; beet, blood turnip.

L. J. Crowder, Portage la Prairie—Potatoes.

James H. Proctor, Virden—Potatoes, early rose ; barley, 6-rowed ; wheat, red Prussian, red Fyfe, and red Siberian ; peas, mixed ; oats, Tartarian.

Robert Black, Springfield—Potatoes.

R. Hatch, Portage la Prairie—Potatoes, early rose.

R. Dixon, Broadview—Potatoes, early rose.

A. D. Brice do do do

Jos. Batchelor, West Lynne—Potatoes, beauty Hebron and snowflake.

W. G. Fouseca, Winnipeg—Kohl-rabbi, early purple and green ; beets ; parsley, mosscurled ; squash, scallop ; tomatoes ; apples, Siberian and transcendent crab ; beans, German, wax and butter ; corn, sweet ; rhubarb ; carrots, intermediate, Lorne and long Surrey ; turnip, hardy, sweet and early red top.

W. D. Poynter, Beulah—Onions, new queen, red Weathersfield and yellow Danvers ; beets, long blood ; chicory ; parsnips.

D. G. McBain, Winnipeg—Mangold, long red ; turnips, Swede.

McIntosh and Bell, Kildonan—Parsnips, early student ; carrots, intermediate and short horn ; potatoes, beauty of Hebron.

Charles Cuthbert, High Bluff—Wheat, red and white Fyfe ; timothy seed.

Peter Campbell, Campbellville—Potatoes, early rose and snowflake; wheat, red Fyfe.

A. G. P. Smellie, Glen Durham—Wood, white poplar.

George Church, Niverville—Wheat, red Fyfe; oats, white; barley, in straw.

Thomas Scott, St. Pie—Cauliflower; cabbage, pickle and Winningstaedt; turnip, Swede; carrots, early horn; onions, red.

F. Salter, Winnipeg—Celery, dwarf; cabbage; onions, red Weathersfield; carrots, intermediate; beets, long blood.

J. S. Ireland, West Lynne—Cabbage, ox heart; turnip, nimble dyck, greystone and yellow jelly; chicory; beets, blood and intermediate; mangold, long red, yellow globe and red globe.

Julius Hallett, Winnipeg—Cabbage, drumhead.

James Jefferson, Balmoral—Turnips, Swede and white; wheat, red Fyfe.

W. H. Tomalin, St. James—Cabbage, drumhead and Henderson's summer celery.

Nathaniel Lamb, Broadview—Turnips.

William Brigham, Winnipeg—Parsnip, turnip; celery; carrot, short horn.

Joseph Scott, Stonewall—Turnips, Swede and white; wheat, red Fyfe and club in straw; oats, in straw.

B. McIvor, Deer Lodge—Beets, celery, corn, parsnips, tomatoes.

David Schellenber, Gretna—Flax, Russian; oats, golden Russian; wheat, red Russian.

William Rawson, Beulah—Oats, in straw.

Mrs. Robertson, St. François Xavier—Corn, hardy; garlic, custard pumpkin citrons, beets, early blood; turnips, Swede.

Walter James, Gross Isle—Vegetable marrow; oats, black; flax.

Mrs. Macheth, St. François Xavier—Radish.

Robert Massey, St. Andrews—Wheat, red Fyfe, in straw; oats, in straw.

Eli Stodgell, Argyle—Citrons.

Charles B. Eddie, Millbrook—Citrons.

Samuel Kennedy, Carman—Cabbage, red; cauliflower.

John McKercher, Dominion City—Cabbage, cauliflower, wheat, in straw.

W. J. Brown, Pomroy—Cabbage, sugar loaf; cauliflower.

H. Crowe, Carberry—Cabbage, turnips, white stone.

John Ford, Carberry—Wheat, red Fyfe,

W. F. Brown, Pomeroy—Cauliflower; potatoes, early rose and white elephant.

Louis Archibald, Bird's Hill—Mangolds, turnips; beets, blood.

W. Wishart, Portage la Prairie—Wheat, red Fyfe.

Robert Gardner, Stonewall—Beets, blood.

Benjamin Lagimodière, St. Boniface—Beets, blood.

J. M. Muir, Stonewall—Turnips, strap leaf.

James Barbour, Balmoral—Turnips, Swede.

Henry York, Miami—Beets, Egyptian.

George Lawson, Linkrathen—Turnips, yellow; potatoes, snowflake.

David Williamson, St. James—Potatoes, champion.

C. Wright, Beaconsfield—Mangold, mammoth; carrots, white.

Samuel Parsons, Springfield—Sunflower, maple, gooseberry, currant.

Alex. Waddell, Dominion City—Rhubarb, lettuce, southernwood.

Major-General Pigott, Two Creeks—Beets; oats, white and black.

John Wittick, Niverville—Oats, white and black; Fyfe wheat.

A. W. Russell, Dominion City—Rhubarb, onions.

Eothen Hartle, Stonewall—Oats.

Walter Oldfield, Springfield—Onions; lettuce; cabbage, Trotter's, Brunswick and Winingstaedt; turnips, strap leaf; beets, flat Egyptian; potatoes, beauty Hebron.

John King, Dominion City—Onions, mangolds, potatoes, white elephant.

Andrew Fournier, Carman—Onions, potatoes; barley.

John Smith, St. James—Onions, Weathersfield and large yellow.

James Campbell, Campbellville—Onions, seed and top; hops, wild.

R. McKnight, Pomeroy—Onions, seed; beets; rhubarb; parsnips; potatoes, early rose.

R. H. Cole, Lintrathen—Onions, potato; turnips, Greystone and Swede; peas; oats, in straw.

Joseph Baskerville, Dominion City—Celery; cabbage; mangolds, yellow globe and red; turnips, Swede; potatoes, snowflake, beauty of Hebron and early rose.

Thomas Church, Niverville—Tares, wild; peas, wild; hops, wild; potatoes; prairie grasses.

John Middleton, Brandon—Carrots, onions.

Alexander Hickey, Stonewall—Barley.

Captain Colquhoun, Stonewall—Bale of hay.

Canada North-West Land Company, Winnipeg—General collection of cereals, roots and grasses.

Special collection of soils, from the Birtle, Brandon, Morris, Winnipeg and Selkirk Districts.

The Lowe Farm, Morris—Soil and cereals.

George Reid, St. Boniface Woollen Mills—Samples of wools, yarns and blankets, buffalo yarn, buffalo wool socks.

D. Parker, Winnipeg—Buffalo head.

Barber Brothers, Winnipeg—Plans and sketches of City (Winnipeg) Buildings.

R. D. Richardson, Winnipeg—Blank books and book-binding.

Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg—Collection of 340 specimens.

R. D. Paterson, Winnipeg—Samples of native woods.

Woods, Owens & Co., Winnipeg—Collection of biscuits.

Saskatchewan Coal Company, Winnipeg—Samples of coal from Medicine Hat and Devil's Creek.

Cascade Coal Mining Company, Calgary—Sample of coal.

Our departure on the evening of the 23rd was witnessed by a large and sympathetic gathering, who had assembled to wish our mission success.

Our party included Mr. J. Hayes Panton, representing in particular the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. S. A. Bedford, of the Canada North-West Land Company.

Through the courtesy of United States Consul Taylor, arrangements were made which enabled us to pass the Customs at St. Vincent without delay. This gentleman also arranged for our return at Port Huron, while Mr. Mingaye, Collector of Customs at Winnipeg, kindly undertook the arrangements necessary for our passage at Sarnia and our return to Manitoba.

The Custom House officials, everywhere, were exceedingly kind and helpful, which added not a little to the pleasure of the journey. At St. Paul, the Agent of the Manitoba road had the car immediately transferred to the Chicago and North-Western, which railway, in the most expeditious way, had the car transferred to the Chicago and Grand Trunk.

From Chicago, we were pushed on to Toronto and Montreal. The remainder of the journey to Point Lévis and over the Intercolonial was accomplished in the same pleasant and expeditious manner.

We arrived at St. John, without accident or mishap of any kind, on the morning of the 29th inst., the whole journey having been accomplished in less than six days.

Nothing could exceed the kindness and attention of the officials of the various railways over which we passed. To these gentlemen we are much indebted for the efforts they made to get the car forward in time for the Exhibition.

We were fortunate in securing space for the Manitoba exhibit in one of the best locations on the show ground. Here Mr. Keith's long experience in such work stood us in good stead, and we were enabled, under his directions, to set up the Exhibit in such a manner as to win the admiration of all parties. The Exhibition lasted at St.

John, from the 1st to the 10th October, during which time visitors, estimated at full 75,000, inspected the Manitoba Hall.

The greatest interest was taken in our products by every visitor, and it is needless to say that our party found abundant employment in supplying information and in answering questions relative to the great North-West. I am satisfied that much was accomplished, during our stay there, to bring the merits of the Province under the special notice of the inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces. We experienced the greatest kindness and consideration at the hands of the Commissioners and all officials connected with the Exhibition.

Mr. Inches, Secretary, and Mr. John Magee, Commissioner, in charge of the particular department, in which the Manitoba exhibit was located, deserve special mention for their unremitting attention. It is worthy of notice that R. D. Richardson, of Winnipeg, was awarded the silver medal for his specimens of blank books.

This was the only part of our exhibit entered for competition, and proves that in this department Winnipeg is ahead of any city in the Dominion.

Before leaving St. John, I received information from the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Montreal, that the exhibit would be sent on to Boston, and I received instructions, from the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, to take orders from the Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on my arrival at Montreal.

On our arrival there, we found that arrangements had been completed, and proceeded to Boston without delay. Our products were displayed in the hall of the New England Institute, in that city, under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We were located in close proximity to the elaborate displays of the various American Pacific Roads, including those of the Union, Texas, Missouri and Northern. These had been got up at great expense, and it is noteworthy in this connection, that the exhibit of North Carolina, showing the varied resources of the State, was carried through at a cost of upwards of \$30,000 and required thirty-one cars for its shipment.

Mr. Keith succeeded in setting up our exhibit so attractively, that our space over which depended the Union Jack, was crowded with visitors from first to last.

In cereals, grasses and roots, our collection was incomparably the best and most complete, and frankly admitted to be so, by both press and public.

Our stay in Boston extended to three weeks, during which time an admirable opportunity was offered for making known, in the New England States, the advantages of our Canadian North-West. During this time excursion trains were daily into the city, for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the outlying towns and neighbouring States to see the fair.

It was estimated that about 10,000 people visited the Exhibition daily. Not only could exceed the interest with which our products were examined, or the eagerness for information displayed by the thousands who visited us.

The railway company supplied a large number of maps, pamphlets, folders. During our stay the number distributed would not be less than 75,000.

I am of opinion that the Exhibition at Boston will be of even more benefit to the North-West than that of St. John.

On our return to Montreal, the products were, by orders of your Department at Ottawa, handed to the Canadian Pacific Railway, to be forwarded, along with special collection, to Liverpool.

The portion belonging to the Canada North-West Land Company was dispatched at Toronto. It has since been on exhibition under the charge of Mr. Bedford, in this city, and elsewhere in Ontario.

A Committee of grain experts examined the samples in Toronto. Their report is as follows:—

"We the undersigned examiners of grain, appointed by the Board of Trade at Toronto, have examined the exhibit of grain of the North-West Land Company and beg to report as follows:—The fall wheat is of plump, full size, being well grown and matured, weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel. The spring wheats are principally

life variety, one sample especially, being remarkably pure and fine, weighing 65½ lbs. to the bushel.

"We should estimate its value at from 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel, above the value of our No. 1, notwithstanding the fact, that the crop of spring wheat in Ontario, is the best that has been raised for many years. Both the fall and spring wheats are valuable to millers, for mixing with our crop, owing to their strength for manufacturing into flour, an element that is lacking in the wheats grown in Ontario.

"Barley, though not as fine as some samples raised in Ontario, is remarkably good, and far ahead of any that we have seen raised in the North-Western States. Peas cannot be better.

"Oats are very good, but have seen equally as fine raised in this Province.

"Timothy seed is very choice. In fact we are assured it would have been very difficult, if possible, to have procured as good a selection of grain, from the whole produce of Ontario this year.

"GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,

"J. D. LAIDLAW,

"H. W. BAIRD,

"W. D. MATHEWS, Jun.,

"L. COFFEY,

} "*Experts in Grain,
Port of Toronto.*"

J. HARRIS,

Inspector.

EDGAR A. WILLS,

Secretary.

The thanks of the Committee are specially due to the railway companies over whose lines we passed, to the gentlemen who undertook the work of collecting, and the farmers who, at their busiest season, at great inconvenience to themselves, supplied the samples; to the Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg, to Best Brothers, photographers, and to Barber Brothers, architects, each of whose collections lent much of interest and attractiveness to the exhibit.

In particular, I desire to thank Mr. W. C. B. Grahame, Dominion Immigration Agent, for the many services he rendered during the difficulties encountered at the outset. I am safe in stating, that but for this gentleman's exertion, the work undertaken could not have been carried through.

Our thanks are due to Mr. J. Hayes Pantton, who arranged and catalogued the collection of the Historical Society, and whose scientific knowledge tended so much to make this Department one of the most attractive in the exhibit.

We are also much indebted to Mr. Bedford for his unwearied efforts in explaining the resources of our North-West to thousands of inquirers.

I desire, before closing this Report, to express the belief that we cannot advertise the advantages of our Province better than by showing to the public what the land will produce. It becomes, however, necessary that timely and efficient arrangements should be made in order to secure the most complete collection available. A special effort may be put forth, as in the present instance, to get together a satisfactory exhibit, but this can only be accomplished at much expense.

A retrospect of all exhibits sent out by Manitoba, points to the conclusion that it is impossible to do justice to the Province by getting together a collection in time for the annual Dominion Exhibition. At that date, root crops are far from being matured, and, as a rule, harvesting has barely begun when the work of collecting must commence. It seems to me, therefore, that we can only send out an exhibit that will do full credit to our Province, by delaying the collection to a date when all products shall have fully ripened.

While such an arrangement would be unsuitable for the purposes of the Dominion Exhibition, it might well be considered, in view of sending an exhibit to

the Mother Country, where our resources are as yet but imperfectly understood, and where we have by far the largest field for securing emigrants.

I venture, in closing, to express the belief, that should the Dominion and Local Governments combine with our railway and land corporations in such an enterprise, an exhibit of Manitoba products could be secured, which, if efficiently managed, would, after a tour throughout the Mother Country, give an impetus to emigration unprecedented in our history.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CLARKE,
Secretary of Manitoba Exhibit Committee.

Press Comments on Manitoba Exhibits.

The Boston newspapers are unanimous in expressing surprise and admiration at the extent, completeness and value of the products of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, which the Canadian Pacific Railway are showing at the great American Exposition in Boston. Says the Boston *Advertiser*, of the 20th October, under the head of "The Agricultural Marvels of Manitoba":—

"After experiencing some delay in going through the formalities of getting its goods through the custom office, the Canadian Pacific has now got placed in the Institute fair its exhibit, illustrating the natural wealth of the Country through which the road passes—the region in which is included the Province of Manitoba, now fast becoming famous for its wonderful wheat fields, and destined to be hardly less known for its other agricultural as well as mineral products. The Company has made no effort to set up a sensational display of exceptional specimens, but has simply made up a collection of ordinary products, gathered almost at random from the prairies and mines of the region, for the purpose of correcting by an ocular demonstration, the popular idea that the Canadian climate is too severe to make possible any very extensive or varied agricultural production. The merest glance at the exhibit is sufficient to dispel that illusion most effectively. The display of cereals and grasses is but a comparatively small feature of the collection, but this feature itself is most remarkable and suggestive. From forty to fifty varieties of native grasses alone are shown, and these, though all of them wild grasses, are of the most luxuriant description, and a bale of perfectly "untamed," Manitoba hay, here shown, is as sweet, clean and nutritious as the best hay to be found in the market. It is hardly necessary to say that the specimens of the great wheat product of Manitoba, the "No. 1 hard," are of the first quality. The average yield of this wheat, it is claimed, is from twenty-five to thirty bushels an acre. The specimens of oats barley and flax are equally notable. But when we come to vegetables we find a collection which must dilate with pleased surprise even the most untutored eyes. Every specimen, almost, is a monster of its kind, but unlike the vegetable monsters so often seen at our agricultural shows, these are not forced growths, wonderful to behold but of little value for food purposes, but perfectly normal products of ordinary farm cultivation, and, therefore, sound to the core and fine in quality as the best. Here is a squash weighing 292 pounds, raised near Winnipeg, and the other vegetables correspond—turnips, each large enough for a meal for a large family, carrots, onions, potatoes that make one's mouth fairly water and all quite exceptional in development. A vegetable novelty shown here is what the Canadians call a "half-bred," being, indeed, a cross between a cabbage and a turnip, the German name of which is Kohl Rabi.

"The display further includes a collection, not large but quite significant, of minerals. There are specimens of gold ores, some of which assay about \$300 to the ton, and fine specimens of iron ores; also specimens of coal, a cross between lignite

and bituminous coal, from the Medicine Hat mines, on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. It is stated that beneath the Manitoba prairies is a practically inexhaustible supply of this coal, but thus far the mining of it has been confined to the banks of rivers, where it can be got out with very little expense, comparatively speaking. Contrary to a very general impression, too, Manitoba is a perfect mine of fossils, of extreme interest to scientific men. A hint of this wealth in this direction is given by a collection brought here by Mr. J. Hayes Panton, M. A., and all gathered by him during the past summer. Though necessarily small, the collection is one richly to reward the student's attention.

"Taken in connection with this exhibit, the rapid progress which the Canadian Pacific Company is making toward the completion of its trans-continental line, is an unmistakable prophecy of the coming greatness of this region, and the proud agricultural empire which Manitoba is so fast becoming. It has already completed its line from Montreal to Toronto, and in the spring will have a spur of its main track running down to Algoma, on Lake Superior, whence the Company's line of steamers will be ready to extend its transportation facilities to Fort William, and from that point, by its already completed track, to Calgary, at the base of the Rocky Mountains. The Company expects to complete its road to the Pacific terminus, at Port Moody, within two years' time, and then, having also completed the now unbuilt section north of Lake Superior, it will have a continuous all-rail line from Montreal to the Pacific. Before that time it will also have its own line to Chicago, *via* Toronto."

The Boston *Journal* of 20th October, has the following on the subject:—

"Aside from the superb exhibits of the resources of the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, at the American Exposition in this city, those of the Pacific railroads (the Missouri, Union and Northern) have undoubtedly attracted the most careful attention. Yesterday the exhibit of another Pacific Railroad, the Canadian, was opened, and through the courtesy of Assistant General Passenger Agent Geo. W. Smith, of that road, an opportunity was given members of the press to examine the products of the new and distant region which the Canadian Pacific is opening up to settlers. The exhibit of the road has been delayed from the fact that it has also been upon exhibition in the British Provinces. To those who have a preconceived idea that the short seasons of the Canadian North-West do not allow of the production of so large and rich harvest as regions further south in our own country, the present exhibition of grains, vegetables, grapes &c., raised in the far distant regions of Manitoba, will be a surprise. The climate appears to have been of such duration the past season, notwithstanding reports of early frosts, that a magnificent squash, weighing 292 pounds, had opportunity to ripen, and the huge potatoes, onions, beets, turnips, &c., shown, can compete successfully with the monsters which the Pacific coast, in the vicinity of San Francisco, is noted for. The collection is also rich in grasses and grains, including samples of the famous No. 1 hard wheat. Of this wheat it is claimed that large crops can be raised, although often not a drop of rain falls from the time the seed is planted until it is reaped in the early fall. The seed is sown as soon as three or four inches of frost is out of the ground, the theory being advanced that the long time it takes to thaw out the balance of the frost—several feet in depth—affords sufficient moisture to the roots of the plant to bring it to maturity. Excepting the Mexican Central, the Canadian Pacific is the only scheme of great importance upon the continent that is now being pushed along.

"At the end of this year the road will have been completed from Montreal, westward, 470 miles; from Winnipeg, eastward, 530 miles; from Winnipeg, westward, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 963 miles; and from Victoria, British Columbia, eastward, 140 miles, making a total of 2,103 miles. The distance from Montreal to Victoria is 2,870 miles, and it is expected that the entire line will be completed and opened to traffic within two years. A branch line from a point on the main line of the Eastern Division, to the northern extremity of Lake Huron, is expected to be completed and ready for business by the time lake navigation opens next spring, so that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by means of steamers plying between the

branch terminus on Lake Huron and Port Arthur, near the head of Lake Superior, will have the advantage of a through rail and water route from Montreal to the Rocky Mountains. Upon the division from Port Arthur, north of Lake Superior, there is a force of 6,000 men at work, and as an attempt will be made to push construction all through the coming winter, an opportunity will be offered to test the question of whether a line can be operated in that region through the cold terms. Portland at present aspires to the honour of being the winter port of the Canadian Pacific Railway upon the Atlantic. We are confident in the belief, however, that Boston will participate, in some degree, at least, in future developments of Canada's great Pacific Railway."

The *Boston Herald*, of the same date, deals with the subject in the following terms:—

"A large and handsome addition was made to the attractions of the American Exposition yesterday, in the shape of samples of the agricultural and mineral wealth of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. The exhibition is made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, largely through the efforts of Mr. George W. Hibbard, the Assistant General Passenger Agent. The exhibit was late in arriving, owing to the fact that most of it has been at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John, N.B., but although late, it is one of the most interesting exhibits in the entire fair, and its extent and variety will give visitors many new ideas of the region from which it comes. The character of the soil of Manitoba is shown in four series of boxes filled with rich, fine, black argillaceous mould or loam, and so arranged as to exhibit the soil four feet deep. The winters of Manitoba are very cold, and this soil freezes 3 or 4 feet deep. Just as soon as the spring warmth thaws out the ground 5 or 6 inches seed is sown, and as the season advances the sun penetrates deeper and deeper, and the moisture from the frozen ground deeper down rises and helps germinate the seed, so that no rain is needed till along in June. This rich soil produces wild grasses in abundance, and of the 100 varieties existing there are 42 kinds shown here. All of the varieties are excellent for cattle, though some are best when young and tender, while others are eagerly eaten when older. While cultivated grasses would undoubtedly grow in Manitoba, the abundance and excellence of the wild grass renders it needless to cultivate any. The display of vegetables is especially fine, and 30-pound turnips, 11-pound carrots, 1½-pound onions, 2½-pound beets, 50-pound cabbages, and squashes of 5 feet diameter, and half a dozen varieties of potatoes, large and handsome looking, attest the capabilities of the soil. There are numerous large bags of wheat, barley and oats, showing conclusively that Manitoba can raise cereals that fairly rival those of Minnesota. In regard to the mineral wealth of the region, the Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg exhibits 340 specimens from its collection of 2,000 specimens. The exhibit, which will well repay careful examination, is arranged in seven divisions, comprising Silurian, Cretaceous, Laramie and Post Tertiary deposits and mineralogical specimens. The display of native woods is unfortunately deficient, through the failure of the person in charge of that feature to attend to his work properly. But there is enough in the general exhibit, as it stands, to interest and instruct any who desire to learn of the characteristics of Manitoba and the great Canadian North-West, and the gentlemen in charge are abundantly able and courteously willing to impart any information desired."

The *Boston Post's* notice is equally flattering. It remarks:—

"One of the finest of the many railway companies' exhibits at the Institute fair, is that of the Canadian Pacific. People in this part of the country have heard and read most marvellous stories of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the extreme North-West, that country where the winter weather is made, but here they will find a substantial demonstration of the truth of these stories. The exhibit is a large one, particularly in the line of grains, grasses and vegetables. Of the 150 kinds of grasses which grow wild in Manitoba and North-Western Canada, some 75 different specimens are found in this collection. They are grasses which, for luxuriance and richness, compare favourably with any raised in the United States. There are also many varieties of various species of wild sweet peas. Winter radishes, several feet

in length, and potatoes half the size of one's head, flank enormous cabbages, beets, onions and squashes. One squash alone weighs some 292 pounds. There are also some wonderfully large cabbage-turnips, or Dutch turnips. The finest potatoes in the exhibit come from Medicine Hat, some 400 or 500 miles west of Winnipeg. The specimens of wheat are many and various, and the Company has upon the premises a veteran miller from the North-West to explain the merits of the exhibits.

"Samples of the soil from Manitoba, which are handsomely arranged in upright cabinets, disclose the secret of cultivating their rich grasses and roots. The cabinet of minerals shows some fine specimens of gold-bearing rock, and are particularly rich in fossils. There are nearly 400 specimens in this collection, representing largely Silurian, Cretaceous and Post-Tertiary deposits. There are also some interesting remains taken from the mounds along the Red River.

"The size attained by vegetables and roots in Manitoba appears truly marvellous, considering the shortness of the season there. Cabbages often weigh 17 pounds apiece, and turnips 25 pounds. Onions often produce 270 bushels to the acre, and carrots 300 bushels. The exhibit of these marvellous products reflects credit alike upon the Canadian Pacific Railway and its efficient Assistant General Passenger Agent, Mr. George W. Hibbard, through whose enterprise our Canadian friends were enabled to make so good a showing."

All of the newspapers have first class notices, the exhibit being of the nature of a great surprise to our friends on the other side of the line. They are now willing to believe that there is a *Canadian North-West*, as distinct from a United States North-West, and that—in the words of the late Earl Beaconsfield—it is "a land of illimitable possibilities."

The St. John, N. B. *Daily Sun*, says:—

"Undoubtedly one of the great attractions of the Exhibition, great and varied though its features are, is the collection which has been sent from Manitoba. Great interest in it has been taken by our farmers and others, who were amazed at the wonderful growth of many of the vegetables. But it is especially as a supplier of grain that the Canadian North-West excels, and the exhibits in that line are full of interest to all who feel a concern as to the future of this great Dominion. Our reporters have dealt fully with all the specimens from the Prairie Province, which, it should be added, have been arranged in a very tasty and attractive style. Several parties have been wanting to buy the potatoes singly for seed purposes, and several offers have been made for the fossils, all of which were, of course, politely declined. The reptilian remains have been especially noticed. They were discovered in a ravine 20 miles east of Medicine Hat, and at the same time the remains of seven others were obtained. The study of the geology of that country develops some interesting facts. The presence of corals and other marine forms found, as fossils, in the Silurian rocks, in the vicinity of Winnipeg, prove conclusively that at one time in the history of the world Manitoba enjoyed a climate like that which we find in countries where corals exist at the present time, such as Australia.

"The Manitoba exhibit is now in perfect shape, and is undoubtedly the main attraction of Agricultural Hall, and maintains a position among the leading features of the whole Exhibition. Messrs. Keith, Clarke, Panton and Bedford have worked hard in getting the exhibit in shape, and they are entitled to great credit for the tasteful manner in which it is arranged. The crowd around the specimens from the great North-West, yesterday, was very large, and the officials in charge were kept busy answering numerous questions regarding the exhibits and the country from which they came. Canadian Pacific Railway maps and folders, Canada North-West Land Company pamphlets and copies of the *Daily Times*, of Winnipeg, were distributed by the hundred to the visitors, who were all eager to gain information regarding our wonderful North-West land. Great interest was taken in the boxes of earth, showing the quality of the prairie soil at Winnipeg and Brandon, foot by foot, to a depth of 4 feet. There are some five or six magnificent black Spanish radishes, one of them being 20 inches in circumference. The white radishes are also of splendid size and quality. There is also an astonishing exhibit of white garden tur-

nips, similar to the variety grown in the Maritime Provinces. The specimens shown are larger than any seen here, one from the vicinity Stonewall, measuring 40 inches in circumference. Visitors are much amazed at the wild timothy grass, one specimen which grew on dry land near Moose Jaw, measuring 6 feet 2 inches in height. Champion and Early Rose potatoes are well represented, one of the Champion variety being 16 inches in diameter, while the Early Rose from Manitoba completely overshadow in size any shown from the three Provinces by the sea, while, as has been before remarked, their quality is the very best. A curious vegetable is the Kohl Rabi, which is simply a turnip-rooted cabbage. This hybrid, between a turnip and a cabbage, is found in the East, but no such fine specimens are seen as these from Manitoba, one of them being fully 25 inches in circumference. The onions are remarkable for their size and beauty, and some of the immense carrots shown are of sufficient size to feed a whole family. An exhibit which has attracted much attention is that of socks and yarns, made from buffalo hair, by a farmer's wife at St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg. But it is of the Manitoba wheat that special mention must be made. People here do not seem to thoroughly understand the fact that Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat stands, to-day, pre-eminent in the grain markets of the world above all other wheat. It is worth as much in Winnipeg to-day as ordinary wheat in Toronto, selling at latest advices at from 90 cents to \$1.25 per bushel. It has been remarked that the ears of wheat shown are short. This is a peculiarity of Manitoba wheat, but there are always a more than usual number of ears to the stock, which explains the cause of the prolific yield. Major Bell, of the renowned Bell farm at Qu'Appelle, is collecting at present some samples of grain to be sent as exhibits to London, Eng. One of these is a sample of oats, the product of one single germ seed. It is composed of thirty stalks, more like young canes than oat stalks, and it is estimated that there are 10,000 seeds of grains on these stalks. Another is a sample of 'soft wheat, Red River variety.' There are 30 stalks and 1,200 seeds of grain attached to them. A third sample has 83 heads of the Fyfe variety, containing 3,000 prickles of the finest wheat. The grain shown in the exhibit here is well worthy of inspection."

"Accompanying the Manitoba exhibit is an interesting collection of 340 specimens sent by the Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg, comprising the geology, mineralogy, ethnology and history of the Canadian North-West. For the convenience of those interested in such specimens, they have been arranged under divisions. Division I, comprises Silurian deposits, which are represented by specimens from the Selkirk quarries, which are situated on the east side of the Red River, about 21 miles north of Winnipeg. The stone from the outcrops is of a greyish-white colour, and effervesces strongly on treatment with cold acids. It dresses readily and is largely used in Winnipeg as ornamental stone in building. When burnt, it produces a very white variety of lime. Much of the stone from this place shows a peculiar mottled-like appearance. Fossils are shown which were obtained from these outcrops and which are confined to a stratum of rock not exceeding 10 feet in thickness. They are classified under the following sub-kingdoms: Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Annulosa and Mollusca. Under division II. we find

SILURIAN DEPOSITS

from the Stony Mountain exposure. At this place, some 15 miles north-west of Winnipeg, an excellent exposure of Silurian strata occurs. The so-called mountain stands like an island of limestone, elevated above the surface of the surrounding prairie some 60 feet. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and resembles the shape of a horse-shoe in outline. The west side is quite steep and along the escarpment the exposed edges of the strata are easily observed; while the east side slopes gradually to the prairie level. The whole appears to be an outlying patch of Silurian dolomitic limestone, left by denudation in the condition in which we now find it.

The surface near the quarry shows excellent traces of glacial action, the *striae* indicating a N. N.-W. direction. Two distinct kinds of rock are observed here; one a hard dolomitic limestone, of brownish grey colour, about 40 feet thick; the other a reddish grey limestone, 10 feet in thickness. The latter is exceedingly fossiliferous and effervesces on treatment with cold acid. The former has but few fossils, usually very imperfect and effervesces only when treated with hot acids. The stone from this dolomitic stratum is largely employed for building purposes. Owing to its hardness, it dresses with difficulty, and on this account is not so much used for ornamental stone as that from Selkirk. It produces, when burnt, a strong lime. The fossils of this division are nearly all obtained from the lower stratum, and are principally shells, in striking contrast with those from Selkirk, most of which are either corals or representatives of the cuttle-fish family.

"CRETACEOUS DEPOSITS.

"The above are to be found in Division III. Some of the most beautiful fossils in this division were obtained from a large boulder taken out of a well on the farm of John H. Poyser, near Pense Station, Canadian Pacific Railway. The stone was about 3 feet in diameter, and presented no appearance of fossils on the external surface, but on breaking, proved to be a mass of beautiful specimens. The matrix in which they were imbedded, when compared with the cretaceous limestone of the Rocky Mountains, showed it to be the same in physical characters and chemical composition. This stone, found imbedded in the clay 30 feet below the surface, was no doubt far removed from the rock of which it was a fragment. In this group are also some fossils from 60 miles south of Regina, and from the southern shore of Buffalo Lake, about 15 miles north of Moose Jaw, where an outcrop of cretaceous rock occurs. From Pense Station is shown an ammonite (allied to the nautilus of modern seas) and a mass of shells. Under Division IV. are placed deposits of the same kingdom, including fossils obtained from a ravine near Irvine Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and those found at the coal mine near Medicine Hat. The escarpment of sandstone at Irvine is one of intense scientific interest, on account of there being found here this summer the fragmentary remains of some huge forms of extinct reptilia. There is no doubt that this place will, ere long, become a field of scientific investigation.

"At Medicine Hat, where coal appears along the banks of the Saskatchewan, about 8 miles above the town, the principal fossils obtained are oyster remains and fragments of petrified wood. The seam of coal worked at present is 5 feet thick, 220 feet below the surface of the prairie. Two hundred feet from the surface, layers of oyster shells are found, and also in a stratum 213 feet below the prairie level.

"LARAMIE DEPOSITS.

"Division V. includes the above, and embraces specimens from an escarpment of sandstone rock on the Bow River, 6 miles west of Calgary. Much of the sandstone here contains innumerable fossil leaves, belonging to many different species of trees. In some cases the leaves are very complete and readily identified. Owing to the soft nature of the sandstone, it is difficult to secure perfect specimens. Bivalve and univalve shells are also common. There is shown in this division a fragment of a large ammonite from Belly River, showing very distinctly the peculiar structure of the septa in these shells, and fragments of baculites from Edmonton, as well as coal from Prince Albert, Edmonton, the Calgary District, Belly River and Medicine Hat.

"POST-TERTIARY DEPOSITS.

"In Division VI., under this heading, there is a very interesting exhibit, embracing a number of Indian remains found in a mound, which was opened by the Historical Society in October, 1879. It was about 18 miles north of Winnipeg, in

the Parish of St. Andrews, on the banks of the Red River. The mound was 90 feet in diameter, and 5 or 6 feet at the highest point above the surrounding prairie. Owing to its situation, half of it had fallen into the river, as the banks had worn away. In this division are also included selections from the archives of the Historical Society and publications of the Society. Division VII. comprises mineralogical specimens from the mining districts on the Lake of the Woods and some localities on Lake Winnipeg. All the specimens of gold-bearing quartz are very rich, and in many of them the gold is readily seen with the naked eye. This department of the Manitoba exhibit is under the special direction of Mr. J. Hayes Panton, M.A., who is a prominent member of the Historical and Scientific Society, and has made valuable contributions to the geological history of the Canadian North-West."

THE "COMMERCIAL WORLD AND UNITED STATES EXPORTER," (NEW YORK AND CHICAGO), 16TH NOVEMBER, 1883, SAYS:

"At the recent fair of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute, Boston, one of the most attractive features was the splendid exhibit made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, of the agricultural and arboreal and mineral products of Manitoba and other sections of the Canadian North-West. The display was calculated to enlarge the general conception of the natural capabilities of the vast region traversed by this road, and stimulate emigration to a country so eminently adapted to be the home of millions of prosperous agriculturalists.

"A few words as to the road itself, and the principal cities and towns along its route: The Canadian Pacific railway extends from Montreal, Canada, to Port Moody, the Pacific terminus, a distance of 2,906 miles, the shortest trans-continental line in America, and the shortest route between Great Britain and India, China and Japan. Upwards of 1,500 miles of the road are now in operation, and by the close of the year at least 2,000 miles will be in complete running order. Its construction is first-class in every respect, and its equipment includes drawing room, dining and sleeping cars, that are not excelled in elegance and perfection of appointments.

"The great prairie section of the Canadian North-West extends from the neighbourhood of Winnipeg to the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of over 800 miles, and contains large tracts of the finest agricultural lands in the world. Fuel and water are abundant, and the salubrity of the climate and richness of the soil peculiarly adapt this region to the cultivation of grain and the raising of stock. There are vast deposits of coal in various localities, only waiting development, and the country is rich in other minerals, and in timber of the finest varieties.

"Railroad or Government lands are procurable on exceedingly liberal terms, and settlers are afforded every facility for establishing comfortable homes. The immigration is large and steadily increasing, and is mainly composed of the most desirable elements. The wonderful progress of the country is shown by the rapid growth of its settlements. Winnipeg, the Capital of Manitoba, which, in 1870, was a mere village, containing only about 200 inhabitants, is now a city of more than 25,000 population, is lighted by electricity and gas, has splendid public buildings and elegant private residences, is furnished with all the conveniences of older cities, is the centre of seven lines of railway, and is making rapid strides in commercial importance.

"Among the other principal towns, are Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Broadview, Qu'Appelle, Moose Jaw, and Regina; the latter the future Metropolis of the North-West Territory and the seat of Government of the Province of Assiniboia.

"To return to the exhibition at the Institute Fair, now closed: From our correspondent, who was present at the fair, we received the following description of the exhibit made by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The display of grain is very fine, comprising splendid specimens of wheat, barley, rye, oats, etc. Among the varieties of wheat are the Scotch Fyfe, Golden Drop, Canada Club, White Russian, Red Spring, etc., the Red Fyfe being the kind most largely cultivated. The average yield of wheat is from twenty-five to thirty-three bushels to the acre, and its weight ranges

from sixty-one to sixty-four pounds per bushel. Ogilvie's flouring mills, at Winnipeg, capacity 600 barrels per day; the City mills, at Winnipeg, capacity 300 barrels per day, and the Assiniboine mills at Portage la Prairie, now running 200 barrels per day, are all flourishing establishments. Next year the last named mills are to produce double this quantity, or 400 barrels per day. They have the building and engine power suitable to produce this quantity. These mills have the same machinery as the Pillsbury and Washburne mills, of Minneapolis, Minn.

"The samples of oats comprise both the white and black varieties. There are handsome specimens of the Black Tartarian and the White and the Yellow Russian. The yield of oats varies from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre, fifty bushels being considered only a very ordinary crop.

"The specimens of barley embrace the two, four, and six rowed-varieties. The usual yield of this grain is from forty to fifty bushels per acre. The display includes all kinds of grain in the sheaf as well as in bags.

"Fine specimens of flaxseed are shown, also flax and hemp in the fibre. These crops are extensively grown in Manitoba by the Russian Mennonite settlers, of whom there are now between 8,000 and 10,000 in the country, all industrious and prosperous.

"Of the wild grasses which grow in such luxuriance, there are more than forty varieties exhibited, many of them over 6 feet high. A sample of thatch grass is shown which is more than 10 feet high, and prairie grass over 7 feet high. There is a sample bale of hay, such as is put up for commercial purposes and shipment. This kind of grass is cut when about 2 feet high; it possesses all the nutritive elements requisite to fatten stock and keep them in good condition. Among the wild grasses, are vetches which, we are told, grow so luxuriantly that a cricket ball would not sink when thrown into a patch of it. Wild peas also grow in abundance, and it is said that a mixture of vetches or peas with hay will make cattle exceedingly fat.

"The vegetable display is magnificent; there are potatoes weighing over two pounds each, in many varieties—Early Rose, Champion, Peerless, Snow Flake, St. Patrick, etc.; marrowfat, and other varieties of peas; gigantic squashes, enormous cabbages, onions and carrots; beets over 2 feet long, turnips of immense size; radishes, the Black Spanish, larger than the largest beets grown at the east; chicory and citron of astonishing growth, and the "Kohl Rabi," a hybrid between the cabbage and turnip, largely cultivated as food for cattle.

"The character of the soil of Manitoba is shown by samples in a series of boxes 4 feet deep. There are three samples from the bottom lands along the Red River, and from the first plateau. In the first named, the soil is black mould till the third foot is reached, when clay begins to appear; in the last, there is a mixture of sand. This will produce immense crops in a rainy season, the other in a dry season. In winter the soil freezes to the depth of 4 feet. As soon as the sun thaws the ground to the depth of 8 or 10 inches, seed is sown, and the increasing warmth gradually draws up the moisture from beneath, so that rain is not needed till the middle of June.

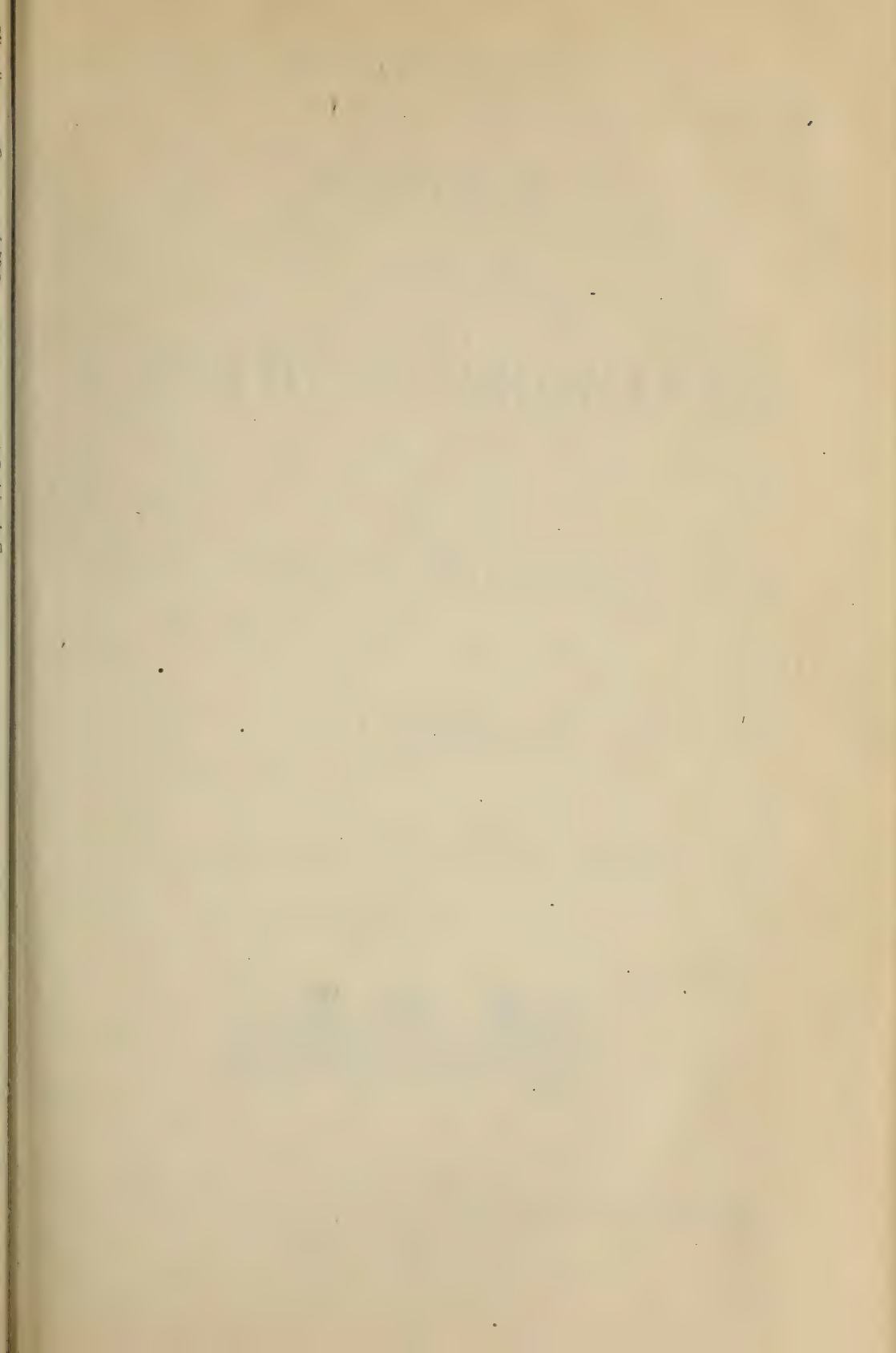
"For the foregoing information we are much indebted to Mr. William Clarke, Winnipeg, one of the gentlemen in charge of the exhibition.

"There are samples of coal from the vicinity of Medicine Hat, South Saskatchewan, where there is an area of some two hundred miles of coal lands, with seams varying from 2½ to 11 feet in thickness. The coal is bituminous and of excellent quality. In the North Saskatchewan district, the coal deposits are immense, with veins 11 feet thick. The coal can be broken off with a pick and thrown directly into the hold of boats or steamers.

"The display of woods is incomplete, owing to some inadvertence in collecting specimens. The native woods of the Canadian North-West comprise oak, white and red cedar, birch, poplar, spruce, white ash, cottonwood, tamarack, cherry, white willow, balsam, ash, maple, pine, elm, and box elder, the latter very valuable for the use of wood engravers.

"The Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg, in charge of J. Hoyes Panton, J.M.A., makes a very interesting exhibition of 340 specimens, from their collection of 2,000 specimens, illustrative of the geology, ethnology and history of the Canadian North-West. A study of these fossils and minerals will readily show that this country affords an immense field to the student of science. Among the more interesting specimens are those of Reptilian remains, discovered by Mr. Panton this summer in a ravine near Irvine Station, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Road. They are, no doubt, the bones of gigantic Saurians that flourished in those regions long ago. One is especially struck with the fossil coral shells and representations of the cuttle fish family, all marine forms and characteristic of warm climates in striking contrast with that of Manitoba now. The whole collection is unique in its character, and shows some of the most complete fossils ever seen. To the most illiterate, there is no difficulty in identifying that these are the remains of extinct animals, which flourished in the Silurian and Cretaceous seas of the North-West.

"One of the most attractive features of the exhibit is a series of photographic views. That of Winnipeg shows buildings which would do no discredit even to the Modern Athens. One of these fine buildings is the Hudson Bay store. The beautiful residences of some of the wealthy inhabitants are also represented. There are various scenes along the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway and on the Saskatchewan River and the "Lake of the Woods," a most beautiful sheet of water, of large dimensions, dotted with numerous islands. One of the farming scenes represents seventeen ploughs at work on the "Bell" Farm; another shows seventeen reapers in operations on the same property."



REPORT
ON
CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY
DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
ARCHIVIST.

1883.

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1884.

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REPORT ON HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.

To the Hon. J. H. POPE,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report respecting the Historical Archives under my charge, and the result of investigations made this year among the state papers in Great Britain and France, to ascertain the character, value and extent of the documents relating to Canada to be found there.

Before, however, entering on the report of the work of the year, it may be permitted to recall, very briefly, the history of the origin of the Archives Branch of the Department. In March, 1871, a very numerous signed petition from authors and literary inquirers in Canada, was presented to Parliament, calling attention to the disadvantageous position in which they were placed, and expressing their conviction that the best interests of society in this country would be consulted by establishing a system with respect to Historical Archives, analogous to those in Great Britain, France and the United States. The petition was referred by Parliament to the Joint Library Committee, who, after careful consideration, recommended that it should be transmitted for action to the Minister of Agriculture, as the proper authority by whom the work should be undertaken; a recommendation which was adopted by Parliament, and in accordance with which the Secretary of the Library Committee transmitted to the Minister of Agriculture, for consideration and action, the petition which had been addressed to the House of Commons. On the 2nd of August, following, the Minister of Agriculture, was authorized by Order in Council, to make preliminary investigations on the subject, and to have a sum placed on the estimates next session, for the prosecution of the work; and on the 8th September, the copy of the petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, transmitted to the Secretary of State's Department was, in accordance with the resolution of Parliament, and the Order in Council, transferred by the Secretary of State to the Minister of Agriculture, as the custodian of all documents relating to Historical Archives. The failure to distinguish between these and Departmental Records, having apparently led to confusion, it may not be improper to repeat, that the Departmental Records are, by law, in charge of the Minister of each Department; that, on receipt or transmission, each document is summarized, indexed and registered. When no longer required for current reference, the documents are transferred to the Departmental Record Room, in charge of a departmental keeper, no additional indexing being required, the office indexes being sufficient for all purposes, and the documents being easily obtainable by reference to the register. On the other hand, the duty of collecting, arranging

and preserving the Historical Records, or Archives, was, by a special resolution of Parliament, on the report of a Joint Committee of both Houses, entrusted to the Minister of Agriculture, as Minister of Arts and Statistics, in whose custody all documents of this nature ought to be found.

In 1872, Parliament voted to the Minister of Agriculture the sum asked for, and in that year I had the honour of being selected by you to organize the newly created office. The work had to be begun *ab ovo*, not a single document of any description being in the room set apart for the custody of the Archives. Much that was necessarily of a preliminary nature, had to be done. The first important contribution to the collection, was made by the War Office, which, after some negotiations, conducted by me when in London, in 1873, consented to transfer the Canadian military correspondence, going back nearly 100 years, which was packed up in Halifax ready for transmission to London. These papers number upwards of 200,000 documents of various sizes, shapes and contents, and no provision having been made for clerical assistance, I was obliged, unassisted, to classify, arrange and prepare them for binding. They are now on the shelves, bound in 1,037 volumes, besides a collection of mixed Civil and Military documents obtained elsewhere, about the same time, which had also to be arranged and classified, and which are now on the shelves, to the number of 197 volumes. The Haldimand collection, copies of which have been obtained in the British Museum, I have calendared, so far as received, to the date of my leaving for Europe, in May last, and since obtaining clerical assistance, I have had upwards of 2,600 pages of the calendars so prepared, copied for the printer, in case it should be determined to have them published, which I beg to suggest, or to be bound for reference in MS., should that suggestion not be adopted. In the Report for 1882, will be found a specimen of the manner in which the work of calendaring has been done. These various operations were, of course, in addition to investigating, corresponding and attending to other duties, and are mentioned simply as an evidence of the careful economy observed in the expenditure of the grant made by Parliament, an economy which continues to be strictly adhered to. The progress of the work will be best seen by referring to the Reports which I have had the honour to present, from time to time. I venture again most respectfully, to call attention to the inadequacy of the Archives rooms, in point of space and accommodation. Additional shelving has been added, which will relieve the pressure for a time, but only at the expense of encroaching on space, already too limited.

According to the instructions I received before leaving Ottawa, to enter on the work of investigation, I at once, on my arrival in London, placed myself in communication with the Colonial Office, which had received a despatch from His Excellency the Governor General, accrediting me to the Earl of Derby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; every facility was afforded me by the Colonial Office, by placing me in communication with the Master of the Rolls and the different Departments of

State to which applications for access to papers were necessary. In this respect, I was greatly indebted to Mr. Meade, of the Colonial Office, for his unvarying courtesy, all my applications being attended to and forwarded by that gentleman with the greatest promptitude, so that I met with no delay in entering on my duties. A detailed statement of the work done in the different offices will be found in a subsequent part of this Report.

In carrying out your instructions, I considered that the best method of doing so was to concentrate my efforts, as much as possible, and to take such copious notes as would enable me to place on record so clearly what was done, that no necessity would arise for a fresh examination of the papers on which I have now the honour to report. But in doing this, very considerable time was necessarily spent in comparing the sets of papers deposited in the different Departments of State, those, for instance, in the Colonial, the Foreign, and the War Offices, the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, now known as the Board of Trade, and the collections of State papers in the British Museum, on which I formerly reported. The object of this comparison was two-fold: to avoid needless expense in re-copying duplicates, and to prevent the consequent accumulation of copies of the same papers, that might be found in two, three, or even four series. To guard still further against this useless multiplication, I left very carefully written instructions for the guidance of the copyists and the revisor, by which, and by the indications given in this Report, I trust that the chance of duplicating copies will be reduced to a minimum.

The State papers deposited in the Public Record Office can be examined only in accordance with rules laid down by the Department to which they belong. With the strongest possible desire to interpose no obstacles in the prosecution of my searches, the Deputy Keeper of Records and his assistants could only act as these rules directed. The obstacles their strict observance present to a thorough search may easily be seen, when it is understood that, by the regulations, no papers belonging to the Foreign Office can be examined of a date subsequent to 1760, or by special permission, up to 1802; of the Colonial Office, to the same date (1760), the Board of Trade papers being included in the latter; of the Treasury, to 1759, &c. In the case of a search being required for any special *named* subject, permission has sometimes been granted for access to papers subsequent to these dates, but as the investigations I was directed to make were of the most general nature, it was necessary to obtain general permission to examine all papers, down to the most recent date, for which leave could be secured. In the case of the Colonial Office papers, this leave was most willingly granted by the Earl of Derby, and His Lordship also placed himself in communication with the other Departments of State, to obtain for me the same privilege in regard to their papers. The Foreign Office, on the 27th August, informed the Colonial Office, in answer to my application, that I would be allowed to examine the papers down to 1815. There being, however, many documents subsequent to that date,

which it was most important should be accessible at Ottawa, I thought it desirable to make a further application, and, therefore, prepared the following memorandum. It will be seen by its contents how seriously these restrictions, if enforced, reduce the value of the papers as a State collection, for deposit amongst the Archives of Canada. One volume (98) of the series, "America and West Indies," containing Amherst's correspondence, from January to November, 1763, has been entirely withheld from examination.

MEMORANDUM as to restrictions in the Public Record Office.

"All papers are subject to revision and probably to mutilation, after copies have been taken.

"The Foreign Office does not allow searches to be made among documents dated after 1815.

"The whole of the Treaty and Boundary papers are, under this rule, inaccessible subsequent to that date.

"The restrictions are not merely formal, but are acted upon by the officers of the Record Office, in obedience to the orders to that effect, received from the Department of State.

"Such precautions may be considered necessary in the case of private individuals or even of foreign Governments. Where, however, the records of the Dominion and Provinces are concerned, the existence of these rules is, I respectfully submit, open to serious objection. Copies of the papers are not desired for publication, but to be deposited amongst the Archives, as records of the history of the country, which should be full, complete and authentic, containing every fact and all the details of events, so far as these have been placed on record in reports, correspondence and other documents."

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

Archivist.

LONDON, 11th September, 1883.

This I placed in the hands of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, who at once urged the matter personally, with the result shown in the following official answer from the Foreign office to the Colonial office.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, 21st September, 1883.

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 15th inst., I am directed by Lord Granville to inform you that his Lordship has no objection to treating Mr. Brymner's case as an exceptional one, and to allowing him to have access to the Foreign Office papers, deposited in the Record office relating to Canada down to the year 1842, but that he is of opinion that he should not be allowed to take away copies of any papers, without submitting them to the authorities of the Record Office in the first instance, and subsequently to the Foreign Office for the approval of Lord Granville.

"His lordship also directs me to inform you, that he desires it to be clearly understood that Mr. Brymner is not at liberty to copy any Departmental minutes which he may find on the letters and despatches in question.

"I am, &c.,

"PHILLIP W. CURRIE.

"The Assistant Under Secretary of State,
"Colonial Office."

The permission thus obtained being permanent, or only to be revoked by any abuse of the privilege, not likely to occur, one great difficulty has been removed out of the way of an examination of the State papers in the Record Office. There are still, as will be seen, some restrictions in force, which may, as I have already said, be necessary in the case of private individuals, but which, as they can scarcely apply to obtaining copies by the Government of Canada of papers relating to the history of the Dominion, will undoubtedly be removed on further application to that effect being made.

By a similar application, permission was given to inspect the records and papers in the Privy Council, but I was unable to do more than visit the office and make a preliminary investigation, owing to the late date at which the privilege was granted. The permission is, as in the other cases, not confined to the immediate time, but extends to investigations that may require to be made hereafter.

The same remark applies to the leave granted, in answer to my application through the Colonial Office, by the Board of Management of the Royal Institution, which contains a series of papers known as the Carleton or Dorchester Collection. As the rooms were to be closed for a time, I spent some hours there, to satisfy myself as to the general character of the papers. Those I examined related chiefly to the transactions in which Carleton was engaged whilst in command in New York, &c., during the Revolutionary War. They will, I believe, repay careful examination on a future occasion, but I did not feel justified in entering upon a task that would interfere with the work of, for the time, more immediate concern. Besides, I believe that their contents will require to be compared carefully with those of State papers of the same period deposited in the Record Office. Mr. Vincent, the Secretary of the Royal Institution, kindly offered to make arrangements for a thorough examination, whenever it should be determined upon.

Having made such an examination and selection in the Public Record Office as enabled me to furnish a sufficient amount of work for the copyists, about the end of June I left for Paris, according to instructions, to make arrangements with Mr. Joseph Marmette, the Assistant Archivist, for the prosecution of the work in the French Departments of State. On my arrival, I found that His Excellency, Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, to whom I was accredited by Lord Granville, was, unfortunately, absent, from ill health. Mr. Plunkett, the Secretary of the Embassy (since appointed Ambassador to Japan), was, however, most obliging. His assistance was not merely official or perfunctory. On the contrary, he appeared to take a personal interest in the success of the work. In the Departments of State, there was an entire absence of friction in the intercourse with the French officials. I may be permitted to refer to, and to acknowledge the attentions of the Heads of the Foreign and Colonial Departments—M. de Rialle and M. Aval—which secured for Mr. Mar-

mette and myself all needed facilities. The details of the work done in the Departments will be found in the statement by Mr. Marmette, which forms part of this report.

During the time I was in Paris, I entered upon two special subjects for investigation—one an examination into the method adopted there of preparing catalogues, so as to be most readily available for reference; the other, the examination and selection of such works as related directly to the history of Canada. In the selection of historical works, I spared no pains, after a careful examination of several thousand titles and descriptions, to ascertain by a minute and careful scrutiny of the works selected for special examination, that they were complete editions, whether original or reprints, so that no imperfect copies might find their way to the shelves. Many of the works, it is almost unnecessary to say, required only careful collation, their value being well known, but others required a critical examination of their contents, so as to ascertain their value, or otherwise.

An opportunity presented itself, of which I took advantage, to make a collection of maps, illustrating the history of Nouvelle France and of British North America. A few are reprints, but nearly all are originals. In making the selection, I was guided by the desire to secure useful and not merely rare or curious maps, and I took the greatest care to satisfy myself as to the real date of the original issue, so that they might be arranged chronologically. Several, as may be inferred from this statement, are undated, but I think it will be found that the period of their publication, or in the case of reprints, their original publication, is almost positively fixed by direct or collateral evidence. The maps and a suitable collection of charts, I have had bound, in such a manner as to make them easy of access and at the same time to preserve them from injury.

In maps at pages 32, 35 and 37, of volume F, the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories are laid down, professedly according to the Treaty of Utrecht. In 32, the line stated to be "the southern boundary of the Hudson's Bay, settled by Commissaries after the Peace of Utrecht," is coincident with 49° north latitude, leaving a portion of the Lake of the Woods to the south of the line which, running due east, takes in Lake and Fort Abitibi. The other maps (35, 37) represent the bounds by an irregular line to the north of 49°, presumed following the supposed height of land, leaving Lake of the Woods altogether to the south, in a territory between what is represented on the map as the northern boundaries of New England and the southern boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Territories, the one extending to 48° and the other to about 49°. Map 35, professes to give the boundaries of all the grants in America; No. 37 gives only the New England and the Hudson's Bay limits. What authority the compilers of these maps had for fixing the limits, it is not easy to ascertain. Any special investigation into the question of boundaries was beyond the scope of my instructions, although the subject came incidentally under my notice.

Thus, among the Colonial entry books, is a volume numbered 25, with the title "Transactions Between England and France, relating to the Hudsons Bay, 1687." Among the Foreign Office Records, under the title of "France, Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1687," is a duplicate of the same (No. 309) and among the Treaties in the Foreign Office collection, is a Treaty of Neutrality, No. 101 (F.O. 46) in Latin, signed at Whitehall, on the 6th-16th November, and ratified at Versailles on the 29th November, 1683.

The Treaty and the Transactions relate to the same dispute, the Transactions being an account of the proceedings before the Commissioners, appointed by virtue of the Treaty, to agree upon the points to be definitely settled. The two copies, Colonial 25 and Foreign 309, are exactly alike, line for line and page for page, although the entries in the catalogues would lead to the supposition that they are two different documents, and that the Treaty has no reference to either. The following is a synopsis of the Transactions:—

Appointment of Commissioners and meeting, 18th May, 1687.

Petition by the Hudson Bay Company and the answer by the French, presented on that day. The first, with a memorial, is signed by Churchill, the Governor; the memorial is signed by E. Dering, the Deputy Governor and seven of the Directors.

Memorial by the French, with translation.

Memorial of the Hudson Bay Company.

Reponse, with proofs, produced by the French.

Further memorial *en reponse*.

Reply to the last.

All claims and counter claims, with the proofs, are adduced on both sides.

An instrument was agreed upon for a cessation of hostilities, and for the determination of the respective limits in America, which is given in Latin and English, and signed on the 1st-11th December, 1687, the instructions to the Governors being appended.

In Charlevoix "Histoire Generale de la Nouvelle France," (Paris, 1744), at page 507, vol. 1., is an extract from a letter from the King of France to the Governor General of Canada, desiring him to issue letters to the various Governors, to carry out this Treaty of 1686, literally (*que vous teniez exactement la main à son exécution, sans vous en départir pour quelque raison que ce soit*), and to treat as pirates all private adventurers, (*armateurs particuliers*), who had no legitimate commission, or whose commissions were issued by any Prince, &c., with whom France was at war.

A copy of the Treaty, in French, will be found at page 81, of the "Memoires des Commissaires du Roi, et de ceux de sa Majesté Britannique sur les possessions et les

droits respectifs des deux couronnes en Amérique," (Paris, 1755). The Treaty is there stated to have been concluded at London, on the 16th November, 1686, but no mention is made of the ratification at Versailles. The names attached are those of Barillon d'Amoncourt, Jeffreys, C. Rochester, Sunderland, P. Middleton and Godolphin. In Charlevoix, the extract from the King's letter gives the date of the Treaty as the 13th of September, 1686, but it is not probable that Barillon would have negotiated two Treaties, so near in point of time to each other, with the same object in view. The date of the Treaty, in the Foreign Office, agrees with that given in the Memoirs just quoted.

In the same work, and at page 89, is a "Traité provisionnel concernant l'Amérique entre le Roi de France et le Roi d'Angleterre," signed at Whitehall the 1-11 Dec., 1687, by Barillon d'Amoncourt, Dussion de Bonrepaus, Comes de Sunderland, Comes de Middleton, and Godolphin. It is in French and Latin, and is the instrument agreed upon after the deliberations of the Commissioners acting under the Treaty of 1686.

These Treaties, with extracts of such parts as specially relate to New York, are referred to in the Colonial History of New York, vol. 3., pp. 504 to 510, and will be found summarized in Mr. Charles Lindsey's "Investigation of the Unsettled Boundaries of Ontario" (Toronto, 1873).

I can find no account of any settlement having been arrived at, in accordance with this Treaty. The Transactions contain, however, evidence of the claims set up by the French and by the Hudson's Bay Company, respectively, to the territories in question, according to their views at that period, and will be found published in full, with all the peculiarities of spelling, &c., in note C.

It is not probable that any additional light can be thrown on the results of the Treaty of Utrecht, so far as the determination of boundaries is concerned, than what is already known. The maps in the Public Record Office in London are few in number and unimportant in character, and throw no distinct light upon the subject, so far as I could see. There seem to have been two attempts made to come to a settlement under the Treaty of Utrecht, one which broke off about 1719, the other begun in 1750, chiefly, it would appear, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of Acadia, closed, so far as documents show, about 1756, without any definite result being reached. Of the four volumes, with the proceedings of the French and British Commissioners, referring to the last attempt, the first contains the papers respecting Acadia and the Island of St. Lucia, with a map showing the proposed limits of Acadia. The second volume contains public Acts and Treaties concerning America in general; the third, the papers in support of the claims to St. Lucia, and the fourth the last *memoires* respecting Acadia, and a *memoire* of the French Commissioners, concerning the Island of Tobago, with a map showing the British claims up to, but not beyond, 48° north latitude.

It will be noticed in the details of the work done, that nearly all the shipping returns transmitted from Quebec are missing, the letter of advice being alone inserted, but the returns either lost or placed elsewhere. A barren abstract of the vessels entered is occasionally at the foot of the letter of advice. It is possible that the missing returns may be found by farther search amongst the papers of the Board of Trade, but this is by no means certain. The statistics contained in them would be of great service to the commercial historian, and the importance of these returns is increased by the fact, shown in the Archives Report for 1882, that all the reports relating to Canadian Trade and Customs now in the hands of the Custom House authorities in London, go no further back than 1823. In the Quebec series of the Colonial Office papers, Vol. 56-2, is a paper signed H.T.C., that is Cramahé, dated 10th June, 1765, with an abstract of duties and disbursements in Quebec, from the Conquest, 1759, to October, 1764, with a proposed scale of Provincial duties, but the only complete statement, so far discovered, is that from 1768 to 1783, given in last year's Report.

In the same volume (56-2) are papers by the Baron Masères, who was Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec. Several documents relating to Quebec were published by Masères in 1771, in a volume entitled: "A Collection of several Commissions and other Public Instruments proceeding from His Majesty's Royal Authority, and other papers relating to the State of the Province of Quebec, since the Conquest, in 1760." These reports and commissions do not appear among the Colonial Office papers, with the exception of "A Plan of a Convenient Method of Administering Justice in the Province of Quebec, submitted to Lord Hillsborough, in April, 1770." Of the other two papers in volume 56, one, "Considerations on the Expediency of procuring an Act of Parliament for the settlement of the Province of Quebec," is printed, a few copies having been struck off for the Ministry in 1766; the other, a supplement to the same paper, is in manuscript. Both were published by Masères in a collection of "Occasional Essays," in 1809.

I have been particular in citing these papers, because none of the official reports of that date appear to be among the Colonial papers; at least, they are not among those I have examined. They were sent to the Colonial Office, beyond a doubt, Morgan, an Under Secretary, having been sent to Quebec by the Colonial Secretary in 1769, to report on the state of the laws, &c. His report does not appear among the Colonial papers, nor does that of Carleton, nor do the three reports by Hey, the Chief Justice, and by Masères, the Attorney General, which were entrusted to Morgan in September, 1769, to be delivered to the Colonial Secretary. Two of the three reports are in the "Collection" by Masères, but Chief Justice Hey's is wanting.

The Canadian documents were submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown in 1771, but their reports are equally missing. There is little doubt that all the documents relating to this subject will be found together, possibly in the Privy Council office. The report of Marriott, the Advocate-General, dated, "College of Advocates,

Doctors Commons, 1773," was published in 1774, with a letter dated 12th May, 1765, to the Attorney and Solicitor-General (Mr. Norton and Mr. de Grey) as an Appendix respecting the case of the Jesuits in Canada. The Order in Council of the 14th June, 1771, directed the Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor-General, to prepare a *general* plan of Civil and Criminal Law for the Province of Quebec, but by a subsequent order, of the 31st July, 1772, reciting the former order they were directed to prepare *separate* reports. As these various reports and other documents relate directly to the Quebec Act of 1774, it is very desirable that they should be all accessible here, together with such other papers as bear upon the same subject.

The documents relating to the United Empire Loyalists are very far from being complete. There are reports and correspondence respecting them in the Haldimand collection. These include the correspondence with Colonel Gagy, relative to their settlement at Machiche; correspondence with Captain Cuyler, respecting the reception of Loyalists and their settlement in Cape Breton; lists (partial) of enrolments into corps; the surveys in Cataraqui &c.; besides a list of settlers in Upper Canada obtained from the Ontario Government and other papers. Among these is a report by Colonel Morse, R. E., giving a detailed return of the disbanded troops and Loyalists settling in Nova Scotia, who were mustered in the summer of 1784. The total number of men, women and children, by this return, was 28,347. Of these, 9,260 settled on the St. John River, and 7,923 at Shelburne, the others being scattered over the Province in small parties. The total population of Nova Scotia (including St. John or Prince Edward Island) was then, according to Col. Morse, 42,747, thus divided.

Old British inhabitants	14,000	
Old French or Acadians, 100 families, at 4 to a family.....	400	
Disbanded troops and Loyalists, called new inhabitants	28,347	
		42,747

Indians are not included. Negroes, estimated at about 3,000, were included among the Loyalists. This enumeration differs very materially from that of most authors who have written on the subject.

There is no doubt that papers relating to United Empire Loyalists are to be found scattered throughout the country, of little value as they are, but which would be of essential service as contributions towards a remarkable part of the history of Canada, were they brought together.

In May last, Mr. Jonas Howe, of St. John, New Brunswick, sent me a list of Loyalist regiments, of which he has imperfect muster rolls, from 1776 to 1783, only two or three being complete for that period. The time necessary to have examined the muster rolls of these and other Colonial regiments that might have been found

in the War Office, prevented me from attempting the task. I think it desirable to publish the list sent me by Mr. Howe; it is not improbable that similar lists may be in the possession of families descending from United Empire Loyalists, who may possibly be induced to send them for deposit among the Archives, so as to complete these details, as far as possible. The following is a list of Corps sent by Mr. Howe:—

New Jersey Volunteers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 battalions

Delancy's Brigade, 1, 2, 3.

Loyal American Regiment.

Guides and Pioneers.

British Legion.

American Legion.

Volunteers of Ireland.

Prince of Wales' American Regiment.

King's Rangers.

Queen's Rangers.

King's Orange Rangers.

King's American Dragoons.

New York Volunteers.

King's American Regiment.

Maryland Loyalists, 1 battalion.

Pennsylvanian Loyalists, 1 battalion.

Loyal New Englanders.

Loyal Foresters.

Battalion of Chasseurs.

Governor Wentworth's Volunteers

Black Pioneers.

Philadelphia Light Dragoons.

Buck's County Dragoons.

South Carolina Loyalists.

North Carolina Loyalists.

Nova Scotian Loyalists.

Garrison Battalion.

Royal North Carolina Regiment.

North Carolina Highlanders.

I am indebted to Mr. Allan Park Paton, of Greenock, Scotland, for an interesting volume, the first work ever published in that town, being the "Adventures of J. McAlpine, a native Highlander, from the time of his emigration from Scotland to America, in 1773." The work was published in 1780, and dedicated to Sir Guy Carleton. McAlpine served as a Loyalist under Carleton, Burgoyne, Hamilton, Phillips, Powell and other officers, lost all his property, and for his loyalty was expelled from the country in common with many others.

Works of this character, whether published at the time or subsequently, would be of material service as contributions towards the elucidation of various points of Canadian history. A beginning of such contributions, I am happy to say, has already been made. Among these, I have to acknowledge from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, by the hands of Dr. Lyman C. Draper, a complete set of the catalogues of the Library and of the transactions of that Society, including many very interesting papers. Also, from the State Library of New York, by the attention of Dr. Homes, a collection of documents, a list of which will be found at the end of this Report. To Mr. Black, the Treasurer, and to the late Mr. Ansley, City Surveyor, of Montréal, thanks are due for valuable collections of reports respecting the progress of that city. For other papers, pamphlets, &c., presented by individuals, I would refer to the list at the end of the Report. Special reference may, however, be permitted to the collection of letters addressed to Sir Charles Bagot, whilst Governor General of Canada, presented by his grandson, Mr. Jocelyn Bagot, Grenadier Guards, and to the collection sent by Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., one of which is published by his permission.

In the *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III., page 125, of the London edition, is an entry dated 20th December, 1835, in these words: "I have just seen an excellent letter from Frederick Elliot to Taylor, with a description of the state of parties and politics in Lower Canada, which has been shown to the Ministers, who think it the ablest *exposé* on those heads that has been transmitted from thence."

On the information furnished by Sir Francis Hincks, I wrote to Sir Henry Taylor, to whom the letter spoken of by Mr. Greville was addressed. Sir Henry first sent me copies of two letters, the one referred to by Mr. Greville, dated 24th October, 1835, and another dated the 12th November of the same year. Subsequently, however, he sent the originals, which he had found after a long and troublesome search, with permission to publish them, and sometime after, two additional letters. These letters were written by Mr. T. Fred. Elliot, the youngest son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and nephew of the first Lord Minto. He was in Canada in 1835, Secretary of the Gosford Commission, and whilst in that position, wrote the letter in question, unofficially, to his friend, Mr., now Sir, Henry Taylor, of the Colonial Office. They were considered of sufficient importance to be submitted to the Ministers and were passed from one to another of the members of the Administration. The following note, written by Lord Howick, respecting the first letter, shows the sentiments entertained of the value of the correspondence:—

"WAR OFFICE, Thursday.

"DEAR TAYLOR,—I return Elliott's letter, which I think decidedly the best paper on Canadian affairs I have ever read. Indeed, I do not know that I ever saw an account of the state of parties and politics in any country, drawn up with equal judgment and discrimination. Perhaps I am not a fair judge, and that I estimate the paper too highly, in consequence of its so completely establishing all my own p

conceived opinions and views, but filling up various important parts and details in the picture I had made to myself of the state of affairs in Canada.

"I trust that you will show this letter to Lord Glenelg, and I even wish you could feel yourself at liberty to allow him to show to Lord Melbourne, and to the King, a copy of all the more important parts of it.

"I trust you will not object to my having made an abstract of it for my own use, or to my employing and quoting the information it contains, in a statement I mean to draw up of my views of what ought to be our policy towards Canada at this conjuncture.

"Yours very sincerely,

"HOWICK."

The effect these letters probably had in shaping the Colonial legislation of that critical period would appear to be sufficient justification for publishing them. They will be found in notes A 1 and 2, at the end of this Report.

As an interesting pendant to these letters, written before the outbreak of 1837-38, is a letter from the Hon. A. N. Morin, to Sir Francis Hincks, 8th May, 1841, shortly before the first meeting of the Legislature of United Canada (14th June, 1841). The letter will be found at note B.

Early on the morning of the 13th October, 1812, Major General Sir Isaac Brock fell at Queenston, "whilst," to use the words of Major General Sheaffe, his successor, gallantly cheering his troops to an exertion for maintaining it." The last official letter he wrote before his death, is amongst the military correspondence in this office. The whole letter, chiefly written on the 11th, with a postscript of the 12th, has been published in "Brock's Life," by his nephew, Mr. Ferdinand Brock Tupper, from a rough draft found among Sir Isaac's papers. The biographer expresses a doubt whether it was ever sent, a doubt which its existence among the military correspondence sets at rest. The letter is written on rough foolscap, and is in Sir Isaac's own hand.

For some time after the Conquest, the only Protestant clergy in the Province of Canada were the military and naval chaplains, who presumably kept the registers of the baptisms, marriages and burials of the Protestant inhabitants. Even after there was a resident clergy, their number was so few that the chaplains were obliged to continue the celebration of marriages, &c. What has become of the registers they kept, have been unable to ascertain. Nothing is known of them in the Public Record Office, London, and it does not appear that they were transmitted to any central authority. It is, in fact, beyond doubt that many, perhaps most of them, were kept in the most haphazard, irregular manner, and that the books containing them were retained by the chaplains as their own individual and private memoranda. It is barely possible that portions of them might be recovered, could the representatives of the chaplains be found, but the difficulty of tracing them seems to render any attempt of this kind almost hopeless. There are many interests involved in the production of these papers: the loss of inheritance, for instance. It is desirable, therefore, that all possible publicity should be given to the fact that these documents are missing, so that if they are still

in existence among the papers left by clergymen who served as chaplains in Canada, they may be forwarded to this office, as they are in every sense public and not private documents.

In answer to inquiries, the Bishop of Quebec has promised to make an investigation among the papers belonging to the Anglican Cathedral there, and Mr. Fiset, Prothonotary of Quebec, states that there are portions of the Registers of the garrison chaplains deposited in his office, but none of the naval chaplains. Any such records are, however, very imperfect. Since this was written the Bishop of Quebec has informed me that only the registers of incumbents are in the Cathedral. The Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has written me that the missionaries sent out by the society after the conquest, only transmitted the numbers but not the names of those baptised, married or buried whom they had registered.

In the Archives Report for 1882, attention was called to the danger of the destruction by of valuable papers which cannot be replaced. To the instances then adduced of the burning of public buildings has to be added that of the Legislative Buildings at Quebec, in the spring of this year, when a large portion of the Library and the Records of the Legislative Assembly were destroyed. Other original and unpublished papers are deposited at Quebec, the loss of which would be irreparable. Of these it is only necessary, in the meantime, to notice the "Registres de deliberations et Jugements du Conseil Supérieure de Québec" extending from 1663 to 1760 which are in the Provincial Secretary's Office.

There are papers in many of the national depositories of the greatest importance to Canadian history. There are many in St. Petersburg, some of which are mentioned by Harrise in his "Bibliographie de la Nouvelle France"; others at Rome others among the Spanish papers. Respecting these latter, I have been in correspondence with Don Pascual de Gayangoz, the distinguished Arabic scholar, who writes me as follows:—

"ATHENÆUM CLUB, PALL MALL, 17th October, 1883.

"My Dear Sir,—I recollect very well having seen at Seville, where the papers relating to our Spanish Colonies are now kept, diplomatic correspondence in which frequent mention is made of Canada and Nouvelle France. The papers proceed from Simancas or from Madrid, whence, at the dissolution of the old "Consejo de Indias," they were sent to Seville in 1829.

"I hear also that a mass of papers from Florida and Louisiana were sent to Cuba where, I have no doubt, something may be found to interest you. I may add, that the Spanish Government has lately ordered that they should all be sent to Seville. How soon the order may be executed, so as to make them available for readers, is another thing.

"In the meanwhile, if on my return to Madrid, which will take place after Christmas, I can in any way supplement this scanty notice, or forward your plan in any way, I shall be most happy to help you in your researches.

"Believe me, &c.,

"PASCUAL DE GAYANGOZ."

Since the last Report was published a valuable addition of printed works has been made to the Archives. These are indispensable as the working tools of those charged with the collection of historical documents, it being impossible to conduct investigations successfully without them, as they must always be at hand, and constantly accessible in the Archives Rooms, not only to the officials but to those engaged in historical investigations. I would beg to direct attention to the want of anything like a complete set of Canadian pamphlets, and of pamphlets on Canadian subjects. It is most important that this want should be supplied. Gifts of private collections of this nature have been made to local institutions, where they are, to a certain extent, useful; but if the collection of works in the Archives Office at Ottawa is to become as extensive and useful as it ought to be, for practical purposes of research, it would require the assistance of every one interested in tracing and preserving the history of the progress of the country, using the term "history of progress" in its most general sense. It is to be hoped that all who can contribute to this object will do so. Pamphlets, which at the moment of publication may seem to be almost worthless, and scarcely deserving of preservation, may prove, in the course of years, to be of great value, in a historical point of view. Many writings of an ephemeral nature are out of print; many have been printed only for private circulation. In the case of County histories, for instance, having a very limited circulation, they have almost entirely disappeared. Imperfect as many of them are, there is not one of them that does not contain information of service, to at least the local historian, and it is desirable that all works of use to investigators of social progress, should be found in the Archives Rooms.

The British Museum has attained to its present extent, and its contents have become so valuable, in a literary and historical point of view, by a similar course to that to which I have taken the liberty of calling attention. The nucleus of the Museum was formed by the collection of Sir Hans Sloan, who bequeathed to it 50,000 volumes. With this and the Harleian collection, to which was added the Cottonian collection and the Royal collection, both of the latter being MSS, the British Museum may be said to have originated in 1753. Before the opening of the Museum, in 1759, George II. presented the old Royal Library, dating from the reign of Henry VII. When the Library was opened, a Jewish gentleman, Solomon da Costa, sent a present of 180 volumes, of the choicest kind in Hebrew literature, which formed the foundation of the present extensive Hebrew Library in the Museum. These, Mr. da Costa stated, were sent as a token of gratitude for the protection and privileges that he enjoyed whilst living under the British Constitution. In 1763, George III, presented the Thomason collection of books and tracts, published in England between 1640 and 1662; it is of a most miscellaneous character, from a folio to a broadside, and has been of most essential service to historians of the time immediately preceding and during the Commonwealth. That collection contains about 50,000 distinct publications, bound in 2,200 volumes. The Reverend C. M. Cracherode bequeathed

4,500 volumes in 1799; the Lansdowne collection of *MSS* (1,245 volumes) came to the Museum in 1807; the Hargrave, in 1813, the Burney, in 1817; Sir Joseph Banks left 16,000 volumes of natural history, voyages and travels and scientific works, in 1820. The Royal library was transferred by George IV., in 1823. It had been collected by George III. during his long reign, and had, it is estimated, cost His Majesty £130,000 stg. It consisted of 65,259 volumes, besides a large collection of pamphlets afterwards bound, increasing the collection to 84,000 volumes. The Eger-ton *MSS* (2,568) were added in 1829, and the Arundel (550 volumes), in 1831. These are only examples of the many contributions to the Museum, still continuing, which have helped to make a collection so rich in every variety of literature, much of which could not have been secured by any amount of money granted by Parliament, many of the private collections being unpurchasable. If similar public spirit were shown here, there seems no reason to doubt, that in respect to Canadian literature, the collection at Ottawa might be as complete as the British Museum has become in the much more extensive field of the literature of the world.

The more complete the collection, the more necessary becomes a full and accurate catalogue, and a complete index to the works, according to authors, subjects, the names of individuals and places, the dates of events, &c. Every exertion is being made to have these prepared on such a system as to be of the greatest possible use, but the work is one of time, and much deliberation has been necessary before determining on the adoption of a permanent system. Acknowledgments of assistance in examining the different methods of preparing catalogues are due to M. Marshall, of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, of Paris; in London, to Mr. W. Hardy, Deputy-Keeper of Records, and Mr. Alfred Kingston, of the Public Record Office; to Mr. R. Garnett, and Mr. H. Kensington, of the British Museum; to Mr. W. H. Overall, of the Library of the Corporation of London, Guildhall; to Mr. B. Vincent, of the Royal Institution; in Edinburgh, to Mr. Stair Agnew, Registrar-General, and Mr. T. Dixon, of Her Majesty's Register House. Dr. Fraser, the Deputy Keeper of Records of Scotland, who has been most obliging in furnishing information, was unfortunately absent during my visit to Edinburgh.

Without entering into minute details, it may be said generally that there are two distinct systems to choose between. Of these, the British Museum may be taken as the representative of the one, the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, of Paris, as the representative of the other, the system in the latter being the one generally followed on this continent. In some respects, the practical working of the two does not materially differ. In the Public Record Office, London, and the General Register House, Edinburgh, the system is a very simple one, the documents deposited by the different Departments of State being arranged separately and in strictly chronological order, the same practice being followed in respect to Court Records.

To attempt to give a detailed statement of the system adopted by public libraries of a general character, would entail a long and technical description, unsuited for a Report of this nature. As in the case of investigations in 1881, of the method of collecting, sorting and keeping the Records, &c., a very full statement has been prepared and is preserved for the internal working of this office.

I would again call the attention of the possessors of family and other papers which throw a light on the social, commercial, municipal or political history of the country, to the importance of having these deposited among the Archives, either for present, or, where the contents do not now admit of it, for future reference. If not so preserved, there is little, if any, doubt that, in the course of a comparatively short time these will be destroyed, and a loss thus sustained which can scarcely be estimated.

The details of the work which follow are divided into a synopsis of papers, none of which have yet been copied for deposit among the Archives; a list of papers for comparison with those already copied; Mr. Marmette's Report, with details of work done in Paris; a selection of original letters and the catalogue of papers, manuscript and printed, contained in the Archives rooms, on the 31st December of this year.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1883.

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SYNOPSIS OF PAPERS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.

COLONIAL ENTRY BOOKS.

I have referred in the body of this Report to Volume 25 of this series, containing the transactions between England and France, in relation to the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1687. Believing that the New England papers in these entry books would yield results to investigation, I made as rapid an examination of these as possible. Of Volumes 59 and 60, which contain papers entirely relating to New England, the first is made up of charters, grants, &c, between the years 1628 and 1635, and the other has reports, orders, &c., from 1661 to 1679.

61.

1683.
Aug. 12.
1685
Jany. 16.

Warrant to seize interlopers from New England on the Hudson's Bay Company's Lands. (p. 187).

Entry of an answer by the French as to the fishery of Acadie, and reply read the same date by the Board. The dispute arose from the right claimed by the New Englanders to fish off Nova Scotia. (p. 296).

1687
Nov. 11.
1688
Jany. 22

Order (James II.) for New England to assist New York against the French. (p. 368).

This date is 1687, according to the old system, but is by the present system 1688. Order to prevent hostilities between the English and French. (p. 378).

These are all the entries of interest to Canada.

62.

1688.
No date.

Abstract of transactions between Col. Dangan and French messengers. These refer to hostilities between Canada and New England, claims and counter-claims being given, and the settlement arrived at. The minute is not dated, but is between those of 6 July and 10 August, 1688. (p. 20).

Aug. 31.

Capt. Francis Nicholson. Chiefly taken up with the proceedings of the French. Part relates to piratical attacks. (p. 30).

1690

A short account of Sir W. Phipps' expedition into Accady, and of that upon Quebec, in Canada. The first in March, 1689-90, the other on the 10 August, 1690. (p. 267).

1693
Apl. 3.

Sir W. Phipps' letter, relating to Canadian hostilities; three folio pages. (p. 423).

Feb. 2.

Dated 1692-3. W. R. The King's letter to Sir W. Phipps, touching the expedition to Canada. Signed, Nottingham. (p. 454).

Entry Book 63 is entirely of ships and cargoes, outwards and inwards, and is entitled: "Massachusetts, Naval Office Accounts, Between 18 May, 1686, and July, 1717." 64 contains "Meetings of the Council and of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, from 25 May, 1686, to 26 September, 1695."

Plantations General.

There is also a set of Colonial Entry Books, with the sub-title "Plantations General." Of these I made a rapid examination with the following result.

No. 92 contains papers, commissions, instructions, &c., chiefly relating to the West Indies, and a few belonging to New England.

No. 93 contains letters, &c., respecting the West Indies, Tangier, Algiers, Tripoli, the Dutch War, &c., with one or two papers relating to New England, and the declaration to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania of the grant to W. Penn in 1681. There is one paper concerning Newfoundland, the report of the Committee for foreign affairs, dated at Whitehall, 4 February, 1671-2, on propositions as to the trade of the Island.

No. 94 is entitled "Booke of Petitions and references with the Reports of His Maties Councill for Forreigne Plantations thereupon, begun the of August, 1670."

At page 18 is an entry of a petition from Newfoundland merchants against encroachments on the Fisheries, with a Minute of Council referring the petition to the Committee of Plantations, and their report. These papers cover 8 folio pages.

At page 80, of date the 20 March, 1673, the Earl of Stirling (called Starling in the report) Ferdinand Gorges and Robert Mason propose to transfer their claims over New England to the King on receiving compensation. The King would thus, they argue, be enabled to resist the encroachments of Boston. The application was referred to the Lords of Plantations. At page 89 is the report by the Lords on Gorge's rights over Maine, and at page 90, a report recommending that Commissioners should be sent to New England. At page 141, there is a letter from Governor Sharpleigh, dated Piscataqua River in New England, 17 December, 1672. This volume is in reality composed of five separate volumes, each beginning with page 1, but subsequently numbered consecutively. It is the new numbering I give. These land claims of Gorges and Mason, founding on the Stirling grant and the transfer to the families of Crown and Temple, are scattered over the volumes, claims being made for land in different parts of New England as they were decided adversely in others. The land transactions of Gorges will be found under the head of New England in Colonial Entry Books 59 to 64. They all appear to have sprung out of the Stirling Grant of 1621. The volume also contains an account of the capture of New York by the Dutch, and report on a rebellion in Virginia.

No. 95 is a collection of commissions, &c., to Governors of the West Indies and to officers at Tangier, &c.

No. 96 is entitled "Orders of His Matie in Councill relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations. From the 12 of March, 1674-5 to the —"

Order concerning the fishery at Newfoundland. The order contains a report on the state of the fisheries, covering 6 folio pages. (p. 2.)

Complaint by the Hudson's Bay Company of encroachments by the French, under a Jesuit named Albanal. The date is 1675-6. (p. 42.)

Instructions to the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's ships to make inquiry as to the fisheries in Newfoundland. (p. 63.)

Respecting passes for the Newfoundland trade. (p. 94.)

14 a—2½

This volume also contains the claims and decisions respecting the capture of vessels by the French, who allege that these are Dutch vessels covered by the English flag, as a pretext. Colbert's statement is given at page 110, embodied in report beginning at page 108 (King in Council) and followed by list of British ships captured by the French, all in European waters.

No. 97 is entitled "Journal and Entries of His Mats. Forraine Plantations in General since the Establishment of ye Committee, with a Mapp of ye same."

The date of the first entry is 12 March 1674-5. There is no map, the following apparently being intended by that description.

Plantations.

An account of His Maties Plantations in America:—

His Majesty's Forreigne Plantations in America are governed either by proprietors, corporations, companies, or by Governours immediately appointed by His Majesty.

The plantations governed by proprietors are:

New York.

New York, belonging to His Royal Highness.

New Jersey.

New Jersey, belonging to Sir George Cartwright and others.

Maryland.

Maryland, belonging to The Lord Baltimore.

Carolina, &c.

Carolina, under which is also comprehended the Lucan and Bahama Islands, belonging to the Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Shaftesbury, and other Lords and Gentlemen.

New England.

The Corporations contained within the bounds of New England are:

The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

The Colony of Connecticut.

The Colony of New Plimouth.

The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, under which is at present comprehended

The Province of Maine and New Hampshire and other small colonies adjoining, the first claimed by Mr. Gorges, the latter by Mr. Mason.

The Plantations governed by companies residing in England are:

Hudson's Bay

The colonies and factories settled in Prince Rupert's Land and Hudson's Bay.

Bermudos.

The Bermudos, otherwise called the Summer Islands.

The Plantations governed by His Majesty's immediate commission are:

Virginia.

Virginia and the Province of Accomack.

Jamaica.

The Island of Jamaica.

Charibee

The Charibee Islands, divided into two parts, viz, the Windward and Leeward Islands.

Islands.

Windward

The Windward Islands are:

Islands.

Barbadoes and other uninhabited islands.

Barbadoes.

The Lecward Islands are:

Leeward

St. Christophers,

Islands.

Nevis,

Monserat,

Antego,

Anguilla and other uninhabited islands.

Newfound-
land.

There is, besides, a colony of English settled upon the eastern coast of Newfoundland, without government, ecclesiasticall or civil, who live by catching fish.

Laws.

All these Plantations are governed by the laws of England or by municipal laws not repugnant to those of England.

Trade.

The trade of the Plantations is, by several Acts of Parliament, confined to England, whereby no sugar, tobacco, cotton-wool, indico,

ginger, fustick, or other dying-wood, of the growth or manufacture of the Plantations, may be transported from thence to any other place than England, nor any European commodities to be carried thither, but wh. shall be shipped in England.

Religion.

The Religion of the Church of England is most practiced in the Plantations; but liberty of conscience is in all cases allowed, except in New England, where the government and discipline of Congregational Churches excludes all others.

This is the first Journal of the Lords for Trade and Plantations, who took the place of the old Council by an Order in Council dated 12 March, 1674-5. The first report made to them was on the 12 May, 1675, by the Commissioners of Customs, showing the state of the laws, as described under the head of Trade in the preceding abstract. At page 75 is a minute of an application by Louis LePage, on account of his new discoveries, dated 14 January, 1679-80, referred on the 7 September, 1681, for report (See for Louis LePage, the Report on Archives for 1881, page 26). With this exception there is nothing referring, directly or indirectly, to what is now British North America, although the volume contains very much of interest regarding the trade generally of the Plantations and Ireland.

No. 98 is a volume of slight jottings.

In No. 99 are a few papers relating to Canada. At page 197 is the draught of a memorial in answer to the complaint of M. de la Barre, Governor of Canada, of 16 November, 1682, respecting the assistance given by New York to the Iroquois, and that the Hudson's Bay Company were taking possession of lands held by France for twenty years. The answer, which is not dated, but appears to have been written in March or April, 1683, contains very interesting statements.

On the 12 of August, 1683, the Hudson's Bay Company complain that vessels are fitted out for New England, from whence they sail to Hudson's Bay and return, for the purpose of carrying on an illicit trade.

On the 12 December, 1683, is "*Memoire pour son Excellence l'Ambassadeur de France, touchant les procédés des quelques François à l'égard des Anglois dans la Baie d'Hudson.*" (p. 284).

The other papers relate to different Colonies and to Tangier.

No. 100. extends from 1687 to 1696, and is largely taken up with naval preparations for the war with France in the West Indies and America.

At page 20, is a "circular for preventing hostilities between ye English and French in America, dated 22 January, 1687, and at page 21, "instrument for ye quieting all disputes between English and French in America," dated 1—11 December, 1687. To the latter, I have already referred as among the Treaty papers of the Foreign Office.

At page 24, is a circular to the Governors of New England, to report ye boundaries of that Government, dated 1 April, 1688.

Pages 39 and 40 contain a Declaration of War with France, dated 15 April, 1689, and the second paragraph of a report at page 50, dated 16 May, 1689, recommends the sending of a Governor and arms to, and the building of a fort, &c., at St. John's, Newfoundland, for the protection of the fisheries during the War.

No. 101 contains a list of Acts passed in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York, from 1638 to 1759.

No. 102. Acts passed in the West Indies, from 1668 to 1758.

No. 103. List of Acts passed in Nova Scotia (59 in number) from 1749 to 1753.

In New Hampshire, from 1699 to 1755.

In Massachusetts, from 1686 to 1737, and thence to 1758. Only the titles of the Acts are given in these Provinces.

No. 104 is entitled "Journals of Trade and Plantations," from February 1674 to March 1676.

1675
Feb. 27.

The date is 1674-5. Evidence respecting the settlement of Newfoundland and the French fisheries there. (pp. 6 and 7.)

March 30.

Continuation of enquiry; no Governor to be appointed. (p. 15).

Apl. 1.

The rules of March, 1670-71, to be in force respecting Newfoundland. The Western Mayors of England to take out a new charter for the Newfoundland trade, and to appear to answer further questions. (p. 16).

Ap. 8.

Further consideration of the same question and advice given by the merchants interested. (pp. 17 and 18).

Ap. 15.

Two entries, one dated on the 16th, respecting the same question.

Dec. 4.

Letter from Sir John Bury, and discussion respecting Newfoundland. (p. 46). In subsequent entries the name is given as *Berry*. At page 110 is a discussion as to the removal of planters.

1676
June 29.
July 6.

Note respecting shipping for Newfoundland. (p. 152). The same subject is continued at page 153, and the question of passes at page 157.

Aug. 8.

Sir John Berry's Account of Newfoundland. (p. p. 193. 194).

Nov. 24.

Petition of John Downing respecting Newfoundland. (p. 254).

Dec. 5.

Memorandum about Newfoundland referred to Mr. Pepys. Whitburn's Commission mentioned. (p. 261).

Dec. 7.

List of papers relating to Newfoundland (p. 262).

1677
Mar. 26.

Report of the state of Newfoundland, with Mr. Downing's evidence. (p. 305).

There are several entries in this Volume during the year 1675, respecting the claims by Gorges and Mason already referred to in conjunction with Lord Stirling, whose name has, however, disappeared at this time, in respect to these Claims. (See pages 22, 44 and 55.)

No. 105. Journal of ye Proceedings of ye Right honourable The Lords of his Ma'ties most hon'ble Privy Council appointed a Committee for Trade and Fureigne Plantacons Vol. 2."

1677
Apl. 26.
May 3.

Letters from Downing, (p. 23,) see also No. 104, p. 305.

Measures for the security of the fisheries. The same subject is continued on the following day, occupying pages 32 to 38 continuously.

May 18.

Two entries as to the state of affairs in Newfoundland at pages 45 and 47.

Dec. 18.

The laws of Newfoundland to be observed by the fishers, &c: (p. 186).

1679
Feb. 6.

Dated 1678-9, petition by John Crown for lands in New England to recompense him for losses by the surrender of Nova Scotia. (p. 297).

Feb. 10.

Examination ordered into the claims of Crown and Temple (p. 308).

Apl. 5.

Inquiry into the affairs of Newfoundland and witnesses (Scott, Perrot, Downing and Oxford) examined. (p. 323).

- No. 106, Vol. 3, of Journal, endorsed, Journal of Trade and Plantations from April, 1679.
- 1679
Ap. 29. The disputes between the Adventurers and the Planters of Newfoundland. (p. 3).
- June 21. Mr. Crown's claims (see No. 105, p. 297). He is to confer with Mr. Nelson. (p. 27).
- Oct. 30. Crown's application refused and the Colonies continued in the enjoyment of the lands he has asked for. (p. 83). These two entries have "Nova Scotia" for marginal title.
- 1680
Feb. 16. This is dated 1679, that is 1679-80. Consideration of the Fishery and Colony of Newfoundland and of the Western Charter, with regulations as to Planters, stages, servants, fishing ships and ministers. (p.p. 122 to 125). By the Western Charter was meant the Charter granted to Bristol and other Western Towns in England.
- Feb. 21. The consideration of the same subject was continued on this date (p. 131), and on the 26th February, when the rules and regulations were taken up. (p.p. 134 to 137).
- March 2. Crown's claim in Narragansett County. (pp. 138 to 141).
- March 4. Further concerning the Newfoundland Fisheries, &c. (p. 149).
- March 11. Proposals of the inhabitants of Newfoundland to pay the Governor's salary. (p. 159).
- March 26. Report respecting Newfoundland received from the Committee of Customs. (p. 163).
- Apl. 27. Letters to the Western Towns, respecting Newfoundland and additional letters ordered. (p. 169). At the bottom of the same page is another entry, that additional questions are ordered respecting stages.
- Oct. 11. Respecting the appointment of a Governor for Newfoundland. (p. 211.)
- 1681
Apl. 26. Ships of War to collect debts in Newfoundland.
- No. 107. Journal Vol. 4.
- 1682
July 6. Hudson's Bay Company petition for protection against those who are intercepting their trade. (p. 39).
- Sep. 30. Bonds in regard to Newfoundland to be taken from New England Fishermen. (p. 65).
- 1683
Feby. 14. Captain Talbot asks for the proprietorship of Newfoundland, promising to bear all the expenses of forts, &c. (page 119). The same subject is again taken up. (p. 130.)
- 1684
May 30. Letter sent to Mr. Pepys, with heads of inquiry for Captains of Convoys bound for Newfoundland.
- No. 108. Journal, Vol. 5, contains nothing of any kind referring to British North America.
- No. 109. Journal, Vol. 6.
- 1689
Apl. 26. The rights of the French in Newfoundland to be attacked. (p. 208).
- May 16. Governor to be sent to Newfoundland during the War, and forts built. (p. 216).
- May 29. Hudson's Bay Company, praying for redress against the French. (p. 222).
- July 3. Arms, ammunition, &c., for Newfoundland. (p. 233).
- July 26. Convoys for Newfoundland to call at Cadiz. The King and Queen to be proclaimed in Newfoundland. (241).
- July 27. Respecting the building of forts in Newfoundland. (p. 242).
- July 29. Lord Stirling's claim to Rhode Island. (p. 245).

1690
Mar. 26.
June 4.

The Hudson's Bay Company praying for protection to two of their ships. (p. 320).
Proclamation of the accession is not yet made. It will be sent by convoy.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

In this division is a series of volumes under the sub-head of *New England*, which contains correspondence relating to expeditions against the French in Canada and Acadia.

New England.

1

1689
Jan. 29.
Boston.

Governor Simon Bradstreet to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The position of Albany; assistance sent. The attacks and designs of the French. (1).

Oct. 30.
Boston.

Bradstreet to Shrewsbury. The several Colonies joining to send a company for the relief of Albany against the French. (2).

1693
Feb'y 15,
Boston.

Sir W. Phipps to the Earl of Nottingham. Report on Captain Short's conduct (3).

1704
Nov 26,
Boston.

J. Dudley to the Earl of Nottingham, Recommending an attack on the French possessions, especially Quebec and Port Royal, which would put an end to all Indian wars and establish supremacy (15).

Apr 21,
Boston.

Dudley to Nottingham (this paper follows, but numbered 14). Respecting Indian and French attacks, chiefly Indian. Port Royal and Quebec are used for places of refuge after these attacks. His (Dudley's) want of ships.

1705
Oct. 20.
Quebec.

Vaudreuil. Proposals for a Treaty between New England and New France (16).

1709
Apr 28,
Whitehall.

Sunderland. Instructions for an attack on Quebec and Montreal (*20).

1710
Nov 15,
Boston.

Dudley to Secretary St. John. Respecting the attack on Port Royal. The Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Jersey and New York, enjoy security at the expense of New England (b20).

1711
May 22,
Boston.

Dudley to ——— Proposed attack on Quebec. The state of defence of New England (g20).

July 11,
Boston.

Dudley to St. John. Preparations for the attack on Quebec (21).

July 25,
Boston.

Dudley to St. John. Progress of the preparations (22).

June 21,
New London.

Report of Congress held by Her Majesty's commands for preparing the attack on Quebec (23).

May 30.
June 12.

Two proclamations (printed) regarding the preparations for the attack on Quebec (28, 29).

July 2.

Warrant appointing Commissariat Officers to collect provisions (30). This warrant, or order, issued by Governor Dudley and signed by Isaac Addington, Secretary, and the proclamation of 30th May, are in the Appendix to Sir Hovenden Walker's *Journal of the Expedition*, published in 1720.

No date.
May.

Papers (printed) relating to the Quebec expedition (31 to 34).
Resolves and Orders passed by the Massachusetts Assembly relative to the proposed expedition (35).

- 1711
July. Colonel King's Journal of the Quebec expedition (39 to 53).
July 25, King to St. John. Respecting the Quebec expedition (54 to 57).
Boston.
June 25 to
July 29. Journal of the proceedings of Sir Hovenden Walker and the Com-
mander of the troops against Quebec (58 to 67). Walker's printed
Journal, in defence of his conduct, extends from the 6 April to the
19 October, 1711. It should be compared with the papers here.
- No date. Proclamation of Amnesty issued to the French by General Hill.
According to Walker, this paper was framed by him on the 6 July,
(Journal, p. 83). A "Rough Draught" is given in his Appendix (211).
Gurdon Saltonstall to St. John. Proceedings in the expedition
against Quebec (69).
- Sep 20, Address by Connecticut. That Colony will apply all possible
Newhaven. vigour and diligence towards furnishing its part of the expedition
(70).
- June 19. Col. King to St. John. With abstract of his Journal of the Quebec
expedition (71). Journal follows (72 to 75).
- Aug 23. Account of men and vessels lost and wrecked near les Isles aux
Œufs, in the River St. Lawrence, on the night of the 23 August,
1711 (76). (See Walker's Journal, pp. 123 to 129.)
- June 8, Order to secure the best pilots for the Rivers of Canada, with list
Boston. of pilots, &c. (77 to 82).
- Nov 10, William Tailor to Lord ———. His arrival and delivery of
Boston. orders, &c., respecting the expedition.
- Nov 13, Dudley to St. John. Respecting the Quebec expedition (83). A
Boston. letter from Dudley to Lord Dartmouth follows, not numbered, with
an account of the failure of the expedition against Quebec.
- Dec 20, Dudley to Dartmouth. The failure of the Quebec expedition will
Boston. encourage the Indians and French this winter. Proposed renewal
of the expedition in spring (a84).
- Oct 29, Dudley to Dartmouth. The disposal of the arms from the Quebec
Boston. expedition (c84).
- 1712
Nov. Dudley to Dartmouth. Two letters relative to proclamations
Dec. made, so that the French would have knowledge of them. Letters
forwarded to Vaudreuil, &c. (d84, e84).
- 1725
July 2d. Three reports of conferences and a letter of advice, signed by
Nov 15. William Dummer, of a treaty with the Indians of Penobscot, Nar-
Dec 15. ridgwalk, St. John's, Cape Sable and other tribes inhabiting within
His Majesty's Territories of New England and Nova Scotia. The
date on the letter is 18 January, 1725 6 (93-96, 97-100, 101-111,
112).
- 1726
Jan 18. Dummer to ———. With ratification of Indian Treaty, which
follows (115-127.)
- Aug 22. David Dunbar to the Duke of Newcastle. Reference is made to
disputes between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia respecting boundar-
ies and possessions, and an Eastern Province of Georgia is spoken of
(162).
- 1729
Oct 11. Dunbar to Newcastle. Long account of the settlement of Freder-
icksburgh and the position of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine
and Georgia (165).
- Dec 10. Dunbar to Newcastle. Referring to the boundaries of Nova Scotia
and to his commission, in which they are set out (175). The com-
mission I was unable to find. It was his appointment to the office
of Surveyor of Nova Scotia and appears to have been dated about
1728.
- Dec 4. Dummer to Dunbar. The territories mentioned in his (Dummer's)
commission include the bounds of Maine and Nova Scotia (176).
- Dec 6.

- 1729
Dec 8. Dunbar to Dummer. Further discussion as to their respective commissions, with the boundaries set forth (177).
Dummer to Newcastle. Further about the disputes with Dunbar respecting commissions, &c. (178).
- Dec 30. Dunbar to Newcastle. Regarding new settlements; the efforts of Boston to discourage them; settlers flocking in (181).
- 1730
Dec 12. Robert Aukmutz to Belcher, respecting settlements to the eastward of Kennebec.
- 1731
Jan 4. Belcher to Newcastle. Respecting the claims of Massachusetts to lands east of Kennebec, for which New Hampshire and Nova Scotia set up claims (208). The date is 1730-31.
- Jan 20,
Boston. Belcher to De la Faye. Respecting the settlement of Pemaquid (211). All through the volume, the papers indicate that New England, especially Massachusetts, was determined to reject the authority of the Imperial Government, a large proportion of them being taken up with disputes between the Assembly of Massachusetts and the British Ministry.

2.

In the second volume of the series (173) are papers relating to the Penobscot Indians and lands in George's River, dated in April, 1736. Papers were laid before Council in May, 1736, and a conference held with the Indians on June of the same year. It might be useful to have a further look at these papers. There are various reports of rioting and insubordination among the Bostonians.

3.

- 1742
Aug 30. This volume includes correspondence from 1741 to 1745.
Treaty and transactions with the Penobscot Indians to separate them from the French (65).
- 1744
Mar 19. Dated 1743-4. Shirley to Newcastle. The preparations for defending the Province against the Indians and French, and also to attack the French, if necessary (93).
Boston.
- July 7. Shirley to Newcastle. Troops sent to Annapolis Royal. French at Louisbourg have raised a force of Indians to attack Annapolis Royal. Capture of Canso referred to, and terms of capitulation enclosed. Capture of a French armed vessel (94).
Boston.
- July 25. Shirley to Newcastle. Further about military proceedings at Annapolis, Louisbourg and Canso. The advantage to the French of the possession of the latter. Exchange of prisoners (97).
Boston.
- July 26, Shirley to M. Duquesnel, Governor of Louisbourg. Relative to the exchange of prisoners (99). Enclosed is a copy of the letter from Duquesnel, 28 June, to which the above is an answer (102).
Boston.
- June 10. Copy of letter from prisoners of war at Louisbourg (104) and list of provisions they have asked for (106).
- July, Letters from Bastide and Mascarene to Shirley (107 to 109).
Annapolis.
- Aug 6 and 13. Shirley to Newcastle. Giving an account of the state of affairs at Annapolis (110 to 113).
- July 28. Surgeon Skene to Shirley. The relief of Annapolis Royal (114).
- Aug 27. Mascarene to Shirley. Proceedings at Annapolis Royal (115).
Ann. Royal.
- Sep 22. Shirley to Newcastle. With information respecting Annapolis the proceedings of the French; the terms of the capitulation of Canso modified by Mr. Heron. Sailing of French East India
Boston.

1744 Merchant Ships, (117) information (119) from Captain Mason respecting the latter is enclosed, and (120, 121) Ryall & Bradstreet's information on the same subject. Statements (122, 123) regarding ships, made by Robert Montgomerie and James Trimble, passengers from the East Indies.

Sep. to 1745 } Correspondence relating to Annapolis Royal, &c. (124 to 148)
Jan. } The proposed demolition of Fort Dummer (149 to 151).

Jan. to Feby. Proposed expedition against Cape Breton, with resolutions of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts (152 to 164).

Mar 9, Boston. Shirley to Andrew Stone. Respecting his father's appointment as Colonel to Phillips' regiment on the latter's decease, in view of the French projects against Nova Scotia (165).

Mar 24, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Troops for the expedition against Cape Breton (166).

There is a duplicate dated the 27th, at 168.

Ap 4, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Commodore Warren has proceeded to Cape Breton (171).

Ap 18, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. The French in the West Indies, Warren's fleet is wanted there (173).

Ap 17, Boston. Shirley to Warren. With despatches regarding the French in West Indies (175).

Ap 30, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. The supposed French war ships turn out to be Spanish merchantmen.

Arrival at Canso of troops in transports, for Cape Breton. Indians ordered by the French to join them at Menis (Minas) to attack Annapolis. Canadians and Indians at Chignecto for Menis; Duvivier expected (177).

May 12, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. By his orders Lieut.-General Pepperell has fortified Canso. Naval force at Louisbourg, with details. French designs; their preparations to attack Annapolis. This letter is continued to the 19th.

Enclosed.

Samuel Waldo, Cape Breton, 12 May.

Pepperell before Louisbourg, same date.

Copy of the summons sent to the French Commander at Louisbourg, signed by Pepperell and Warren.

Answer in French, signed by Duchambon.

Extract of Warren's letter to Shirley, giving the progress of the siege.

June 1, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. The progress of the siege of Annapolis. Massachusetts is to raise troops for Louisbourg, &c. (188).

Enclosed.

Shirley to Mayor Aldridge, Boston, 26 May, 1745, relative to the relief of Annapolis. (192).

June 2, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. The French and Indians have withdrawn from Annapolis for the defence of Louisbourg. (193).

(114) June 17, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Progress of the siege of Louisbourg. (194).

(115) July 10, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Reduction of Cape Breton by the surrender of Louisbourg, with details. Proposals for settling Cape Breton, with suggestions as to terms, &c. (197).

1745

Enclosed.

Correspondence between the French and British Commanders, as to the Capitulation of Louisbourg, with the terms agreed on.

Memorandum relating to French fisheries in the St. Lawrence.

In Volume 65-58 of this series, amongst the correspondence of Warren and Pepperell, is the covering letter of the above enclosures, dated the 28 June, 1745, but endorsed 1746, and misplaced. This letter should be copied and placed with the above papers contained in Shirley's letter of 10 July. The Commissions for the Army under Pepperell, for the expedition against Cape Breton, follow the memo. on the Fisheries.

July 21.
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Respecting the necessary repairs to Louisbourg. (215).

Aug 3,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Finds it absolutely necessary to go to Louisbourg. (220).

Sep 22,
Louisbourg.

Shirley to Newcastle. His departure to Louisbourg has been delayed by an Indian war. State of Louisbourg; discontent of the Provincial troops, who desire to return to their homes. Letter of submission from St. John's Island. The French inhabitants should be removed from it. (221) The enclosures referred to in this letter will be found at pages 225 to 235.

Sep 27,
Louisbourg.

Shirley to Newcastle. Acknowledgment of the Duke's letter, respecting his (Shirley's) conduct during the expedition. (236).

Oct 28,
Louisbourg.

Shirley to Newcastle. Statement of the services of the New England troops raised for the reduction of Cape Breton, and account of the operations against Louisbourg (240 to 246), with two enclosures (248 to 254).

Oct 29,
Louisbourg.

Shirley to Newcastle. Is leaving for Boston. How he is leaving the Garrison. The present success encourages the hopes of a similar result in an attack on Canada. (255).

Nov 6,
Louisbourg.

Shirley to Newcastle. Giving an account of the services of the officers in command of the late expedition (269).

Nov 13,
Louisbourg,

Shirley to Andrew Stone. Chiefly personal, but referring also to the expedition against Cape Breton (280).

Nov 20,
Louisbourg.

Shirley to Newcastle, asking for the grant of "a few veins of coal lying on the Back Part of the Island." (Cape Breton) (282).

Nov 23,
Louisbourg.

Shirley to Newcastle. Indians stopping live stock going to Annapolis (283).

Dec 14,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Chiefly relating to the Garrison and officers at Louisbourg. The danger from the Fort at Crown Point; the attack on Saratoga. The state of Minas.

Dec 23,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Extracts from Annapolis and representations from Major Little enclosed. The behaviour of the French; the refusal of the Acadians to assist on the works though well paid. Believes the French will make another attempt in spring on Louisbourg; next to Louisbourg, they would value the possession of Nova Scotia beyond any other in America. The mischief done by possessions on the "back of us as far as the Mississippi," which might render the *Mast* Country untenable. The extensive schemes of the French are urgent reason for the reduction of Canada. Proposals for raising troops (289). The enclosures mentioned, are not with the letter.

4.

1746
May 10,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Mortality in the Garrison of Louisbourg during the winter, has now ceased; its causes. Arrival of pilots to carry

1746

the transports with troops to Cape Breton. The obstacles overcome in regard to raising two regiments by Sir Wm. Pepperell and himself. The difficulties in the way of the French reducing Louisbourg. The Acadians only kept in check by terror, caused by the visits of the armed vessels. Encloses extract from a letter of Frontenac to Ponchartrain (1691) on the advantages of possessing Nova Scotia. (The letter is given in Charlevoix in the second Volume Liv. XIV). Preparations by settlement, detachments, &c., for securing Annapolis and Nova Scotia. Remarks on the value of the possession of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (1).

May 22.

Shirley to Newcastle. The trial of deserters serving with the French. Secret correspondence of the French of Nova Scotia with the enemy. Refusal of the Magistrates of Menis (Minas) to apprehend any (5).

May 31,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Has received plan for the reduction of Canada, and has forwarded the instructions to the other Governors, as far south as Virginia. The willingness of the Assembly to contribute towards the expedition. The alliance of the Five Nations will be of the utmost consequence. The efforts of the Indian Commissioners at Albany (all Dutch) to keep the Indians neutral; plan to defeat their project (7).

Enclosed

Extract, calling attention to the necessity for watching Baie Verte and Chignecto.

June 18,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Acknowledging the receipt of the news that troops have been embarked for Louisbourg. Proposal for removing obnoxious French inhabitants from Nova Scotia (13).

July 7,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Suggestions for the expedition to Canada (14).

July 28,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Further concerning the Quebec expedition (17).

Aug 15,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. The great importance of Nova Scotia. How it could be used by the French. Plan for securing the French inhabitants. Proposal for the deportation of the French priests (20).

Aug 15,
Boston.

Shirley to Admiral Townsend. Reported movements of the French. The French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, together with the Indians, ready to join (23).

Aug. 22,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Progress of preparations for the Quebec expedition (26).

Enclosed

List of fighting men in the Northern Colonies engaged in the expedition against Canada, and the number voted, or actually raised for service.

Aug 24,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. The proposal to abandon Louisbourg, fill up the harbour and leave the Island. The suitableness of St. Anne, on the east side, for a fort and town. The French Fort at Crown Point should be reduced, or a demand made that it be given up and the line run to 48° (31).

Sep 16,
Boston.

Shirley to Mascarene. That he has heard nothing of the removal of the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia. He will do everything in his power with the King for their interest. Their duty and gratitude should bind them to fidelity (32).

Sep 19,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Danger of Nova Scotia. Depositions respecting the arrival of a large fleet of vessels bearing for Nova

- 1746 Scotia. The letter to Mascarene (32) to be circulated among the French inhabitants (33).
Enclosed are three depositions.
- Sep 29, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Alarm in New England. Designs of the French on Nova Scotia. The expedition against Canada (34).
Enclosed
List of Ships with the Duke d'Anville. Letter from Townsend and Knowles, with information regarding the French fleet taken from different sources.
Five depositions.
- Oct 12, Boston. Shirley and Rear Admiral Warren to Newcastle. Enclosing a plan, with list of the proposed force for the reduction of Canada (51).
- Oct 13, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. Intelligence of the movements of the French.
Enclosed.
List of ships of war and transports of the Duke d'Anville's fleet, with those of Canada, which sailed from the Isle of Aux (*sic*) the 22nd June, 1746, with letter from New York, stating where the list was obtained (57).
Warren to Newcastle, referring to the joint plan (51) sent by Shirley (62).
- Oct 15, Boston. Shirley and Warren to Newcastle. Appointment of Brigadier Waldo to take command of part of the expedition against Canada, owing to the illness of Brigadier Gooch (63).
- Oct 16, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. State of the French fleet in Chebucto; the designs of the French. (64).
Enclosed.
Memo. of Stephen Brown, carried into Chebucto, giving the death of d'Anville and of the second Admiral, and the great mortality aboard. The sailing from Chebucto.
Depositions of Philemon Sanders, of Henry Kannan and David Deas, of Nathaniel Knight and of Joseph Foster, all relating to the French fleet.
- Oct 31, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. The force necessary to hold Nova Scotia and drive out the enemy. Three companies ordered from Boston, 2 from New Hampshire and 3 from Rhode Island, with those sent before should make up the number wanted. Naval assistance sent by Warren (70).
- Nov 1, Boston. Shirley to Newcastle. The French fleet gone off. Mascarene indifferent about pursuing the advantageous turn. What can be done to secure the Country by harassing the Indians, destroying the French settlements, &c. Will, therefore, send the reinforcements asked for. The danger of sending over deserters to the army; the benefit from Gorham's Rangers (71).
Enclosed.
Documents from 72 to 76 relative to French movements, strength of the Garrison, &c.
- Nov 21. Shirley to Newcastle. Increased number of the enemy at Minas. Alarm of the Nova Scotians at the rumour of their being removed. Unless vigorous measures are adopted, the greater part of the Province will be in the hands of the Canadians by spring. Reinforcements sent. Steps to be taken to reassure the inhabitants, and to secure the disaffected. Importance of guarding Baie Verte. Forti-

1746 fied places proposed. Governor Knowles proposes to drive all the French (Acadians) out of Acadia in the spring. Difficulties in the way. The hardiest would retire to the woods, and, with the Indians, keep up an irregular warfare, and prevent the forts from being provisioned. The hardship of driving off the inhabitants. The doubtful policy of peopling the Colonies with late rebel and other Highland families. (This refers, of course, to the Rebellion in Scotland of the previous year, 1745) (77).

Enclosed.

Shirley's Speech to the General Assembly of Massachusetts, 7 Nov., 1746.

Letter from Gorham, 15 Nov.

Letters from Mascarene same date.

Dec 11,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. The danger of the Indians going over to the French; they have been stirred up by him, through a secret agent, to acts of hostility against the French. Governor Clinton has also employed a secret agent for the same purpose. Attempt on Crown Point and preparations (87).

Enclosed.

Letter from Lydius, the secret agent.

Dec 20,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle, enclosing a letter written to Mascarene, showing the precarious state of affairs in Nova Scotia (91).

1747
Feb 1,
Boston.

Shirley to Clinton. Discussing the question of the alliance and employment of the Indians against the French. The several Colonial Governments ought to bear the expense (92).

This letter dated 1747, must have been written 1746-7, the date as given would mean 1748, the old style not having changed to the present till the 1 Jan., 1752. The letter is a copy made some time after by a clerk, the date and attesting signature only being in Shirley's hand. The letters which follow are dated in the usual way—1746-7.

Feb 21,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. With detailed statement of the position of Nova Scotia and the measures to be adopted for its defence (93).

Enclosed.

Letter to Lydius.

Resolution to pay the Indians for every scalp brought in from Canada as retaliation.

Deposition of Meunier employed to pilot the French fleet to Chignecto.

Feb 27,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Capture of Minas by Canadians and Indians. Lt.-Col. Noble and officers, with eighty men, killed. Will fit out a sea force to destroy Ramsay's vessels at Chignecto, and send reinforcements by spring. The conduct of the French inhabitants requires the building of block houses at various points. Raising of Rangers and employment of a sloop of war (99).

Enclosed.

Letters to Mascarene from the inhabitants of Minas (Grand Pré.)

Mascarene to Shirley (2).

Noble to Shirley and Goldthwaite to Shirley. Account of the surprise of Grand Pré.

Mar 9,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. More favourable reports regarding the surprise of Minas; the enemy has retreated (106).

1747

Enclosed.

Mascarene, two letters of 20th and 21 Feb., with details of the surprise of Minas.

Ap 28,
Boston.

Charles Knowles to Newcastle. The mischief done by the French navy in Acadia; no ships to check it; has represented it to the Admiralty (109).

Enclosed.

Pepperell to Knowles, Kittory 12 Mar.

Gordon to Knowles, 20 Dec, 1746.

Watmough to Knowles, Louisbourg, 12th February, 1747.

Cost of fuel for the Garrison of Louisbourg.

Apl 29,
Boston.

Knowles to Newcastle. Asking leave to go to the West Indies from Louisbourg (119).

Apl 28,
Boston.

Shirley and Knowles to Newcastle. The importance of Nova Scotia to the security and welfare of all the other Colonies. Plans for its defence and settlement (120).

Apl 29,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Evidence that the inhabitants of Minas had joined the Canadians in their attack on Grand Pré. The fluctuating state of the inhabitants arises from a want of protection from H. M. Government and apprehensions that the French will soon be masters of the Province, together with the belief that they are to be driven out of their settlements. The direct interposition of the Royal Authority is needed, as the New Englanders are getting tired of being the only ones to send relief in men, &c, to Nova Scotia. Want of ships of war (123).

May 28,
Admiralty.

G. Anton to Andrew Stone. Information regarding the French fleet and the designs on Nova Scotia (124).

Enclosed.

French statement of the fleet commanded by De la Jonquière, intended for Quebec.

No date.

Account of Bills of Exchange for raising and paying troops for an intended expedition against Canada (126).

June 8,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Ramsay still at Chignecto, expecting reinforcements from Canada. State of affairs at Minas. Preparations for the expedition to Canada and against Crown Point. Had the Rhode Island and New Hampshire troops joined last winter as was promised, the French could have been driven out of Nova Scotia (127). (In 134, is a message referred to in 127, relative to the reserving of 1,500 men for Crown Point, 124 and 135 should follow 127.)

June 25,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. French preparations for the reduction of Annapolis Royal. The necessity of taking Crown Point, as an attack could be made from thence on Saratoga. Is urgent that the Indians should be supported against a threatened attack by the French. (* 127).

June 28,
Louisbourg.

Knowles to Newcastle. The danger to Annapolis from de Ramsay, who is strongly posted at Baie Verte. The ragged condition of the troops in Louisbourg (128).

Enclosed.

State of the Garrison of Louisbourg.

Statement by Moses Bennet of French ships at Baie Verte.

July 8,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Enclosing de Ramsay's letter to the people of Minas, and their answer. Proposal to attack the French at Chig-

1747

recto; to dispossess the Acadians and replace them by New Englanders (136).

Enclosed.

De Ramsay's letter and the answer, with memo. on the defence of Nova Scotia.

Aug 18,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. Recapitulating the details of the surprise at Minas last winter. Will issue a Proclamation to settle the minds of the Acadians. Mutinous state of the New York and Western levies, for want of pay. Respecting Government cash transactions, and the necessity for drawing bills, to enable him to send the reinforcements which saved Nova Scotia. Arrival of French ships and troops at Quebec (140).

Aug 24,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. With Declaration (enclosed) from de Ramsay to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia (143).

Aug —,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle, setting out his services (145).

Aug 31,
Louisbourg.

Knowles to Newcastle. Acknowledging the receipt of orders to go to Jamaica. The state in which he is leaving Louisbourg (148).

Sep 4.

Knowles to Newcastle. This letter is to much the same effect (149).

Enclosed.

Return of the strength of the Garrison at Louisbourg.

Sep 11,
St. Albans.

Duke of Bedford to Newcastle. Remarks on Shirley's plan of 8th July, for securing Nova Scotia by the settlement of New Englanders and removal of Acadians (151).

Oct 3,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Shirley. Draught of a plan of operations in Nova Scotia, settled with Lord Anson and Sir Peter Warren, and submitted for His Majesty's approbation (152).

Oct 3,
Whitehall.

Appointment of Lt.-Col. Hopson to be Governor of Cape Breton in room of Rear-Admiral Knowles (162).

Oct 3,
Whitehall.

Newcastle to Knowles. That he is to proceed to the West Indies; Hopson to succeed him (163).

Oct 20,
Boston.

Shirley to Newcastle. He has issued a declaration to the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, but omitted the clause that they shall *continue to enjoy the free exercise of their religion* for reasons given. The priests receive their directions from the Bishop of Quebec, and are the instruments of the Governor of Canada (164).

Declaration enclosed.

There is a duplicate of this letter in volume 63-56 of this series, p. 33.

Oct 29,
Boston.

Shirley to Clinton, respecting the payment of levies (166). See also 167 to 174 on the same subject.

Oct 21,
New York.

Clinton to Shirley. His negotiations with the Indians for an attack on the French (175).

Oct 14,
Annapolis.

Mascarene to Shirley. The declaration transmitted to the Acadians. Report of the French fleet (176).

Oct 10,
Boston.

Shirley to Knowles. Circular to the Governors of the Provinces. The soldiers raised for the intended expedition against Canada (laid aside for the present), are to be mustered and paid off (177). In this set there are 14 papers down to 190.

Nov 17.

Samuel de Lucena to Newcastle. Memorial respecting the raising of men for the expedition against Canada (191).

Nov 28,
Boston.

Shirley and Knowles to Newcastle. With enclosures relating to the troops for the expedition against Canada (193). This set should precede the enclosures from 177 to 215, these papers being

- 1747 the correspondence referred to and enclosed in this letter. One of the enclosures (No. 14) is dated on the 3rd of Dec., being subsequent to the date of the letter, and there is a duplicate of 193 at 216, the latter being dated 30 Nov.
- Dec 1, Shirley to Newcastle. Riot in Boston, owing to the impressment of seamen by order of Knowles (224).
Boston.
- Dec 28, Shirley to Newcastle. Further respecting the muster and discharge of troops. Movements of the Canadians towards Nova Scotia. Suggestions as to keeping the Indians employed against the French (230).
Boston.
- Enclosed.*
Clinton to Knowles, concerning the Indians.
- Dec 31. Shirley to Newcastle. Transmitting memorial from the House of Representatives against the impressment of seamen (236).
1748
- Mar 8. Samuel de Lucena (237) with memorial (238) respecting the raising of men for the abandoned expedition to Canada.
1747
- Dec 9, Address from the Acadians (in French) to Shirley, said to be enclosed in a letter from Shirley of 18 April, 1748, but the letter is not here (239).
Minas.
- 1748 Shirley to the Duke of Bedford. Arms to be restored by the disbanded soldiers, raised for the expedition to Canada (241).
Oct 24, There is a duplicate of this letter in Vol. 63, p. 131, the date in it is the 25th.
Boston.
- 1749 Shirley to Bedford. With resolution of the House of Representatives for raising men against Canada (242).
Jan 25, Boston.

Enclosed.

Application to be made for reimbursement.

- May 18. Shirley to Bedford. With copy of letter to the Marquis la Galissonière, Governor of Canada, in addition to one sent him by Mascarene, respecting the Indians, &c., within Nova Scotia (244).
Boston.
- 246 does not refer to Canadian affairs.
- July 4, Shirley to Bedford. Settlers for Nova Scotia arrived at Chebucto. Cornwallis has ordered transports for troops from Louisbourg. The French are settling about Crown Point and are labouring to bring the Indians over to their interest (247).
Boston.

Enclosed.

Letter from Shirley to Cornwallis.

The papers at the end of this Volume do not refer to our affairs.

New Hampshire.

5.

- 1711 Address to the Queen from the House of Representatives. The contingent for the expedition against Canada (5).
July 22.
- Oct 30, Defeat of the expedition to Canada referred to (6).
Plymouth.
- 1733 Memorial from the House of Representatives respecting the debt incurred for the expedition against Canada (46).
Jan. 16.

- 1744 I have noted these on account of their subjects, but the papers are of no importance.
- June 10, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. Account of the attack by the French from Louisbourg on Canso (67).
- 1745
Nov 25, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. The terms on which men were raised by the Province to serve in Louisbourg (76).
- 1746
June 6. Wentworth to Newcastle. Orders received respecting the reduction of Canada. The Assembly called (79).
- No date. Memorial by Joseph Sherburn. Respecting the raising of men for the expedition to Canada (80), with commission, 30 June, 1746, and note of expenses (83-84).
- Nov 14, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. The proposed expedition to Canada, vote of £60,000 by the Assembly. Suggestions as to clothing, &c. The French at Chebucto. A winter scout to the French settlements on the St. Lawrence (85).
- 1747
Nov 8, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Newcastle. Charges for raising the contingent for the expedition to Canada (90).
- 1748
Oct 20, Portsmouth. Wentworth to the Treasury. Marking out lands in Nova Scotia. The Louisbourg expedition (91).
- Oct 24, Portsmouth. Wentworth to Bedford. Non-intercourse with the French; report of preliminaries of peace and Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lands in Nova Scotia to be surveyed (97).

Enclosed.

Portlidge bill for the brigantine St. Clair, for the service of the garrison at Annapolis Royal (107).

Warrant, 15 June, 1747, to pay the accounts due for the hire of the St. Clair and of the sloop Warren, for the succour of Annapolis Royal, with sworn declarations of the Masters as to the correctness of the accounts (108).

Certificate, 13 Octr., 1748, by Wentworth, with detailed account and papers relating to the expedition to Canada (109 to 116).

Charges against Major Gilman in connection with the expedition to Canada (119, 121 to 125), and Gilman's answer (127).

1750
Ap 20, Portsmouth.

Wentworth to Bedford. The state of the paper currency. The bills issued for the expedition to Canada (128).

Here the New Hampshire papers in this volume end, and a series of papers entitled "Massachusetts Bay, 6 July, 1710 to 2 April, 1740," begins.

Massachusetts.

1710
July 6, London.

Jeremy Dummer to Lord Dartmouth(?) Consideration as to the most suitable time for an attack on Canada by the St. Lawrence (135).

July 15, London.

Dummer to Dartmouth.(?) Applying for the office of Judge Advocate in the expedition against Canada (136).

Aug 22, Boston.

The Governor, Council and Assembly of Massachusetts. Address respecting the expedition against Port Royal and Nova Scotia, and asking that forts be established after their reduction (137).

Nov 11, Boston.

Another address, pointing out the advantages of the reduction of Port Royal. The French settlements in Nova Scotia (138).

1711
Mar 1,
Boston.

Jeremy Dummer (Agent for the Province of Massachusetts Bay). Memorial as to the quota of men to be raised by the Provinces for the expedition against Canada (139).

July 5,
Boston.

Address of the Governor, Council and Assembly of Massachusetts respecting the expedition against Canada (140).

Oct 17,
Boston.

Address by the same on the failure of the expedition (141).

Oct 31,
Boston.

Journal of the Assembly, respecting the expedition under the Hon. John Hill, Commander-in-Chief, for the reduction of Canada and Newfoundland (142).

No date.

Received on the 17 Jan, 1711-12. Address of thanks by the Assembly, for ships of war to protect the fisheries on the coast of Cape Sable against the French (148).

No date.

Received 5 Feb, 1711-12. Jeremy Dummer (Agent for Massachusetts), praying for arms, &c., to resist the Indians, who, on the failure of the expedition to Quebec, are designing to make an invasion.

1723
No date.

Apparently about 1723, Jeremiah Dummer, Agent, stating the hostilities of the Indians, encouraged by the French; praying that an order be obtained from the King of France to stop such hostilities, and that in the meantime, all the colonies be directed to carry on an Indian war (150).

Petition by Dummer to the Lords Justices, to the same effect (51).

Dec 7.

Hamilton's relation of M. Vaudreuil's proceedings, whilst he (Hamilton), was a prisoner in Canada (153).

1722
July 25.

Declaration against the Eastern Indians, signed by Governor Shute (163).

1721
July 21,
Boston.

Shute to the Governor of Canada. Respecting the release of prisoners and the hostilities of the Indians, headed by two French officers and two French Jesuits (165).

1722
Mar 14.
Ap 23.

Shute to Vaudreuil. Respecting Indian hostilities, &c. Two letters (167 and 169).

The following papers appear to have been enclosures.

Quebec, 25 Sep. 1721. Vaudreuil to Father Ralle (Rales), (a translation). To encourage the Indians in their acts of hostility &c. Quebec, 14 June, 1721, Bagon (Begon), to Father (Rales?) The Indians to be encouraged either secretly or openly in their hostilities. Vaudreuil has been with the Indians of St. François and Besencour (Becancour). Father de la Chasse is to be sent with the Indians, instead of M. de Croissit, a French officer, as it is no breach of the Treaty of peace to send a missionary, but complaint might be made if an officer were sent (173).

1723
Oct 28,
Quebec.

Vaudreuil to the Governor of Boston (a translation). That the English must abandon all the Indian land; advises that they be allowed to live peaceably till the Commissioners settle the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht (175).

Dec 6,
Albany.

John Schuyler to Samuel Partridge. Respecting the assistance given by the French to the Indians (177).

Nov 28,
Albany.

Schuyler to Partridge. Respecting the Indians. They are sorry for attacking the English (178).

No date.

Translation of address by the Indians of Norridgewack, headed "Englishmen." The address was in the handwriting of Father Rales, the Jesuit, and was found on the church door at Norridgewack (179).

- 1723
Dec 26.
Boston. Address from the Governor, Council and Representatives of Massachusetts to the King, respecting the Indian war and the conduct of the French (180).
- 1725
June 25,
Boston. Address by the Governor, &c., of Massachusetts Bay, respecting Indian and French hostilities (182).
All the other papers, down to 221, relate entirely to the State of Massachusetts.
- There is a collection of papers in the volume with the title "Rhode Island, 28 April, 1709, to 8 March, 1742." These are mixed up with papers relating to Connecticut. The following are all that concern Canadian affairs:
- 1709
Ap 28.
Whitehall. Earl of Sunderland to the Governor of Rhode Island, respecting the expedition to Canada (222).
- 1710
Aug 7. Address of the Governor and Company of Connecticut, respecting the expedition to Canada (223). The covering letter of the same date is 224. There is no 225.
- Aug 23,
Rhode Island. Governor Cranston to the Earl of Sunderland, respecting the expedition to Canada (226).
- Nov 21,
New London. Saltonstall to Lord Sunderland (?), respecting the expedition to Canada (227).
- Aug 23,
Rhode Island. The Governor and Company of Rhode Island, praying that the quota of men for expeditions may be fairly divided among the colonies (228).
- No date. Two Addresses from the Governor and Company of Rhode Island, respecting the reduction of Nova Scotia, &c. (229, 230).
From vol. 5 onwards to 28, the papers relate to New York, New Jersey, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Volumes 29 to 31 relate to Nova Scotia; 32 and 33 to Newfoundland. These I have passed over in the meantime. From 34 to 57 the papers are West Indian. Volume 58 is numbered 51 inside the volume. The title runs "Canada Expedition, letters from Brig. Hill and Cols. Nicholson and Vetch, from 14 Oct., 1710, to 1 Aug., 1713."
- 58-51.
- 1710
Oct 14,
Cowes. Lord Shannon to Lord Dartmouth. Troops embarking for the expedition (1).
Oct 16,
Cowes. Shannon to Dartmouth. Embarkation. Returns of troops (2).
- No date. Report of officers, soldiers, &c., lost. There perished in all 740 (4). In Walker's Journal the number of men lost on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between the night of the 23rd and morning of the 24th Aug., 1711, is given as 884 and eight ships.
Journal of Brigr. Hill, between these dates. There are two copies (5 to 14 and 15 to 30) the latter of which is the fullest. There are details in the one which are not in the other. The last should be copied, adding, in brackets, with a note, anything additional that may be in the other.
- 1711
June 25.
July 29. Representation by officers as to the mode of keeping regimental accounts for the expedition (31). A duplicate will be found at 45.
No date. Memorials by wounded officers and certificate by Brigadier Hill (32, 33).
July 31,
at sea. Hill to Dartmouth. The health of the troops. The exorbitant charges for provisions, &c., Boston. Correspondence with the

- 1711 other Colonies as to levies, &c. (34). This is the original; there is an unsigned duplicate at 40.
- Aug 25, On board the Windsor. Council of War, whilst in the St. Lawrence. The ignorance of the pilots makes it impracticable to take the ships of war and transports to Quebec (46).
- Sep 8, On board the Edgar. Council of War, whilst in Spanish River. It is impossible to attempt to reduce Placentia at this time; that the squadron with British troops return to Great Britain and the New England troops to that Colony (47).
- Sep 9, On board the Windsor. Hill to Dartmouth. The loss of transports and men on the north shore of the St. Lawrence; expedition abandoned; proposal to attack Placentia also abandoned, on the non-arrival of provisions from New York. Reinforcements sent to Annapolis (48). The returns of the lost to be found at No. 4, should follow here instead of being detached.
- Sep 12, On board the Leopold. George Lee to ———. Details of the loss of the fleet and of the lives lost, &c. (52).
- 1685 53 to 57 are papers relating exclusively to North Carolina.
- June 20, Pisquit. M. Denyes to the French King, with an account of the resources of New France and the English possessions (58).
- 1709 Mar 1. Instructions to Col Vetch regarding the expedition to Canada (59).
- June 25, New York. Vetch to the Earl of Sunderland, Respecting the expedition to Canada (64, 65).
- June 29, New York. Journal of Colonels Vetch and Nicholson of the progress of the expedition to Canada (66).
- July 8, New York. Nicholson to Sunderland, relating to the expedition (70).
- Aug 2, Boston. Vetch to Sunderland. Continuation of report of proceedings (72).
- Aug 14, Boston. Colonel Dudley to Sunderland (?). Report of proceedings respecting the expedition (74).
- Oct 24, Boston. Joint Address by the New England Governors to Sunderland, respecting the arrangement for the expedition (75).
- Oct 27, Boston. Address by the Assembly for troops to reduce Port Royal (76). The subsequent papers down to 91 including the papers enclosed by the Governors of New England, all relate to the same subject.
- 1710 Jan 30, London. Jeremy Dummer (Agent). Petition praying that Nova Scotia may not be given up in event of a peace; that liberty be given to Massachusetts to fish on these coasts, and that an expedition be sent against Canada (92). Note of Commissions, &c., for the reduction of Port Royal (94). Plan for converting the Indians (95).
- Ap. 22, Rochelle. M. du Clair's squadron, with names, guns, crews and chaplains (96).
- May 12, Plymouth. Nicholson to ———. Referring to the preceding list (97).
- May 15, Boston. Vetch to Newcastle. The good effects of the news of the preparations for the expedition to Canada is reversed by the non-arrival of the fleet, &c. (98).
- May 16, Plymouth. Subsistence returns for the expedition (99, 100).
- May 16, Plymouth. Nicholson to ———. General letter respecting the officers, &c., for the expedition to Canada (101) with list of officers (102).
- May 16, Plymouth. Nicholson to ———. Believes from the lists of troops, &c., that the French have gone to Newfoundland (103). List of troops 104.
- May 22, Off LandsEnd. Nicholson to ———. Proceedings on the passage (105). Jottings respecting the expedition to Canada and how late it might have been carried on with hopes of success (106).

- 1710
 July, Kensington. Anne. Royal instructions to Viscount Shannon for the reduction of Canada, &c. (107).
 Sep 16, Boston. Nicholson and Vetch to the Secretary of State. The progress of the expedition (110).
 Oct 2. Abstract of the capitulation of Port Royal by Subercase to Nicholson (111), with demand made by Nicholson for the capitulation (112).
 Oct 11, Annapolis. Appointment of a chaplain (114).
 Oct 11, Annapolis. The Council of War to Vaudreuil, respecting the surrender of Port Royal and of the propriety of stopping Indian hostilities (115). Enclosed in letter from Nicholson (117).

Enclosed.

Address of Council of War to Her Majesty, about the division of the Conquered Country (118).

Memorial by the same to the same (119).

Proclamation by the same to the inhabitants (120).

Proclamation to the old subjects (121).

Memorial to the Queen on the state of the Conquered Country (122).

Memorandum on the sea coast bounds of Nova Scotia by Cap. Southack (123).

Roll of families in Port Royal, 8 Octr. 1710 (124).

Plan of Annapolis, with landing and positions at the siege, Oct., 1710 (125).

Abstract of Instructions to the Governor of New York, respecting the Quebec expedition (126).

List of troops left in the Garrison at Annapolis Royal, with the accounts appended (127).

1711.
 Aug. 8, off Canso. Sir Hovenden Walker to Vetch. Instructions respecting signals &c. (128).
 Aug. 13, Spanish River. Hill to Vetch. His arrangements for garrisoning Annapolis, &c. (129).
 Aug. 26, Cape Gaspé. Vetch to Walker. Urging to continue the expedition to Quebec. Is afraid the late disaster may be attributed to the French pilots (130).
 Jan. 15. The state of Annapolis Royal (131).
 Jan. 22, Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. Congratulations on the capture of Acadie. The great importance of the conquest of Canada, a country large enough to form four or five Kingdoms (132). List of inhabitants of the banlieue of Annapolis, who have taken the Oath of Allegiance (133).
 Jan. 20, Annapolis. Vetch to the Earl of Rochester. Respecting the reduction of Acadia, &c. (134).
 Feb. 26, Portsmouth. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Respecting the accounts of the expedition, bills drawn, &c. (135).
 March 3. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Further respecting the Expedition (136).

Enclosed.

Commissariat accounts for the expedition to Nova Scotia (137).

Vetch's letter to Lord Dartmouth (?) respecting the bills (138).

Papers relating to the same (139, 140).

- March 20, Boston. Vetch to Dartmouth, introducing Major Livingstone, with information of Annapolis Royal (141).

- 1711
March 20,
Boston. Vetch to Dartmouth. Sending report on the state of Annapolis Royal (142).
- March 14,
Portsmouth. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Respecting the bills for expenditure, &c. (143).
- June 1,
Annapolis. Report on the state of Annapolis Royal on this day (144).
- June 14,
Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. Respecting bills for expenses, &c. (145).
- June 18,
Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. Giving information as to the state of the garrison, &c. (146).
- July 10,
Cape Breton. Vetch to Dartmouth. This letter was written on the way to Quebec. Has received orders to take command of the New England troops for the reduction of Quebec (147).
- Sept. 11,
Spanish River. Vetch to Hill. The necessity for employing Indians in the garrison at Annapolis (148).
- July to
October. "Journal of a voyage designed to Quibeck from Boston, in New England, in July, 1711, by Governor Vetch" (149).
1712.
Jan. 3,
Boston. Vetch to Dartmouth, respecting Indians for the garrison of Annapolis Royal (151).
- Feb. 9. Further from the same, respecting the Indian Company (152). There is a duplicate at 153 and a triplicate at 155 of the last letter.
- March. Memorandum for Lord Dartmouth, by Nicholson (154).
- June 24,
Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. Further about Annapolis (156).
- Aug. 8,
Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth. The state of the garrison; desertions; Indian attacks (157).
- No date. Memorials respecting English prisoners in Canada (158, 159)
1713.
Aug. 7,
Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Has left his documents. The weather has hindered the sailing. Fears that Moody will be late in reaching Newfoundland (160), with enclosures.
- At 165 is a duplicate of 110, dated on 110 on the 16 Sep. and here 16 Oct., 1710.
1713.
Feb. 19,
Quebec. Begon, Intendant of Nouvelle, France, to ———, asking that correspondence be transmitted (166).
- Jan. 22,
Annapolis. Vetch to Dartmouth, respecting the affairs of the garrison, &c. (167).
- May 30,
Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth. That the French will enjoy their estates, as ordered (168).
- July 19,
Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth. Has sent orders to the captain of H.M.S. *Adventure* to set off (169).
- July 24,
Cork. Nicholson to Dartmouth, respecting the immediately preceding letter (177).
- Receipt for despatches (172).

59-52.

Papers relating to the freedom of the Fishery between England and France, and Foreign Miscellany from 1708 to 1713. The fishery and all other subjects in this Volume are exclusively European.

60-53.

Contains letters, &c., from the Commissioners of Transports, Privy Council, Commissioners of Accounts, &c., from 19 Jan., 1710, to 22 Jan., 1712, but none of interest to Canada.

63-56.

A miscellaneous collection of letters from Governors in America and the West Indies, relating to the expedition against Canada, from 1746 to 1750.

1746.

Abstract of papers relating to the raising of troops in North America, containing : 14 Mar. and 9 Ap., 1746, Newcastle to the Governors about raising troops in their Provinces. Abstract of answers from the Governors, and on 30 May, 1747, from the Duke of Newcastle to Shirley and Knowles, to take measures for the defence of Nova Scotia and Louisbourg (1).

1745.

Feb. 11,
Boston.

Opinion entertained by Mascarene of the Acadians. Mr. Little, going with the despatches, may be able to give full information. The necessity of putting the French inhabitants under subjection. The appearance of Indians under French officers. Differences between Mascarene and his Council as to his tender treatment of the French Acadians. Arrival of recruits from England in a very unhealthy state (8).

No date.

Memorandum, respecting Cape Breton, from Capt. Geary (11).

April 6,
Boston.

Shirley to the House of Representatives, respecting Bastide's services (12).

March 18.

April 17.

Two notes from Knowles to Newcastle, respecting the officials, &c., at Cape Breton. Written before leaving England (13, 14).

1746.

June 24,
Boston.

Pepperell to Newcastle. The sickly state of the garrison at Louisbourg during the winter. Mortality has ceased in spring. Arrival of reinforcements (15). On the same subject, see Shirley's letter of 10 May, in Vol. 4, page 1 of this series.

1747.

June 7,
Portsmouth.

Wentworth to Newcastle. The general accounts of New Hampshire. The larger part of the letter refers to expeditions against Canada (22), and resolutions respecting funds for the expedition to Annapolis (27).

Sept. 22.

Memorial by Capt. Wraxall, respecting the troops to be raised for the expedition against Canada (28).

33 is a duplicate of 164 in Vol. 4 of this series. Shirley to Newcastle, 20 Oct., 1747. 38, from Shirley and Knowles, duplicate of 193, Vol. 4 of 28 Nov., and also of 216, Vol. 4 of 30 Nov., 1747, with enclosures to 57.

58 and 64, are duplicates of 230, Vol. 4 of 28 Dec., 1747, and of enclosures, down to 80.

1748.

Jan. 10,
Boston.

Waldo to the Duke of Bedford, complaining of Shirley, respecting the pay of the troops raised for the expedition against the French (81).

Jan. 25.

Duplicate, Shirley to Bedford in Vol. 4, A. & W. I., 242 (85).

Feb. 6,
Boston.

Shirley to Bedford. Vessels sent to Annapolis to bring off the New England auxiliaries (86).

Enclosures from Mascarene.

Feb. 13,
Boston.

Shirley to Bedford. Respecting the accounts for the troops raised in the different Colonies (83). Plan (enclosed) for Civil Government in Nova Scotia. The deposition of Jean Orange, a French deserter from Crown Point (97) belongs to 102.

Feb. 18,
Boston.

Shirley to Bedford, is an exact copy of 86, see above, dated 6 Feb. Both are signed by Shirley.

Feb. 18,
Boston.

Shirley to Bedford. Proposed expedition to Crown Point. The limits of Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick) claimed by the French ;

- 1748 the lines ought to be run. Morris ordered to survey the Bay of Fundy. Survey made and observations by Morris enclosed. It is impossible to make the French inhabitants loyal, except by mixing them up in English settlements. Plan for settlements and for defensive forts enclosed.
- Feb. 27, Shirley to Bedford, with plan for the Civil Government of Nova Scotia (107), see also 93.
Boston.
- March 3, Shirley to Bedford. Scheme, with calculation of cost, of settling Nova Scotia from Europe or the Colonies. The calculation enclosed shows a cost of £131,700 stg., within ten years (108).
Boston.
- April 18, Shirley to Newcastle, with answers from the deputies of the Acadians to Shirley's declaration. Enclosed 110 to 114, and Extract from Cowley, Engineer at Annapolis (115). 116 and 118 are duplicates of 113 and 115.
Boston.
- July 2, Shirley to Bedford. Acknowledging the receipt of Orders for the prohibition of commerce between France and the King's subjects. Act passed by the Legislature to this effect. Respecting the settlement of the different Colonies for the expenses of the expedition against Canada (119); 125 is a duplicate of this letter.
Boston.
- Oct. 25, Shirley to Bedford. That the Colonial troops sent against Canada are not to retain their arms (131). A duplicate of letter, 241 Vol. 4, where it is dated 24 Oct.
Boston.
- Oct. 28, Shirley to Bedford, with La Gallisonière's letter of 23 Aug. respecting the delivery of Indian prisoners (132, 133).
Boston.
- Dec. 10, Shirley to Bedford. The accounts of the expedition to Canada, &c. (135); 138 is a duplicate.
Boston.
- Dec. 20, Shirley to Bedford. Further respecting War accounts (143).
Boston.
1749.
Jan. 16. Shirley to Bedford. That accounts for the troops are enclosed (145). The accounts are not here. The letter is dated Jan. 1748, but that is evidently the old style.
- April 24, Shirley to Bedford. The French settlements about Crown Point. Proposals for the reduction of the Fort (150).
Boston.

Enclosed.

Addresses on this subject by the Assembly.

- May 5, Shirley to Bedford. The accounts for the expedition against Canada (152) with enclosures to 173. Nos. 174, 175, are of no interest to Canada.
Boston.
- June 18, Shirley to Bedford. Non-arrival of Cornwallis for Nova Scotia. Cannot send ships of War to visit the French fort on the St. John (176.) 177 is a duplicate; 178 is an enclosure from Mascarene, and 179 a duplicate.
Boston.
- 1750
June 23, Phipps to Bedford. Respecting the Indian prisoners held by the French and British respectively (185).
Boston.
- o date. Petition of Foye (186) of Otis Little (187) for repayment of expenses for raising men, with Copy of Minute of Council, Kensington 6 Sep., 1744, for repaying the expense of raising troops for Nova Scotia (188).
- Jan 31, Address of the Assembly respecting the French encroachments in Nova Scotia. 190 and 192 are of no Canadian interest.
Boston.
- 1751
June 6, Deposition of John Dixey respecting a French ship for Annapolis (191).
Boston.

- 1745
Aug 10,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Shirley. Congratulations on the reduction of Louisbourg; the steps to be taken for securing it (193).
- Aug 10,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Pepperell and Warren, respecting the reduction of Louisbourg, separate letters (197 and 203).
- Sep 11,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Shirley and Pepperell. Steps to be taken for the security of Cape Breton (209).
- Sep 11,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Warren. That he has been appointed Governor of Cape Breton (210).
- Sep 11,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Clinton. If transports with troops for Louisbourg be obliged to go to New York, they are to be provided for there (211).
- 1746
Mar 14,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Warren. Accepting his resignation as Governor of Cape Breton; the appointment of Knowles; measures for the defence of Cape Breton, &c. (212).
- Mar 14,
Whitehall. Newcastle, Circular to the Governors of Colonies and Provinces respecting the defence of Louisbourg (215).
- Mar 14,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Knowles, with his commission as Governor of Cape Breton (216).
- Mar 14,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Shirley. The sickness in the garrison of Louisbourg; reinforcements sent. His conduct approved of, steps for the defence of Cape Breton (217).
- Mar 14,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Warren and Pepperell. Reinforcements for Louisbourg, &c. (220).
- Ap 9,
Whitehall. Newcastle to Pepperell. Troops sent under St. Clair; others to be raised for the reduction of Canada (221).
- Ap 9,
Whitehall. Newcastle to the Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Troops to be raised for the reduction of Canada (222). A similar Circular was sent to the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland (225), and of the same date letters were written to Shirley (229) to Warren (236), and to Gooch, Lieut.-Governor of Virginia (238).
- Ap 7,
London. Admiralty. Plan of an intended expedition against Canada (243).
- May 5,
Whitehall. Newcastle. Circular to the Governors of Provinces and Colonies respecting the expedition against Canada (246).
- 1747
May 30,
Whitehall. Draught unsigned, Newcastle to Shirley. The abandonment of the expedition to Canada; the settlement with the American troops; the defence of Louisbourg, &c. (247).
- May 30,
Whitehall. Draught with name attached. Newcastle to Knowles, on the expedition to Canada, &c. (258).
- May 20,
Additional to Shirley. Means to be taken to dispel the fears of removal on the part of the Nova Scotians; their connivance with the French, &c. (268).
- 1748
May 10,
Whitehall. Bedford to Shirley. The terms of the Proclamation to the Nova Scotians as to the exercise of their religion (273).
- 1747
Nov 5,
Boston. Resolutions of Assembly respecting the raising of money to furnish troops for the expedition to Canada, and other papers of various dates relating to the same subject (274 to 277).

- 1724
May 22. Vetch to Newcastle, requesting, that for his services in the expedition to Annapolis Royal and Canada, he may be appointed Governor of New England (8).

1724
Aug 18.
London.

J. Galfrydus. Five papers respecting the Government of New England and Nova Scotia (9 to 13)

There are two long papers relating to the Southern Indians, one concerning the Cherokees, signed George Chickens (a Journal ending 31st October, 1725), the other a Journal by Tobias Fitch, from 19th July, 1725, with a plan of Fort King George. These do not relate to Canada.

The following are of interest to Canada. Two papers at 71 and 77, namely:

(1). State of the Actual possessions of the Crown of Great Britain in North America at the Treaty of Utrecht.

(2). Instances of the encroachments of the French upon the rights of the Crown of Great Britain in America.

There are also two papers relating chiefly to the present United States, but including also what is now British North America. They are at 82 and 83, namely:

(1). Yearly expenses in fortifying H. M. Dominions in North America.

(2). Account of the state of H. M. Dominions on the Continent of America.

65-58.

1746
June 2,
Louisbourg.

The documents in this Volume are not numbered.

Warren to Newcastle. A general account of affairs at Louisbourg.

April 1.

Warren and Pepperell. Letters relating to the condition of Louisbourg and the proposed expedition against Canada.

There is a letter from Warren and Pepperell to Newcastle (misplaced), dated 28 June, 1745, but endorsed 1746, with enclosure, giving the terms of Capitulation of Louisbourg. The correspondence and terms will be found in Vol. 3 (A. and W., I.), as enclosures to Shirley's letter of 10 July, 1745, but the covering letter here mentioned (28 June, 1745) is only in this Volume, and should go with the papers in Vol. 3, so as to have the Correspondence, terms and ratification together. There are also several letters subsequent to the Capitulation, from Warren and Pepperell.

June 2.

Warren to Knowles, the appointment of Knowles *vice* Warren. There is also a duplicate of this letter.

June 7.

Opinion of a Council of War that the Acadians should be left on the Island of St John till further instructions, with proclamation by Warren to that effect.

July 9.
Louisbourg.

Knowles to Newcastle. Giving a most unfavourable account of Cape Breton under every aspect.

Sep 18,
Louisbourg.

Knowles to Newcastle. With accounts of the expenditure on the fortress and garrison. The accounts are enclosed, as well as letters from the officers commanding regiments, regarding the pay and state of the Garrison.

The other papers are letters from the different Governors to Hopson in 1749; Correspondence with the French; the restitution of Louisbourg to the French on the 12th July, 1749 and periodical reports of the state of the garrisons, &c. All these papers are of interest. There are several duplicates among them.

1756

81-66 H.

Intercepted letters written in 1756 to the Duke de Mirepoix by

1756 an Anonymous writer, proposing to raise men in Pennsylvania to assist the French in the approaching Campaign.

(1). The first letter has no date.

(2). Dated 6 Jan., America. In a postscript the date is 8 Jan, 1746, apparently an error for 1756.

(3). 1 Mar, 1756. There are two Copies of this letter, the second at 105 is apparently the original and to be taken in preference to the other as it contains portions erased from the first.

(4). America, 19 March, 1756, a duplicate of which follows.

The other papers, namely, Letters from Lord Halifax, the Duke of Devonshire, &c., relate to these letters, except two papers from Waldo respecting the reduction of Cape Breton.

82-67.

The title is "General Bradock (*sic*), Gen. Shirley, Sir W. Johnson. Admiral Boscawen and Admiral Holbourn, 1755, 1756."

The Volume contains letters and despatches respecting Military operations in 1755, the defeat and death of Braddock; the expedition against Frontenac, Crown Point, &c. The letters show that the Provincial troops refused to unite with the regulars and to be put under the command of the royal officers in the expedition against Crown Point. The success of the French at Oswego and the acrimonious correspondence between Shirley and Lord Loudoun, on the subject and on the question of who was to blame for the misfortune. There is an original letter from Washington. The larger part of the Volume consists of letters and despatches from Shirley. There are a few plans. I have gone carefully over this and subsequent Volumes, but did not think it necessary to note the letters in detail, as they should be all copied, and are not numbered.

83-68.

Gen. Webb, Gen. Abercromby, Sir W. Johnson, Atkin, &c., 1756.

A continuation of 82. Webb will prosecute inquiry as to the Authorship of the intercepted letters (Vol. 81-66 H). Loudoun continues his charges against Shirley in relation to French success at Oswego, giving the letters from the Engineer, naval officer and the officer in command, in support of his charges. The papers relating to the refusal of the Provincial troops to serve in conjunction with and under the command of the regular officers against Crown Point, &c., are also given in Loudoun's correspondence, but only incidentally, the Volume being chiefly taken up with the success of the French at Oswego, and the charges thence arising. There are two letters from Shirley to Loudoun, dated the 10 Aug, 1756. The one written in the forenoon, which comes second, should be first, so as to preserve the proper sequence.

84-69.

This Volume belongs neither to America nor the West Indies. The title is "Expedition 1755 to 1757." It contains letters and instructions to Admiral Hawke and General Mordaunt for a descent on the Coasts of France.

85-70.

1757

Earl Loudoun, Gen. Hopson and Admiral Holbourne, 1757.

A Continuation of 83-68. Preparations still going on. Loudoun continues his charges against Shirley. The French attack on Fort William Henry. Negotiations with the Provinces and Colonies as to auxiliary troops. The abortive attempts on Louisbourg. Damage to Holbourne's fleet; the strength of the French fleet.

A large proportion of the letters is from Loudoun; there are very few from Hopson; most of those at the end of the Volume are from Admiral Holbourne.

86-71.

This volume contains letters from Lord Loudoun to Pitt, with a recapitulation of the events of the past season; the negotiations with the different Colonies respecting the auxiliary troops and correspondence with Vaudreuil. 1757.

87-72.

1758

"General Abercromby and Brigadier Forbes. 1758."

Loudoun recalled; preparations by Abercromby for the Campaign of 1758. Unsuccessful attempt on Ticonderoga, with the loss of 1,944 men. The capture of Catoroqua (*sic* in Lieut. McAulay's letter), Frontenac in Bradstreet's, and Cadaraqui in Abercromby's. The evacuation of Fort du Quesne. The letters from Abercromby to Pitt are very full. At the end of the volume are letters from Brigadier Forbes relating to southern operations during the summer of 1758. The conduct of the war is taken up by Amherst, who replaced Abercromby.

88-73.

1759

"Quebec and Louisbourg 1759. Admiral Saunders, General Wolfe and Governor Whitmore."

The preparation for the Campaign of 1759. The proceedings of the fleet at Louisbourg and Quebec, with details by Saunders. Two letters from Wolfe to Pitt, describing his plans; letters from Monckton, from Vaudreuil and from Whitmore at Louisbourg.

I examined the War Office Correspondence respecting Quebec, in connection with this volume, but could find nothing beyond regimental details, and nothing of a general nature.

89-74.

"General Amherst, 1759."

The letters here begin on the 18 December, 1758, with an account of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne by the French. Preparation for the Campaign of 1759. Correspondence with the Governors of the Provinces and Colonies respecting Auxiliaries; Journal of Monckton's operations on the River St. John, N.B., with sketch.

The enclosures in Amherst's letters to Pitt show the steps taken for the campaign, &c.

90-75.

"General Amherst, 1759."

1759

A continuation of the last, with a Journal of proceedings dated Fort Edward, 19 June, 1759, addressed to Pitt, enclosing his (Amherst's) Correspondence with the Governors of Colonies, &c., and with his subordinate commanders, and letters to and from Wolfe, &c.

91-76.

A continuation. Moved to Ticonderoga, 22 July; its abandonment on the 26th by the French. There is a continuation of Amherst's Journal from the 20 June to 27 July. Amherst to Pitt of 5th Aug. gives news of the Capture of Niagara. The Correspondence (enclosed) with Stanwix, Johnson, Prideaux, Wolfe, Gage, &c., gives the details of operations. Letter dated Crown Point, 22 Octr. is a continuation of Amherst's Journal sent to Pitt. The Correspondence enclosed comes down to the date of the letter.

92-77.

1760

"Gen. Amherst, 1760."

Begins with a letter, 16 Dec., 1759, to Pitt, being Journal from 23 Octr., to date, with Correspondence giving the details of operations. Short letter from Amherst to Pitt, 9 Jan., 1760, with Correspondence enclosed. Preparations for the Campaign of 1760 against Montreal and all French possessions, with Correspondence. Letter of 17 Feb., from New York, with Correspondence, is at the end of the volume.

93-78.

"Amherst, 1760."

Continuation of the preceding. Preparations for the Campaign of 1760; Correspondence with the Governors of Colonies, &c., respecting troops. On the 19 May is report of the defeat of Murray in a sally from Quebec, being forced to retreat with the loss of guns, &c., details of this, and of the steps taken to repair its bad effects will be found in the enclosed correspondence. 21 June. Continued preparations. The letter to Pitt is, in reality, a Journal. The taking of Montreal, and the operations which preceded it, are in the letters and enclosures of 26 Aug. and 8 Sep. It is the duplicate of 26 Aug. that is in this Volume, the original, with the enclosures, is in 94-79.

94-79.

"Amherst, 1760."

Amherst to Pitt, 26 Aug., 1760 (see Vol. 93) with 43 numbered enclosures and papers relating chiefly to the capitulation of Fort Levy. (This letter, with its enclosures, should precede the letter of 8 Sep., in Vol. 93.) Letters 4 and 18 Oct. and 7 Nov., with enclosures. The security of the garrisons, &c., guarding against the Indians and making arrangements for the government of the country. The last letter in this volume is dated 6 Ap., 1761.

95-80.

1761

"Amherst, 1761."

Continuation. Amherst, 8 Dec., 1760, and 7 Jan., 1761, the latter with 60 enclosures, relating to affairs all over the continent.

- 1761 Spencers's complaint respecting the issue of forged passes and Bradley's letters on the same subject. Amherst, 18 Jan., 1761, with 11 enclosures and 6 Ap. 1761 with 48 enclosures. The correspondence chiefly relates to the prosecution of such steps as shall establish sovereignty over the whole of North America.

96-81.

"Amherst, 1761."

Continuation. Preparations for carrying on the campaign, dated New York, 4 May, 1761, with 70 enclosures. The correspondence with the different Governors of Provinces, &c., as to the raising of troops. The state of Louisbourg, Montreal, &c. New York, 27 Feb., 1761, with 27 enclosures. The Military preparations for 1761 for Indian war. Detroit taken possession of; the disarming of the people at Restigouche; the wreck of the 43rd on Sable Island. Address to Gage by the Militia and Merchants of Montreal, 15 May 1761, with 18 enclosures, 13 Aug. with 58 enclosures. Staten Island 5 Oct., 1761, with 21 enclosures. 21 Oct. with 6 enclosures. 27 Nov. with 21 enclosures. These relate chiefly to the Indian war and to the preparations for the expedition against the French West Indies.

97-82.

1762 "Amherst, 1762."

Letter to Lord Egremont, 12 Mar. 1762, with 41 enclosures, including report on Montreal, with returns of troops, population, sources of revenue, posts, &c.

There is a Copy of this report in the British Museum in King's 205, besides the one in the Hald. Coll. 21,667. But in the latter the papers accompanying the report are not with it. They have, however, been copied, as well as Burton's report on Three Rivers for 1762, that in the Hald. Coll. 21,681, for 1763, differing from it in several particulars. Letter 15 June, 1762, with 24 enclosures, but between the letter and enclosures is a correspondence between Amherst, the Earl of Albemarle and Sir George Pollock. The enclosures include Burton's report on Trois Rivières, first referred to, and Gage's report of 20 March, 1762. Letter 20 July, 1762 with 24 enclosures. 15 Aug., 1762, with 20 enclosures, relating chiefly to operations against Newfoundland. 23 Sep., 1762, with 20 enclosures. 26 Oct., 1762 with 8 enclosures. 30 Nov., 1762, with 10 enclosures. 16 Dec., 1762, with 10 enclosures.

Vol. 98 was not allowed to be examined, special instructions to that effect having been given by the Foreign Office, by letter date 30 Ap., 1883. It contains Amherst's correspondence from 27 Jan. to 17 Nov., 1763.

99-84.

1760 Gen. Stanwix, Gov. Murray, Gov. Whitmore and Mr. Atkin 1760.

Only one letter from Stanwix. The volume contains Murray's defeat before Quebec. 28 Ap., 1760, his own account. Journal of his proceedings from taking possession in 1759; the arrival of the fleet and raising of the siege, with Military and other returns. Letter

- 1760 from Lord Colville, with the movements of the fleet to relieve Quebec. Proceedings of Murray towards Montreal and its reduction. Three letters from Whitmore, Louisbourg. Letter from Atkins enclosing Treaties with the Western Indians.

100 to 102 are volumes containing Correspondence respecting the West Indies; 103 to 120 contain Orders in Council, which I have not yet examined.

121

- 1763-5 Military Correspondence 1763-64-65.

The Volume contains Correspondence between Gage and the Secretaries of State, relating chiefly to affairs in the South and West, including the transactions with the French in Louisiana and Illinois; Indian Wars and negotiations. A few of the last letters are on the tumults in Boston, on account of the Stamp Act.

122.

- 1766 Military Correspondence, 1766.

Correspondence on the general affairs of North America, including Indian affairs. Transactions with the French in Louisiana and the Illinois. Appointment of Col. Carleton. The Quebec fur traders, &c.

There are references to the repeal of the Stamp Act, and in one letter, with brief references in a very few others, is an account of the disputes between landlords and tenants in Albany and Dutchess Counties, New York, and the Military proceedings to quell the riots.

123.

- 1767 Military Correspondence 1767.

The same subjects are taken up in this Volume, the Correspondence being general to North America, including Indian affairs, the fur trade, affairs in Quebec, Michillimakinak, among the French, &c.

124

- 1768 Military Correspondence, 1768.

The letters in this Volume, as in the preceding, include all parts of North America, the affairs of Quebec, Montreal, Nova Scotia, the Western and other Indians, the transactions with the Spaniards and French, &c. There are additional accounts of riots in Boston. The *Massachusetts Gazette*, of the 10 June, 1768, contains, on the second page, an address to Governor Bernard with answer, and instructions to the representatives of the Province in London to oppose taxation. The affairs of Canada are so mixed up with these that it is difficult to separate them, even were it advisable. The Indian affairs include charges against Major Rogers, at Michillimakinak.

125

- 1769 Military Correspondence, 1769.

Indian affairs are shown to be managed jointly by New York, Pennsylvania and Quebec. Very full plans, with details of the defences of Quebec, also reports of the Engineer on the subject.

- 1769 References to the disturbances at Boston, and the refusal by the Massachusetts Legislature to quarter the troops. Transactions with the French and Spanish in Louisiana, New Orleans, and on the Illinois.

126

- 1770 Military Correspondence, 1770.
General, including Quebec, Louisiana, Newfoundland, &c. There are more papers respecting the tumults in Boston, with depositions. Montresor's Report and plans of the defences in the Bahamas, is of no interest to Canada.

127

- 1771 Military Correspondence, 1771.
General, including the Illinois, Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the defences of these latter, and of Boston and Florida; the prospect of a war with Spain, and the steps to be taken for the security of the Lakes, &c.

128

- 1772-3 Military Correspondence, 1772-3.
In this volume Haldimand's letters begin on the 7 June, 1773. These I had not time to compare. The other letters end with one by Lord Dartmouth, of 5 July, 1773, No. 2. The number of Volumes under the title America and West Indies is 687, many of which must be carefully examined at some future time, and upwards of 2,000 volumes of Board of Trade papers, &c.

CANADA, QUEBEC.

In a subsequent part of the report will be found a synopsis of part of this series down to 24-27 for the purpose of comparison with the Haldimand Collection. Volumes 25 and 26 I left over for future examination; they contain correspondence with Hamilton.

27-30.

1786
Dec 11,
Quebec.

Lord Dorchester to Lord Sydney. Incursions by the Americans on the Indians in the Shawanese Country, &c.

1787
Jan 3,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sidney. Addresses from settlers in new Johnstown, Oswegatchie and Cataraqui.

Enclosed.

Addresses and answers.

Jan 4,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting a decision of Chief Justice Smith.

Jan 2,
Quebec.

Chief Justice Smith to Evan Nepean. Discussing the question of whether French or English law is to be observed in questions in which no Canadian is concerned.

Enclosed.

Copy of Judgment in the Provincial Court of Appeal, in the case of William Grant and Robert Grant, appellants, and Alexander Gray, respondent.

1787 Extract from the Register of the Court of Common Pleas in the same case.

Jan 6, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Warlike preparations in the United States; weak state of the frontier posts; desires instructions.

Mar 31, Whitehall. Evan Nepean to Dorchester. Respecting a secret agent.

Mar 31, Whitehall. Nepean to Dorchester. Col. Carleton's staff promotion. Cuthbert's claims; Indian claims.

Ap 5, Whitehall. Nepean to Dorchester. Respecting Capt. George Cartwright's complaints against Noble and Pinson.

Ap 5, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester. Indian affairs critical. Commotions in Massachusetts. Indians may be furnished with ammunition. Major Gen. Campbell to leave Halifax, and Col. Carleton to take his rank. Lt.-Governor Patterson's disobedience of orders. Des Barres (Cape Breton) to be relieved by Macormick. The suppression of unnecessary charges in the Government of Quebec, not to affect Cumberland and Pollock, old servants, or Bishop and Roberts, for patent offices which have been suppressed. The Chief Justice's opinion respecting the Quebec Act (see letter, 2 Jan.) referred to the law officers.

Ap 5, Whitehall. Sydney (?) to Lt.-Gov. Hope, Quebec. Despatches acknowledged with remarks. A letter follows here, dated 9 Jan., 1788; Dorchester to Nepean. Report on Indian goods. This letter seems to be misplaced.

Feb 5, Quebec. With list of Casualties in Major Rigouville's and Canadian Companies.

Feb 28, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Papers relating to Indian Councils. Militia arrangements; arrival of Shays from Massachusetts.

Enclosed.

Indian Minutes. Letters to Sir John Johnson, 27 Nov., 13 Nov., 14 Dec., 1786.

June 2, Whitehall. Sydney to Dorchester, respecting F. A. Decoing, with an enclosure.

Ap 10, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With documents (enclosed without date or signature), A. statement that the Americans desire a monarchy, with details.

June 13, Quebec. B. Report of the meeting of Butler with the Indians.

June 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Nepean, respecting Indian presents.

June 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney, with ordinances.

The rest of the volume is made up of Minutes, Journals, &c., of Council, and reports on the Courts of Justice. The Minutes of Council on state business extend from the 24 October, 1786 to 2 June, 1787 and the Journals from 15 January to 30 April, 1787. Among the Council Minutes is one on the 9 May, 1787, respecting the St. Paul's Bay disorder.

28-31.

1787
June 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With proposals from Vermont for Commercial intercourse by Lake Champlain (B the latter printed.

June 13, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. The wretched state of the Medical profession. Asks that a qualified man be sent out.

1787

June 13,
Quebec.Dorchester to Sydney. With the Act for the erection of Court houses, printed in the *Gazette* of the 10 May on the third pageJune 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing the Copy of a letter relative to a grant of land to Lord Amherst from the Jesuits' Estates.

June 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Proposals for a mail between Quebec and Halifax.

Sep 14,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Nova Scotia to be a Bishop's See. Dr. Charles Inglis to be Bishop, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The Commission was issued under the Great Seal, but I did not find it.

Sep 14,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Answers to despatches. In this letter is taken up the question of a King for America from the House of Hanover.

Enclosed.

Whitehall 13 July, 1787. Order-in-Council respecting the navigation by Lake Champlain.

Sep 20,
Whitehall.Sydney to Dorchester. Merchants should abide by the *Coutume de Paris*. The disputes in the Legislative Council are disgusting and seem to lead to the division of the Province into two, with Lieut.-Governors. There is no immediate thought of changing the Quebec Act. An Assembly must come, as the proportion of British and Loyalists increases.

There is a long correspondence about Hamond having to pay for improvements on the Government farm in Nova Scotia, which is of the slightest possible general interest, and need not therefore be taken. It should be omitted down to

Sep 20,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester (secret and separate). The critical state of affairs in Europe.

Sep 20,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. With opinion as to the Chief Justice's views on the laws of Quebec.

(Opinion enclosed).

Minute of Council gives proposal by Levi Allen to furnish masts, spars, &c.

Aug 18,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With report of Council on fishing encroachments by the Americans.

Aug 18,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Patterson's reasons for not giving up the Lieut.-Governship of St. John's Island, with enclosures.

Aug 18,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Arrival of Prince William Henry.

Aug 18,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Preparations by the United States for an Indian War.

Nov 8,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Respecting United States fishery encroachments. Remission of duty to Gregory & Co. Attacks on the Indians by the United States. Alteration of the tenure of land under consideration.

Oct 3,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Mail arrangements with Nova Scotia.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean. Lymburner to be sent to London to support the petition for a House of Assembly.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Proposal for a Canal to Chambly.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With lists of clergymen of the Churches of England and Scotland, and their allowances, &c.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. State of the Military defences, with lists of Militia and troops.

1787
Nov 9,
Quebec.
Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Statement of craft licensed to trade with the Indians.

Dorchester to Sydney. Minutes of Council.

Miscellaneous.

Papers relating to the Labrador fisheries, to the Administration of Justice, &c.

29-32 to 34-37.

These Volumes contain the papers relating to the investigation respecting the Courts of Justice and the conduct of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Quebec, from January to November, 1787. In the Catalogue, the Volumes from 29 to 38 refer, it is stated, to the same subject. The investigation, however, is closed in Vol. 34. The next Volume (35) contains the ordinary correspondence.

35-38.

Dec 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With petition that the Jesuit Estates granted to Lord Amherst be considered public property. Relative to the College of Quebec.

Dec 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. That Captain Isaac Coffin has presented a petition for the Magdalen Islands, for fisheries, &c. The Council desire to grant the petition but refer the matter to the King.

Dec 10,
Quebec.

Motz (secretary) to Nepean. That papers relating to the investigation as to Courts of Justice have been sent; to be returned with lists.

1788
Mar 11,
London.

Merchants of London, transmitting petition from English and French inhabitants of Canada. The petition written on parchment follows.

Mar 17,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Respecting the investigation into complaints regarding the Courts of Justice.

Jan 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Rules framed to prevent warmth, &c., in the Legislative Council. Cause of papers relating to the Courts of Justice being improperly sent. Concerning the Cultivation of hemp.

Enclosed.

Petition from inhabitants and Case in support of the Pica, that the expense for the education of Canadians should be taken out of the Jesuit Estates.

Jan 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting the raising of Militia. Letterⁿ thereon sent to the Lieut. Governors and the Brigadiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Jan 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With Minutes of Council on matters of State and Minutes concerning Crown Lands. These and Minutes concerning the appointment, salary, &c., of Sir Thomas Mills, follow. The Council Minutes are dated respectively from 1 to 25 Jan., 1788, and from 26 Jan. to 14 Feb.

36-39.

1788
Feb 16,
Whitehall.

Nepean to John Hunter. Lord Sydney cannot meet the Quebec merchants, for reasons stated.

- 1788
Feb'y. to Mar. Minutes of Council in matters of State 15 to 25 Feby. Minutes concerning Crown Lands, 26 Jan. to 20 March.
- May 17,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Transmitting copy of lease between the deputies of the Six Nations and Americans. The necessity for pushing western settlements.
- Enclosed.*
Copy of lease.
A duplicate of this letter is in Vol. 37-40.
- May 17,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting inland commerce, &c. (Duplicate in 37-40).
- May 17,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting lights on the St. Lawrence (Duplicate in 37-40).
- May 17,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Death of Claus; his widow recommended for the salary.
- June 9,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With Ordinance of the United States Congress for the Government of the territory, North-West of the Ohio, with the object of peopling and holding the country between the Ohio, Mississippi and the great Lakes, assigned to the Province by the Quebec Act. The advance of United States Posts. Lease of Indian lands (see letter of 17 May) declared illegal by New York.
- Enclosed.*
A. Letter of instruction to person not named to proceed to Detroit, &c., to procure information.
B. Copy of Ordinance of United States Congress for the Government of the territory, North-West of the Ohio.
C. Message by the United States to the Hurons and Wiandots. (Duplicate of letter and enclosures in 37-40).
- June 9,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. The necessity for defining the powers of the Courts beyond the 45th parallel, to enable trials for murder, &c., to take place.
- Enclosed.*
Report of Special Committee of the Privy Council (Duplicate of letter and enclosures in 37-40).
- Feb to April. Minutes of Council, 26 Feb. to 14 Apl.
- June 9,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Asks for directions regarding the instructions sent to the Governor of New York, respecting Grants of land to the men of the 84th. Instructions enclosed. (Duplicate of letter and instructions in 39-42).
- Mar to May. Minutes of Council, 21 Mar. to 8 May.
- July 10,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. The necessity for dividing the Province into seven districts, and constituting a Supreme Court (Duplicate in 37-40).
- July 10,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing Commissions, &c., for Superintendents of Inland Navigation, five of whom are appointed. Forms and ordinances appended. (Duplicates in 37-40).
- June 4,
Detroit. "D." This is the only appearance of a signature, and appears to be Lord Dorchester's initial. Report from the Ohio. (Duplicate in 37-40).
- July 10,
Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney, respecting the cultivation of hemp. (Duplicate in 37-40).
- July 16. Dorchester to Sydney. With a letter from Ethan Allen (enclosed) on the affairs of Vermont. (Duplicates in 37-40).

1788
July 10.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting the case of Gibbons, Chief Justice of Cape Breton with papers enclosed. (Duplicates in 37-40).

July 27,
Quebec.
Sep 3,
Whitehall.

Motz to Nepean, with offer (enclosed) from Ethan, Levi and Ira Allen to contract for the supply of timber.

Sidney to Dorchester. Respecting the petition for an Assembly, and information wanted. The question of making two Provinces with boundaries. The boundaries follow.

Sep 3,
Whitehall.

Sidney to Dorchester. Respecting the embodiment of the Militia.

37-40.

This Volume is largely made up of duplicates of the immediately preceding volume. I give here, therefore, only those that are additional.

Mar to Ap.
May.

Minutes of Council 20 Mar. to 30 Ap.

Minutes of Council on State business 1 to 14 May.

July 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting Monk's claim. The mode of auditing the Provincial accounts.

July 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing Minutes of Council 9 May to 30 June, concerning the waste lands of the Crown.

July 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. The death of Phillippe d'Esglis, the late Coadjutor, Jean François Hubert succeeds him and Charles François Bailly succeeds as Coadjutor.

38-41.

Sep. 5,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Dorchester's improved health. Queries for information by Lt.-Governor. His (Dorchester's) brother to continue in New Brunswick. Ordinance for erecting Court Houses; will not be decided on till the plan for dividing the Province is settled. Report on legal questions not yet ready. Conduct of the Courts not favourably regarded. The negotiations with Vermont cannot be considered till Ministers meet. One of the Allens to be in London. The United States emigration towards the Ohio directed to the possessions of their foreign neighbours. Correspondence by way of Halifax.

July 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney, with Minutes of Council. The propriety of relaxing the French restraints on minerals; the St. Maurice might be leased, where there is plenty of iron. There is salt above Montreal, and fossils. All minerals, except gold and silver, might be thrown open to the proprietors of the soil. Finlay, who applies for a grant of the St. Maurice Forges, deserves this mark of favour.

Enclosed.

Minutes of Council 1 to 23 July upon State business.

Minutes of Council concerning Crown Lands of the same dates.

Nov 6,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Dorchester. Enclosing the opinion of the Law officers on the legality of proceedings for murder outside of the limits of the Province. The opinion follows.

Oct 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Indians have ratified the lease or sale of lands in opposition to the wishes of New York. The arrangements made in the presence of Col. Butler and Joseph Brant, supposed to

- 1788 be interested. The lands are within the cession made by New York to Massachusetts. Hostilities by Western Indians against Americans on the Ohio, &c. Scalps from the Muskingum and remonstrances from Sinclair, United States Governor of the Western Territory. Brant to go to the Council of the Indians at the Miamis; their intentions as to a boundary. Indians to the North of Lake Erie dissatisfied with Brant. Indian murderers sent down to Michillimakinak.
- Oct 14, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Enclosing paper, initialled D, containing opinions and observations of different persons concerning the United States.
- Oct 14, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Conviction of a soldier for murder at Niagara and his respite for legal reasons. Other two to be tried by the same Court, which has been objected to in the first case.
- Oct 14, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. The contentment of the Loyalists in Upper Canada. The animosities in the Legislative Council, their causes and remedies. Unfavourable prospect for merchants trading with the upper Country, owing to the profuse credits and the low price of furs.
- Oct 14, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With letter and papers relating to André François Odelin.
- Oct 14, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With returns of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at Quebec, 5th April to 5th July, 1788.
- Oct 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With conviction and respite of James Gales for murder at Niagara.
- Oct 24, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Allsopp, Blackwood and Deschenaux give information that Lymburner goes to England, and the latter confirms it. He (Dorchester) gives neither approval nor disapproval. A petition is sent by the new subjects. The letter and petition follow.
- Oct. 24, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Applications from the Island of St. John, for the appointment of James Robertson as Queen's Printer. The applications follow.
- Oct 24, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney, respecting compensation to Canadians for losses in 1775 and 1776.

Miscellaneous.

At the end are papers containing calculations respecting the profit of exporting flour instead of wheat, &c.

39-42.

- Nov 4, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Respecting the Organization of the Militia.
- Nov 4, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. With a petition from Canadian gentlemen and others, respecting the laws and Constitution of the Province; the petition is dated 13 Oct., 1788.
- Nov 6, Quebec. Dorchester to Sydney. Recommending that *all* lands should be granted free of quit-rent in accordance with the terms of a petition by Sir John Johnson and Butler in favour of their corps.

Enclosed.

Minutes of Council on State business, and the same on the waste lands of the Crown, from 24 July to 22 Oct., 1788.

1788
Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. Reports from Niagara of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix between the Indians and New York being broken up. American attacks on Indians at Vincennes, &c

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. The division of the Province of Quebec into seven districts; description of these. Is of opinion that the division into two Provinces is not advisable at present. A county organisation has been given to the Western settlements. A person in the confidence of the Loyalists should be appointed to superintend and lead them. The proper boundaries, should a division be determined on.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney, enclosing:

(A.) The Chief Justice's report on the Jury system.

(B.) Patent creating the new division of the Province into seven districts.

(C.) Sketch shewing the division lines.

(D.) Return of the Militia.

There are also other papers relating to petitions.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With report on Cuthbert's claim.

Enclosed.

Report and Schedule of papers retained in the Council Office, 4 Nov., 1788.

40-43.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean. The suitableness of the soil for hemp; wants 200 bushels best Russian hemp seed next spring.

Nov 4,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean. Giving a short report on Cuthbert's claim.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Nepean. Respecting Indian goods and the purchase of Indian lands.

1789

Survey annexed.

Jan 26.
Whitehall.

Nepean (?) to Dorchester. Respecting the case of Bunet, or Bunel, presented by the French Ambassador, with two papers.

1788

Dec 8.
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney. With a memorial regarding the export of wheat, flour, and biscuit. Memorial enclosed.

Dec 8,
Quebec.

With memorial, pamphlets and statements, enclosed, respecting changes in the Government and for a House of Assembly.

41-44.

1789

Mar 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 103). With Minutes of Council on matters of State, and the same regarding the disposition of the lands of the Crown, 23 Oct., 1788 to 17 Feb., 1789.

Mar 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 104). Special provision for the administration of Justice in the District of Hesse. Appointment of Powell.

Mar 14.
Quebec

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 105). St. John's opened for the free importation of beef, pork, &c., on account of the scanty harvest.

Ap 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 106). Free importation extended to ports or communication west of Montreal.

Ap 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 107). The friendly conduct of the Spanish Governor of New Orleans to Kentucky. Permits for bringing tobacco from Kentucky to New Orleans. The new Spanish

1789

post on the Mississippi. The inclination of Kentucky to separate from the Union and throw itself under the protection of Spain. By private advice they are said to propose to declare independence, to seize New Orleans and to look to Great Britain.

Enclosed.

Desultory reflections by a gentleman of Kentucky.

Ap 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 108). Failure of the meeting between the Indians and the Americans; proposed cession of the lands east of the Muskingum. Representations made at Detroit by one of the Indians.

Ap 11,
Quebec.

Motz to Nepean. Alarming state of General Hope's health.

Ap 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (separate). Death of Hope.

June 6,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (109). Threatened famine; admission of food from the United States.

Enclosed.

Report of the Committee on Scarcity.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 110) with copies of the Journals of the Legislative Council, with list of ordinances, &c.

Enclosed.

Copy of Journals.

List of Acts passed in Session from 16 Mar. to 30 Ap.

Ordinances and observations on the Acts.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 111). Sending copies of the Minutes of Council on State business, and Minutes concerning the waste lands of the Crown. The first Minute is missing, the other is enclosed, extending from the 18 Feb. to the 11 Ap., 1789.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (secret). With description and political observations on the affairs of the Western Country, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi. Proposed separation of that part of the country from the Atlantic States. The introduction to the paper is wanting. The rest of it is enclosed.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 113). The death of Hope renders the appointment of a person of rank and distinction necessary. His residence should be at Montreal.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 114). Has applied for additional engineers for the necessary works.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 115). Scheme for organising a representation of the Roman Catholic clergy submitted by the Bishop but given up.

Enclosed.

Projet d'une lettre de l'Évêque de Québec au Clergé de son Diocèse.

June 7,

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 116). Notifying the dismissal of Monk and the appointment of Gray as Attorney-General.

Enclosed.

Memorial of Merchants, &c.

The letter 117 is missing.

1789

June 12,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (118), with report of the Committee on scarcity. For this report see letter 109.

July 20,
Whitehall.

W. W. Grenville to Dorchester. Leave of absence to Badillard extended.

June 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 119). Congratulations on the King's recovery.

June 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 120), summary of a Treaty between the Indians and Americans at Fort Harmar, on 9 Jan. last.

July 3,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 121). Transmitting address on His Majesty's recovery. The address is not with the letter.

July 15,
Québec.

Dorchester to Sydney (122). The Indians between the Ohio and Detroit are removing to the latter post, on account of the near approach of American settlements.

July 20,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (private). Introducing Lieut.-Colonel Hunter, of the 60th.

July 30,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 123). Transmitting naval officer's returns of vessels inwards and outwards, at Quebec, 5 Ap. to 5 July, 1789.

The return is not with the letter.

July 30,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 124). Retirement of Mr. Southouse, Justice of Common Pleas.

Enclosed.

Letters from Southouse and answer by Motz.

Aug 22,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (separate). Application for leave of absence.

Aug 22,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 125). Transmitting memorial from Provincial Secretary, respecting licenses for the sale of spirits.

Report of the Council thereon. Both of these documents are enclosed.

Aug 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Sydney (No. 126). Transmitting a plan of the Colony of Kentucky, with observations. Both are enclosed.

Oct 9 and 19,
Whitehall.

W. W. Grenville to Dorchester. Two letters acknowledging address of the inhabitants of Montreal on the King's recovery.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (Private and secret). In relation to the proposal of altering the Constitution of Canada.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 1). Has written to Lieut.-Governor Fanning, St. John's Island, respecting the Queen's Printer there.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 2). Respecting the changes in the Constitution of Quebec; sends draught of Bill for observations.

Enclosed.

Draught of Bill.

Plan for a House of Assembly drawn up by the Committees of Quebec and Montreal, in Nov. 1784. Extract from a report by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, 10 July, 1769, relative to the state of the Province of Quebec.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester. Approving of his conduct, respecting Count Moustier's visit; the visits of such foreigners should be discouraged.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester. Respecting the appointment of Powell, as first Judge of the District of Hesse.

Oct 20,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 5). Acknowledging despatches with minutes of Council, &c.

- 1789
Oct 20, Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester (No. 6). Respecting the scheme of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and the supply of priests.
- Oct 20, Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 7). Memorial of merchants respecting the removal of Monk received.
- Oct 20, Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 8). Despatches 114 and 117 received. Despatch 117 which is missing is stated in this letter to be an account of the losses sustained by the invasion of 1775.
- Oct 20, Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 9). Despatches relating to the dreaded famine received. Steps taken in consequence. Removal of restrictions on importations from the United States.
- Oct. 20, Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 10). Despatches respecting Indians received; the policy to be followed.
- Oct 20, Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 11). Colonel Hunter sent to Honduras.
- Oct 20, Whitehall. Nos. 12 and 13, of same date, acknowledge (1) the list of vessels and (2) the resignation of Southouse.
- Oct 20, Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 14). The death of Hope. Lt.-Governor Carleton to be offered the Lt.-Governorship of Quebec; if he refuse, Colonel Clark to have the offer.
- Oct. 20. Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 15 secret). Respecting transactions in Kentucky and in relation to them.
- Sep. 30, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 1). Respecting the dreaded famine, and means taken to arrest it.
- Sep 30, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 2). Sending Copy of letter from John Jay, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, United States, with Answer. The letter asks permission to make astronomical observations on the Lakes, for the settlement of an agreement between New York and the United States. Leave granted and orders given, with a private letter to Lt.-Colonel Harris, 60th, to see that no improper advantage be taken.
- Sep 30, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville. (Separate). Renewing the application for leave of absence.
- Oct 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 3). Respecting Counterfeit Certificates of British Plantation Registry, with Copy of forged Certificates.

43-46.

- Oct 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 4). Transmitting Copies of Minutes of Council, and other papers.

Enclosed.

Minutes of Council on State business, 12 Apl. to 30 May, and 1 June to 14 July.

Minutes concerning Waste lands, 12 Ap to 15 Aug., and from 16 to 26 Aug.

Copy of a petition (translation) from the Seminary of Montreal as signors of the Lake of Two Mountains, and deeds therein referred to.

A second petition (translated) from the Seminary as signors of the Island of Montreal, with reference to the right of appointing a Clerk for the Courts of Justice, with deeds marked G and F.

Oct 28, Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville. (Private). Sends the Key to a late Communication. This Key and a further part of it, sent on the 7 June 1790, refer to certain anonymous political communications to be found amongst the correspondence.

1789
Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville. (No. 5). That the report on the Jesuits is short of the required minuteness. All the papers will be transmitted for the King's further instructions thereupon.

Memorials, &c., transmitted.

Enclosed

Memorials from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Clergy of the Province of Quebec; the Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Church of England in the City of Quebec; Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the English Protestant Congregation in Montreal.

Oct. 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 6), with petition from proprietors in Montreal for the extension of their lots towards the St. Lawrence beyond the town wall.

Petition enclosed.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 7). Sending naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared, 5 July to 5 Oct. The return is not with the letter. At the bottom of it is an extract showing that 42 vessels entered and 34 cleared.

Oct 24,
Quebec

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 8), with requisition (enclosed) from Sir John Johnson, for Indian goods.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (separate). Introducing Mr. Southouse.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 9). Transmitting political communications.

These communications (enclosed) deal with the state of affairs in the United States; the feeling towards Great Britain; proposals for differential duties and commercial restrictions, &c. For the Key to these Communications see letter, private, 28 Oct., on a preceding page, and 7 June, 1790, in Vol. 45-48, also private. They appear to be continuations of previous papers, and to be sent by a secret agent not named anywhere in the Correspondence, whose appointment was authorized in a letter by Nepean to Dorchester, dated 31 Mar. 1787, in Vol. 27-30.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 10). The hostile designs of the Hurons against Detroit.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 11). Transmitting petitions.

Enclosed.

Petitions (in English) dated, Montreal, 29 Oct., 1789, and Quebec, 2 Nov., 1789. There are also petitions in French, to the same effect, and of the same dates.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 12). Respecting the Accounts of the Receiver General and discrepancies therein.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 13). Respecting the Administration of Justice in extra provincial districts.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (separate). The case of Bunet or Bunel and Marie Joseph Poirier, his wife.

Enclosed.

Report of Attorney General Gray.

Miscellaneous.

1789
July 10,
London.

Edward Bancroft to Hon. T. T. Townshend. Respecting a navigable Canal from Lake Champlain.

- 1788 *Enclosed.*
 (1). Observations on Canal, submitted to Lord Dorchester, 25 Oct., 1785.
 (2). Additional observations by S. Deane, submitted to Lord Sydney, 26 Mar., 1787.
 Received 8th Dec., 1788. Thomas Wright, estimate of the quantity of land of which the Magdalen Islands consist.
 30th Nov., 1787. Report of Council on Capt. Isaac Coffin's petition for a grant of the Magdalen Islands. This last paper appears to be the report of the Council referred to the King by Dorchester's letter of the 10th Dec., 1787, in vol. 35-38.
- Nov 8,
Quebec. John Craigie to Evan Nepean. With account of General Hope's voyage and illness.
- 1789
Feb 9,
Quebec. Hugh Finlay to Nepean. Political arrangements in Quebec.
- May 20,
London. Silas Deane to Nepean. Sending papers relating to the Lake Champlain Canal.
- Enclosed.*
 Four papers respecting the Canal; the first two are duplicates of those in Bancroft's letter to Townshend, of the 10th July, 1788.
- 1782
Sep 2,
Montreal. Grand Jury presentment respecting the disease known as *Mal Anglois*, *Lustacrué*, or *Sibbins*, with reports by Blake, Sym, Selby, and Jobert, Surgeons. This disease was more generally known as the St. Paul's Bay disorder.
- 1788
Oct 3,
Quebec. Power to Lymburner. Urging him to support the petition for a change in the Quebec Act of 1774, with letters in English and French.
- No date. State of the Imports and Exports of the Province of Quebec in 1788.
- 1789
June 29,
London. Dr. W. Morris to Nepean. Respecting missionaries for Canada.
- July 14,
London. Merchants of London to Grenville. The necessity of an immediate supply of flour to relieve the distress in Canada.
- July 20,
London. Dr. Morris to Nepean. Respecting Langhorn, a missionary.
- July 24,
London. Lymburner to Grenville. Respecting the tenure of land in Canada.
- Sep 2,
Glasgow. Lymburner to Nepean. Sending answers to questions relating to Canada. Answers enclosed.
- Sep 23,
Grand River. Joseph Brant to Mathews. Respecting the destination of the posts.
- Oct 31,
London. Capt. A. Fraser to Nepean. Respecting Indian affairs and other subjects. The characters of leading men are given.
- Nov 4,
London. Report to Grenville as to the trade of Canada, with returns of the imports of skins from Canada.
 The *Trade* here means the Fur Trade.
- 1790
Feb 20,
Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester (No.16). Respecting allowances to missionaries.
- Mar 27,
Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester (No. 17). That the Act for amending the Constitution of Quebec has passed.
- Mar 27,
Whitehall. Grenville to Dorchester. (No. 18), same date No. 19, No. 20, No. 21. Acknowledging despatches with remarks.

1789
Dec 12,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 14). Transmitting petition from flour millers, exporters, &c. The petition is enclosed.

1790
Feb 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 15). Remarks on the proposed bill respecting Canada.

Enclosed.

(A) Suggested alterations; (B) Letter of 5 Feb.; (C) W. Smith to Dorchester, remarks on the proposed bill; (E) Proposed additions; (F) 6 Feb. Smith to Dorchester, further respecting the division of the territory between Upper and Lower Canada; (G) Additional Clauses as to the extent of Canada.

May 6,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 22) (Secret). Apprehended hostilities with Spain. Preparations.

May 6,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 23) (Secret). The importance of winning over Vermont.

May 6,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 24) (Secret). Respecting hostilities with Spain.

Enclosed.

Copy of letter from George Washington to Gouverneur Morris. Answer by the Duke of Leeds to Morris, 28 Ap. Reply by Morris, 30 Ap., 1790.

Mar 6,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 16). Respecting the Clause relating to deserters.

Mar 6,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 17). The Culture of hemp; report of Council.

Mar 8,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 18). Reported Indian hostilities; the designs of the United States.

Mar 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 19). With Minutes of Council. The Minutes are not here.

Mar 15,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 20). With lists of names for the Legislative and Executive Councils for Upper and Lower Canada. The lists are enclosed.

Mar 15,
Quebec.

Motz to Nepean. Respecting the importation of German families for the cultivation of hemp.

Ap 7,
Quebec.

Motz to Nepean. Sending Minute of the Board of Agriculture respecting the importation of families versed in the Culture of hemp. The Minute is enclosed.

Ap 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 21). Loss of Fort Cumberland, N. B. by fire; return of ordnance stores destroyed. The returns enclosed.

Ap 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 22). Respecting forged Mediterranean passes.

June 3,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (Private and confidential). Appointment of Simcoe to be Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 25). The bill respecting Canada not brought forward. Remarks on proposed changes, &c.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (Secret). No great probability of an attack on the Upper Posts this year. If a Spanish war take place, they are not safe from the United States. Negotiations with Spain.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 26). Respecting education in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British America.

June 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 27). Indian presents.

1790
June 5.
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 28). Acknowledging the receipt of despatches, with remarks.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 23). The appointment of Powell to the district of Hesse; the administration of Justice in Quebec.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 24). The Indian Department; its management; the instructions issued for its government. The instructions are enclosed.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 25). Respecting the stoppage of grants of waste lands. The regulations of the Council as to grants. The policy for peopling the country. There are seventeen enclosures relating to this subject.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 26). Report of proposed attacks on Oswego and Niagara. Preparations for defence.

Enclosed.

(1) Lt. Col. Harris, Niagara, 15 Ap.

(2) From a principal Cayuga Chief, dated Buffalo Creek, 26 Mar.

(3) From N. Rosenkrantz, Genesee.

(4) From Harris.

(5) From Butler and (6) Butler's speech to the Five Nations.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 27). Respecting the raising of troops in the United States.

Enclosed.

Communication as to the state of political feeling in the United States.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 28) with Journals of the Legislative Council, 11 Mar. to 17 Ap. 1790.

Enclosed.

Journals; Observations on the Acts or Ordinances.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (29). Transmitting the Council Minutes on State business from 10 Nov., 1789, to 20 Jan. 1790. The Minutes are not with the letter, and are noted as missing.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 30). Investigation into Binney's conduct as Superintendent of Trade and Fisheries at Canso.

Enclosed.

Dorchester to Lt. Gov. Parr, his answer and other papers relating to the case.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 31). With naval officers' returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec 5 Oct., 1789 to 5 Jan. The returns are not here. An abstract on the letter shows that 9 vessels entered, and 26 cleared.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 32). With estimate (enclosed) of Indian expenses.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (private). Acknowledging the receipt of despatches.

May 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 33). Transmitting Minute of Council on matters of State, from 21 Jan. to 17 May, 1790, and on waste lands from 27 Aug., 1789, to 17 May, 1790.

1790

Enclosed.

Five documents, 2 Minutes on matters of State, and 3 Minutes on land.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 34). The Canadian Bishop, M. Hubert, declines the offer of priests from Europe. Arrival of two young Frenchmen. M. Brassier, Director of the Seminary, thinks they might be usefully employed, but this is considered an evasion of the rule against the introduction of ecclesiastics from the Dominions of the House of Bourbon.

Enclosed.

Memoire présenté par l'Eveque, Quebec. Declarations of Jean Thomas Michel, Edouard Pierrin de Mondesir, and of Jean Baptiste Roussel, the young men referred to in the letter and memoire.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 35). Indian news from the Upper Posts; arrival at Detroit and suspicious conduct of DeBon, a French subject.

Enclosed.

Seven documents, 4 respecting Indians and 3 relating to DeBon.

June 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (private). Continuation of key to certain communications.

June 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 36). Sending report of the Committee of Council on Dease and Ainsie. Report enclosed.

June 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 37). Cruelties by Indians on the Ohio; reports of prisoners who have escaped from them.

June 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 38). Respecting a forged certificate of ships registry and Pritchard's conduct therewith.

Enclosed.

Letter from Lt. Governor Cox and deposition of John Meyers respecting Pritchard. (This man Pritchard was engaged as a scout on secret service, by Sherwood and Smyth; his conduct then was not above suspicion.)

Aug 4,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 29). Acknowledging despatches with remarks on Indian outrages.

Aug 4,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 30). Approving of his course respecting the admission of priests from the Bourbon Dominions.

Aug 4,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 31). Appointment of Major Gen. Clark to be Lt. Governor of Quebec. Leave of absence granted to Dorchester.

July 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 32). Will give up his wish to return to Europe should his remaining be found necessary. Proposals for raising Militia. Major Beckwith's mission.

Enclosed.

Public and Private instructions to Beckwith.

July 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 40) with state of the Council for Quebec, which is enclosed.

July 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (separate). Acknowledging the receipt of despatches.

Jan 1,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 32). Respecting Pritchard's connection with forged Certificates.

1790
July 20,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 41). With Copy of paper giving the names of United States vessels furnished with Counterfeit registers. The paper is enclosed.

July 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 42). Sending return of shipping at Quebec. The return is not here. An abstract on the letter gives 23 vessels entered and 14 cleared from 5 April to 5 July.

July 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 43). Concerning the expediency of allowing American produce to be exported, when arriving by land or inland navigation at Quebec and Montreal. The propriety of watching American settlements.

July 26,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 44). The arrival of Creeks and Cherokees at Quebec, accompanied by Bowles. Their offers of assistance and application for Arms. (For a short account of Bowles, see Report on Archives for 1881, page 23).

Enclosed.

Letters from Bowles to Dorchester, 7, 14, 16 and 23 July, and answers by Dorchester.

Addresses by the Chiefs of the Creeks and of the Cherokees to H. M. George III.

Dorchester's advice to the Creeks and Cherokees.

Oct 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 33). Sending report of the Lords of Trade and other papers relating to the Cultivation of Hemp. Papers are enclosed.

Oct 5,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Dorchester (No. 34). Respecting Beckwith. The Creeks and Cherokees not arrived in England. Reported that they had changed their minds.

46-47.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 45). Acknowledging despatches.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 46). The naturalisation of foreigners. The conversion of the present tenure of land into free and common socage. The effect of the example shown by the Crown.

Enclosed.

Order to investigate by a Committee of Council the advantages of free and common socage.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 47). The organisation of Militia in view of War with Spain. Concentration of troops.

Enclosed.

General Orders for the Militia in the Province of Quebec.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (Nos. 48, 49 and 50). Continuation of Communications on affairs of the United States.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 51) sending minutes of Council of state business, 18 May to 21 July.

Minutes enclosed. The Minutes of Council on waste lands are 52 of same date, and are enclosed together with Journal.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 53). Remarks on the proceeding at a trial for murder, in the District of Lunenburg. (*sic*).

Enclosed.

Report of proceedings at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, at John town, District of Lunenburg, 3 Sept. 1790.

1790

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 54). Prisoners taken by Indians have returned.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (private). Respecting Sir John Johnson's claims and the Government of Upper Canada.

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (private). Continuation of key to *Certain Communications*.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 55). Will take advantage of leave of absence.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 56). The organisation of the Indian Department. There are 22 enclosures, correspondence, &c.

47-50.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 57). With Minutes of Council on state business and waste lands, 22 July to 25 August. The two Minutes are enclosed.

Oct 17,
Quebec.

Clarke to Grenville. His arrival and the publication of his Commission as Lieut.-Governor.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 58). Sending reports and plans of the interior parts of the Province.

Enclosed.

(1.) Copy of report of posts and communications from Carleton Island to the Falls of St. Mary. 6 Dec., 1788.

(2.) Journal of Survey of parts of Lake Ontario, 1789.

(3.) Journal of a Survey of the south and west shores of Lake Erie in 1789.

The plans are not here.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 59). Transmitting a map of part of Canada. The map is not here.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 60). Sending report by Cap. Steel, of the Marion, relative to the navigation of Lake Champlain. The report is enclosed.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 61). Transmitting petitions.

• *Enclosed.*

(1.) Petition from the Merchants of Montreal, for a separate Custom House.

(2.) From Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for travelling expenses.

(3.) From Merchants, flour manufacturers, &c., in French and English.

(4.) From the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal in support of the petition of Nov., 1784. A copy of this petition (printed) is enclosed. A copy in parchment is in Vol. 24-27, under date of the 24th Nov., 1784.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 62). Sending Minutes of Council on matters of State and on waste lands, from 26 Aug. to 8 Oct., 1790. Both Minutes are enclosed.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 63). With returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec. The returns are not here. The abstract on the letter shows that 18 vessels entered and 19 cleared.

48-51.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 64). With Council Minutes on matters of State from 9 Oct. to 1 Nov., 1790.

1790

The Minutes (enclosed) contain the result of the inquiry respecting the conversion of the existing tenure of lands into free and common soccage; list of grants *en seigneurie* and *en routure* by the French Crown in Canada, &c.

49-52.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 65). With schedule of Jesuit papers. Public opinion that the Jesuit estates should not be diverted from public uses, and applied, for example, for education and for the support of a University. What should be done with the buildings, gardens, grounds, &c., in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, &c. What has been done with a part of them. The schedule follows.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 66). Further respecting the Jesuit Estates. Petitions propose to appropriate them to the use of the Province. Report that Jesuits were about to make a clandestine alienation; steps taken to prevent it. The persons to whom the cession was to be made. Father Glapion dead; Fathers Girault, Woll and Cascot survive at an advanced age. Disputes between Hubert and Bailly, the Coadjutor.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 67). Schedule, as an index to the Council Minutes, respecting Education, Churches and Schools. The Schedule follows, as also the proposed Establishment of a Protestant Ministry for Upper and Lower Canada.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 68). The enclosures from Nepean are not very candid. Copy of memorandum respecting the appointment of Davison as Receiver General, on the application of Lord Lovaine, with note thereon by Davison.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 69). Sending memorandum respecting Indian goods. The memorandum and estimate follow.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 70). Sending a memorandum from the naval officer, on the petition for a separate Custom House at Montreal. The memorandum follows. For petition see official letter No. 61 in Vol. 47-50.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 71). With papers relating to the proceedings in Gaspé, against the schooner Fox and Captain Pritchard.

Five Enclosures.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 72). Emigrants from Arasaig an Egg, arrived and forwarded to Lunenburg. Report that others from Skye and Lewes had been sent to North Carolina, but it was expected they would be sent to the British Provinces.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 73). With communications of political matters in the United States. Two papers, one of 13, the other of 8 pages enclosed.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 74). With seven enclosures respecting an expedition from the American States against the Indians.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 75). With a return of the Militia Upper Canada.

Nov. 10,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 76). With maps of Lower Canada &c., and list of plans in the Surveyor General's Office, Quebec.

Nov 20,
Quebec.

Letters from Major Holland and Henry Motz, with list of plans. Dorchester to Grenville (No. 77). With communications respecting American affairs. A slip marked "enclosures missing" is inserted here, but the enclosure is with the letter.

1790

Miscellaneous.

Jan 27, London. Adam Lymburner to Grenville. Offering information respecting Canada. List of new subjects, proprietors of fiefs and seigniories in the Province of Quebec and list of old subjects in the same Province.

Jan 7, New York. John Foxcroft to Nepean. Acknowledging despatches, &c. Enclosing letters from the Master of the Dashwood Castle, 1 Feb.

Feb 10, London. Merchants trading with Canada, asking for an interview with Grenville respecting its affairs.

Ap 18, London. Petition from John Wright, Corporal 62 Regt.

Ap 27, Whitehall. Grenville (?) to Lt. Col. Simcoe. Respecting Allen's proposal for commercial intercourse with Vermont. The letter is not signed.

Ap 29. Ordinances 29 Ap. "To prevent, for a limited time, the exportation of biscuit, &c." "To form a new district between Quebec and Montreal." 22 Ap. "To regulate Inland Commerce." "The toll of the bridge over the St. Charles." 15 Ap., "Pilotage."

Ap 7, New York. Sir George Beckwith to ———. His Mission to New York. The Creeks under Macgillivray. Military force to be employed against them; the preparations.

May 31, London. John Inglis, with report on Indian trade, with four enclosures. There is a duplicate of this letter and another from Inglis respecting the unjust act of Georgia against British subjects, dated the 5 June, 1790.

No date. Memorandum from Lord Grenville, respecting the giving up of Detroit.

July 6, War Office. Gen. Alured Clarke to Nepean. Respecting Capt. Cliff's appointment to Canada.

July 9, Plymouth. Major Mathews to ———. Information regarding the upper country and posts in the Province of Quebec, with an account of the fur trade.

July 22, Lumberstone. A. P. Skene to Grenville. Respecting despatches; with receipt for the same.

Sept 24, Wittenhausen. François Motz to ——— (In French). Respecting flax culture. (François was a brother of Henry Motz, Secretary to Lord Dorchester, and was anxious to be employed in the promotion of hemp cultivation in Canada).

Nov 27, London. James Monk to Grenville. The illness of Grey, Attorney General; he applies for the office.

Nov 4, New York. Sir J. Temple to W. W. Temple. Respecting the projects of Mr. Stokes, whom he will assist.

Nov 11, Montreal. Dobie & Badgley to Brickwood, Battle and Co. Report of an American expedition to the Miamis against the Indians.

Dec 24. J. G. Simeon to Lord Grenville. Applying for a canvas house.

p 10. Contingent disbursements of civil officers in the Province of Quebec.

Requisition for Indian presents.

State of Religion in Canada. Ecclesiastical state of Canada.

Letters and papers relative to the plan of exploring the North-West coast of America, being letters, &c., from Captain Dixon and Messrs. Ogden, Dalrymple, and Holland, from Nov. 1789 to Nov. 1790.

There are 8 volumes under the number 50, containing reports and detailed information relative to the Jesuit Estates. These are marked :

1790

50.

50A. Reports by Attorney General Grey and Solicitor General Jenkyn Williams, respecting the Jesuit Estates; dated 18 May and 20 Aug. Two reports.

50B. Called Volume A. General Statement of the Estates that were of the late Religious Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec or Lower Canada.

50C. Marked also B., Vol. 1. Title deeds of the Estates that were of the late Religious Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

There are three Volumes marked B., namely: 50 C., 50 D. and 50 E.

50F. Marked also C, Aveu et Denombrement to the French Intendant in 1773, and that to Gen'l Haldimand in 1781.

This is the title. The Volume contains the enumeration made to Haldimand in 1781 and, at page 87, a declaration signed "Benard et Loivet," before the *Notaire Royal*, 17 Jan., 1733.

50G. Continuation of the Analysis or digest by the Attorney and Solicitor General, of the titles of the estates of the late order of Jesuits in the Province of Quebec.

50H. Recapitulation of the state of population of the late Jesuits' Estates in the Province of Quebec.

A volume 50 I, which is marked as containing papers of the same character as the preceding, relates to an inquiry respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice made in 1826.

51 54.

Minutes of Council Concerning State business from 2 Nov. to 18 Nov., 1790 (23 pages); from 19 Nov. 1790 to 4 Jan. 1791 (115 pages); from 5 to 28 Jan. (19 pages); from 29 Jan. to 5 Mar. (35 pages); from 6 to 31 Mar. (74 pages).

Minutes Concerning Waste Lands, 9 Octr. 1790 to 3 Feb. 1791, (50 pages); 4 Feb. to 5 Mar. (36 pages).

1791
June 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 88). With the state of His Majesty's Council, which is enclosed.

June 14,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 89). Transmitting petitions against a change of the present tenures of land.

Enclosed.

Petitions.

Remarks on a London despatch respecting the necessity for changes.

Observations on the report respecting a change in the tenures of this Province by Thomas Bedard, Ptre, 16 Fevrier, 1791.

June 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville. Despatches 90, 91, 92, a journal of 3 Feb., of proceedings of a Board, and letter from Coffin to Sir John Johnson of 22 Ap. All relate to Indian goods.

June 23,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (93). With Copy of Commission for building and repairing Churches, parsonage houses and church yards. The copy is enclosed.

June 23,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (94). With intelligence from Detroit. Five enclosures.

July 1,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 95). With intelligence from Niagara and Detroit. Twelve enclosures.

1791

52-55.

July 1,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 96). Transmitting Minutes of Council on State business, 1 to 11 Ap. (89 pages); 12 Ap. to 8 June (42 pages); Minutes on Waste Lands, 6 to 31 Mar. (29 pages); 1 Ap. to 8 June (6 pages).

July 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 97). Transmitting Communications from the United States.

July 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 98). With information concerning the frontier on Lake Champlain. The precautions at Niagara and Detroit. Militia returns; the need of an officer of abilities and trust on the western settlements.

Enclosed.

Schedule and twelve reports, &c.

July 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 99). Sending naval officer's return of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec. The returns are not here.

Sep 15,
Whitehall.

Henry Dundas to Dorchester. Transmitting Order-in-Council for dividing the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. Order enclosed.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 1). The disagreements between the United States and the Indians; how they may be adjusted. The posts in dispute. Modification in the Indian Department. Respecting the Ordinances regulating the proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature. Reserved lands for the clergy and for the benefit of the Government.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 2). The arrangements respecting the new Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; the representation in Parliament for the different towns, &c., the provision for Protestant Clergy. How tythes may be extinguished. Regulation of import duties.

Enclosed.

Proposal by Lymburner for the representation in Assembly.

Sept. 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 3). Corps to be raised in Upper Canada, to provide for immediate defence, and to lay the foundation for relief of the mother country in respect to war establishments. The lands to be cleared by the corps are to be appropriated one third for disbanded soldiers and two thirds for the benefit of the Government. Loyalists may be settled on the waste lands. The land arrangements are not to be confined to Upper Canada, but to be applicable to all British North America.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 4). Petition from merchants concerned in the export trade of Canada has been referred to the Governors of the West Indian Islands.

Sep 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Sir John Johnson. Modifying the terms of his appointment as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and sending a new commission, which is enclosed.

Aug 1,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 100). Sending further information as to the affairs of the western country, with schedule and 9 enclosures.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 101). The resignation of Judge Panet, of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Rouville's infirm state of health. He will not fill up the vacancies.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville. The arrival of Prince Edward (Duke of Kent) with his regiment from Gibraltar, on the 11th.

1791
Aug 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville (No. 102). With papers relating to the Indians and Indian trade.

Five enclosures.

Aug 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Grenville. With papers relating to le Sieur St. Sauveur et feue Dmle La Marque, son epouse.

Aug 27,
Quebec.

Lt. Gov. Alured Clarke to Grenville (No. 1). The sailing of Dorchester; he has assumed the administration.

Sep 2
Quebec.

Clarke to Grenville (No. 2). With Minutes of the Agricultural Society of Quebec, respecting the cultivation of hemp. Minutes enclosed.

Oct 12,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 1). Has received advice of the appointment of Dundas.

Oct 12,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 2). Sending the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Quebec, respecting the culture of hemp. Four enclosures. There is also a duplicate of this which follows.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Clarke to Nepean. That he has sent wrong enclosures. The Agricultural Society in dealing with Militia affairs have stepped beyond the limit of their duties.

Two enclosures A and B.

Oct 24,
Quebec

Clarke to Dundas. Sending Naval Officer's returns of ships entered and cleared. The returns are not enclosed.

53-56.

Nov 1,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 5). Sending Minutes of Council on State affairs from the 9 June to 25 Aug. To the 23 July, they contain proceedings on Complaints of Louis Foucher, Advocate, against M. de Rouville, and W. & T. Taylor against Messrs. Fraser and Rouville, Judges, and John Reid, one of the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas (72 pages).

From 24 July to 25 Aug., claims by Dr. Bowman's representatives for payment of the attendance necessary on Cases of the St. Paul's Bay disease. List of parishes, date of erection, grants, population, extent of grant, shown in leagues and acres. (These two subjects cover 117 pages).

Schedule of papers relative to the complaint of M. Foucher, with evidence. The latter covers 397 pages.

54-57.

Schedule of the papers relative to the complaints of William and Thomas Taylor, with finding of the Committee and observations of the Judges and Clerk.

Oct 5,
Philadelphia.

Sir George Beckwith to Dorchester. Respecting the relations between the United States and the Indians. *United States Gazette* enclosed has notice of the expedition of Wilkinson on the second page.

Nov 1,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 6) with Minutes of Council respecting Waste Lands, 9th June to 15th August. The Minutes with plans are enclosed.

Nov. 1,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 7). Transmitting the state of the Council. The list follows.

1791
Nov 9,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 8). With requisitions for Indian goods.

Miscellaneous.

Jan 17.

Watson to Bernard. That samples of wheat are sent out.

Feb 1.

Brickwood to Grenville. Respecting the attacks by Americans on Indians, with extracts enclosed.

Aug 7,
London.

Levi Allen to Dundas. Respecting the affairs of Vermont.

Oct 27,
Montreal.

John Fraser to Dundas. Calling attention to his claims on account of his imprisonment, and while he was a prisoner.

Nov 23,
London.

Capt. Gother Mann to Dorchester. Description of the military posts on the frontiers of Canada, towards Lake Champlain, with observations on the boundary line of the Province.

Nov 27,
Ohio River.

Lewis Alden to ——— Respecting the affairs of Vermont.

55-1.

The papers in this Volume are dated from 1764 to 1763, and may be thus summarised.

1. Claims for paper money, 1764 to 1763.
2. Claims by Grant, through the Marquis de Vaudreuil on La Baye des Puans.
3. Claims of M. Hocquart for Mecatinas.
4. Papers delivered by Mr. Ellis, regarding his deputy in Quebec.
5. Address by the Hurons of Jeune Lorette.
6. Memorial and a few letters written in London in 1766, by Père Roubaud, a Jesu t.

56-2.

1762
June.

Governor Murray's report on Quebec, which is in other Volumes and has already been copied for the Archives.

1765
Sep 2.

Report to the Lords of Plantations, signed Dartmouth, Soame Jenyns, John Yorke, J. Dyson, on certain papers relative to Ordinances and Constitutions made by the Government of Quebec. The report recommends the system of jurisprudence to be adopted.

June 10,
London.

Signed, H.T.C. (Cramahé), abstract of the duties and disbursements in Quebec from the Conquest in 1759 to Oct. 1764. Proposed Provincial duties.

1776
Dec 21.
Connutasago.

Indian Message from Schylor; report signed by Sir John Johnson; Joseph Brant's declaration.

No date.

List of Armed Vessels on the Lakes, preceded by Index and regulations and followed by a recapitulation.

1786
Feb 20.

Memorandum by Sir Guy Carleton upon Military arrangements in North America.

Letters from Hugh Finlay, 15 Jan., 13 Feb. and 15 March.

Of the other papers in this volume some are not of any importance. Others, such as Maseres, are referred to in the body of the Report.

57 3

Miscellaneous from 1790 to 1800. Containing representations as to duties, &c., trade statistics; the case of Attorney-General Monk; Captain Mann's report on Upper Canada, &c., all of which should be accessible among the Archives.

1791

Volume 57 closes the series under *Quebec*, which included all Canada. The papers relating to old Canada are divided in the Record office into three series, namely, from 1791 to 1841, *Lower Canada* and *Upper Canada*, and from the latter date under the title of "*Canadas*"

Among the list of papers in the series of *Lower Canada* are the volumes containing the correspondence of Lieutenant Governor Alured Clarke 1791 to 1793, volumes 58 to 66, the latter containing a portion of Dorchester's correspondence after his return in 1793; from that date to 1796, volumes 67 to 77, when Prescott succeeded as Lieutenant Governor (volumes 78 to 83) 1796 to 1799. Robert Shore Milnes from 1799 to 1805, down to volume 98. Acting Governor Dunn from October, 1805, to October, 1807, to volume 105. Governor Craig from the latter date to June, 1811, when Dunn administered the Government till the arrival of Prevost in September, 1811, the latter of whose correspondence may be taken till the end of 1811, which includes the volumes down to 116. In *Upper Canada*, the papers include the correspondence of Simcoe from November, 1791, to August, 1796, when Acting Governor Russell took charge, to October 1799 (volumes 278 to 286). Lieutenant Governor Peter Hunter from November, 1799, till his death in August, 1805 (volumes 287 to 302). Acting Governor Grant, part of 1805 and 1806 (volumes 303, 304 and part of 305). Lieut. Governor Gore, August, 1806, till Oct., 1811 (volumes 305 (part) to 314) when Brock succeeded as Acting Governor. Instructions have been given not to deal with any papers beyond 1811 until the correspondence relating to the war of 1812 deposited among the Archives be summarised for the purpose of comparison with the papers in the Record Office.

SYNOPSIS FOR COMPARISON.

In the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1874, is a report of the Abbé Verreault, on a few of the volumes of the Quebec series of Colonial papers already referred to in this report. These volumes I re-examined, chiefly for the purpose of comparison and to rectify the numbering, there being a difference between the numerical order of the Colonial Office list and that of the Record Office. The former was that taken by Mr. Verreault, whilst the latter is what may be called the working number. In what follows, as well as in previous details, both numbers are given, so as to avoid confusion with respect to the volumes in which particular papers may be found. The first number is that of the Record Office, the other that of the Colonial Office. The volumes down to 14 will be found epitomised in the report for 1874, referred to, but numbered there 338 to 342, 344 to 349, 30-351, with sub-numbers from 4 to 17. These volumes are numbered by the Record Office from 1 to 14, and it is by this series of numbers the volumes are to be applied for when wanted. Of Volume 14 (351-17 in Mr. Verreault's report), I give a fuller synopsis than that gentleman considered necessary. The others which follow, were not previously examined in the Record Office.

QUEBEC.

14-17

1777
Sep 19.
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Sir Guy Carleton. His resignation accepted. Haldimand appointed successor. The ship Hussar to convey Carleton to England.

1777
Sep 19,
Wh tehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. His appointment as Governor of Quebec and Commander of the Forces. His Commission under the Great Seal forwarded. Defers sending instructions until he receives information from Haldimand.

Sep 20,
London.

Haldimand to Germaine. Necessity for sending Indian presents and supplies.

Aug 8,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Respecting letters of marque. Leave to export wheat, flour, &c. Lt.-Col. Caldwell's appointment to the Council and claim for pay.

Enclosed.

The proclamation respecting flour, &c. The opinion of Monk regarding letters of marque, the case for opinion being also given.

July 30,
Fort Edward.

Burgoyne to Germaine. His successful march on the Hudson in spite of daily attacks; the enemy's losses; the obstacles. The objections to going by Lake George. Fort George abandoned. Detachment of King's troops arrived from Ticonderoga. The enemy in force near Saratoga.

Aug 11,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Has been obliged to refuse troops to garrison Ticonderoga on the request of Burgoyne. Complains of Germain's course and that His Lordship has deprived him of all power. The evils wrought by Germaine, which he (Carleton) has no power to remedy.

Enclose 1.

Extract of letter from Burgoyne.

Quebec, 19 July. Carleton to Burgoyne. Answer respecting troops for the garrison.

Detroit, 19 June. Hamilton to Carleton. Journal of his proceedings. The King's proclamation for the encouragement of Loyalists received. Arrest of James Stirling for treasonable language, &c. Has closed the Indian Council. Reports from Michillimakinak. The expenses incurred by Governor Abbott.

Detroit, 26 June. Hamilton to Carleton. Plan to defeat the views of the Spaniards.

Detroit, 3 July. Hamilton to Carleton. Reported treachery of the Ottawas. List of persons well disposed to H. M. Government on the frontiers of Virginia.

Detroit, 15 April. Abbott (Lt.-Governor St. Vincennes) to Carleton. Is setting off for his command. Hopes to persuade the Indians to keep true, and that he may have a garrison.

St. Vincennes, 26 May. Abbott to Carleton. The absence of a Governor since the conquest, and consequent anarchy. Description of the Wabash. The faithfulness of Racine *dit* St. Marie and also of Edgar.

Fort Gage, 8 May. Rocheblave to Hamilton (in French) relative to affairs on the Illinois.

Fort Gage, 29 Ap. Gabriel Cerré, declaration (in French) relative to the Kickapoos on the Illinois.

St. Vincennes, 9 June. Abbott to ———. The intrigues of the Indians; measures of defence.

Fort Gage, 9 June. Rocheblave to ——— (in French). Respecting the Kickapoos, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, their hostility, &c.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. With information from Rocheblave respecting the Spaniards and Indians on the Illinois. Despatch from Hamilton.

1777

Enclosed.

St. Vincennes, 12 July. Abbott to Carleton. Will be warned by the Delawares of any movements of the rebels or Spaniards.

Fort Gage, 7 July. Rocheblave to Abbott (in French). 22 British vessels taken by the Spaniards; report made by people from New Orleans.

Detroit, 27 July. Hamilton to Germaine (?) with copy of Rocheblave's letter. Has written to Carleton relative to an expedition by Rocheblave and Abbott. List of Indian war parties.

Detroit, 16 June to 3 July. Hamilton to Germaine. Journal of proceedings and intelligence from the Illinois country, &c. Sketch plan of road from Detroit to St. Geneviève for an expedition.

Detroit, 14th July. Hamilton to Germaine. Arrival at Kaskaskias of a French soldier in the Spanish service. Dealings of Spaniards with the Indians. Parties sent out to the frontiers. Report of Council held by Hamilton with various tribes of Indians from the 17 to 20 June.

Aug 26,
New Saratoga

Burgoyne to Germaine (Private). The cause of his want of success at Saincock. Affairs less prosperous than when he last wrote. Fort Stanwix still holds out in spite of St. Leger's success. Sir John Johnson's expectations of loyalty, &c., not well grounded; only 400 Loyalists are to be depended on. The people are with Congress; their military activity and hostility. The want of communication with Sir William Howe. Some messengers hanged; others have failed to arrive. Only one letter from Howe, and no operations in his (Burgoyne's) favour. Putnam has reinforced Gates on the Mohawk. But for the imperative orders to join Howe, he would remain at Fort Edward. The necessity of provisions, recruits, &c., for the movement; the serious difficulties in the way, still he does not despond.

Sep 15,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Burgoyne. Approving of his conduct and report of 11 July. Acknowledging receipt of letter of 30 July.

Sep 20,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Enclosing letters from St. Leger on his victory over Herkemer, subsequent retreat from the Mohawk, and raising the siege of Fort Stanwix. The 8th ordered back to Niagara. Deputation of Indians asking that a post be established at Oswego. Indians have left Burgoyne; have promised to return in spring. Is leaving for St. John's to expedite St. Leger's movements to join Burgoyne.

Enclosed.

Oswego, 27. Aug. St. Leger to Carleton. Description of Fort Stanwix, with reason for raising the siege, &c.

Same date. St. Leger to Carleton. Account of proceedings since leaving Lachine.

Ontario, 23 July. Butler to Carleton. His proceedings with the Indians.

No date. Burgoyne to St. Leger (?) Respecting movements and the prospect of St. Leger (?) remaining where he is or of joining Burgoyne.

Oswego, 23 Aug. D. Claus to Carleton. Feelings of the Indians, &c.

Before Fort Stanwix, 15 Aug. Butler to Carleton. Success on the Mohawk, &c.

Niagara, 9 Sep. Bolton to Carleton. Desiring reinforcements, owing to the weakening of the garrison by detachments.

Quebec, 15 Sep. Authority to Butler to recruit.

1777
Sep 21,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Arms for Burgoyne.

Enclosed.

19 Sep. Issue, &c., of small arms from 1 October 1774 to date.

Sep 24,
St. John's.

Carleton to Germaine. In the present crisis he has sent a battalion more out of the Province than he had authority for doing.

Enclosed.

Ticonderoga, 18 Sep. Powell to Carleton. Attacks of rebels on the garrison. Capture of part of the 53rd at Sugar Loaf Hill, &c.

Maria off Ticonderoga, 18 Sep. Captain Stork to Carleton. The critical state of the fort and vessels.

Sep 28,
St. John's.

Carleton to Germaine. With letter from Powell (23 Sep.) enclosed, giving proceedings at Fort Independence, Diamond Island &c., on Lake George, and casualty returns dated at Ticonderoga 24 Sep.

Sep 29,
St. John's.

Carleton to Germaine. With letters from Powell (Sep. 19) respecting affairs at Mount Independence, casualties and summons by Warner to surrender. Attack on Diamond Island reported by Capt. Aubrey, Sep. 27.

Oct 1,
St. John's.

Carleton to Germaine. Enclosing letter from Brigadier Maclean, Ticonderoga, 30 Sep., with account of a battle by Burgoyne on the 19th, and Burgoyne's anxiety to have St. Leger pressed forward. That cannot be accomplished.

Oct 2,
Quebec.

H. T. Cramahé to Germaine. With copies of Carleton's letters as duplicates.

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Cramahé to Germaine. Cuthbert has had leave to go to London.

Aug 20,
Au Camp près
de Jones Farm

Riedesel to Germaine (?) (in French). The evacuation of Ticonderoga. The gain of Hopertown; the taking of Skenesborough and the enemy's retreat to Stillwater. The want of carriage has prevented the following up of these successes. Sends reports of the unfortunate failure to carry off the stores at Pennington.

Enclosed.

Instructions to Lt.-Col. Baum.

Report by Lt.-Col. Breymann of the affair near Walloon Creek.

Report of an expedition from Fort Edward to secure horses, provisions, &c., under Colonel Baum.

Casualty returns of German troops under Breymann, 16 Aug.

The same under Baum same date.

July 30,
near Fort Edward.

Burgoyne to Germaine. The driving off of people and cattle before the retreating enemy has retarded operations and raised a feeling against the enemy. Those escaping bring cattle to camp and swear allegiance. Communication with Howe stopped. St. Leger has left Deer Island; the enemy oppose him. He (Burgoyne) declines in anticipation the Governorship of Canada; the fitness of Major-General Phillips for the post. Asks leave for the winter.

Aug 20,
near Saratoga

Burgoyne to Germaine. His attempts to bring forward batteaux, provisions, &c., frustrated. St. Leger at Fort Stanwix. The difficulties of obtaining provisions. The projected attack by Baum on Bennington. His betrayal at Saint Coiek by professed Loyalists. His defeat and that of Breymann. Bridge to Saratoga ready.

1777

Aug 11,
before Fort
Stanwix.

St. Leger to Burgoyne. His success on the Mohawk.

Sep 5,
Detroit.

Hamilton to Germaine (?) Congratulations on successes. Hostilities by the Spaniards on the Mississippi.

Enclosed.

Intercepted letter. Ohio Country, 5 Aug.

Col. David Shepherd to Col. Abraham Hite. Report of the advance of troops, Indians and Canadians to attack Fort Pitt.

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Cramahé to Germaine. Sending Carleton's despatches.

Oct 14,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. With letters respecting prisoners.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 24 Sep. Deposition of Joseph Boyer against Louisa Giroux.

Quebec, 5 Oct. Livius to Cramahé. Concerning the imprisonment of Giroux and his wife.

Quebec, 6 Oct. Cramahé to Livius. That he had better delay action respecting Giroux till the Governor's arrival. The times require united action.

Quebec, 6 Oct. Deposition of Miles Prentice as to the action of Livius respecting the prisoners Giroux.

Quebec, Oct. 6. Livius to Cramahé, respecting the prisoners Giroux and the illegal action of Cramahé.

Quebec, Oct. 6. Livius to Carleton. Respecting the case of the prisoners Giroux.

8 Oct. Livius to Carleton. Further concerning Cramahé and the Giroux.

Quebec, 9 Oct. Livius to Cramahé. Sending copy of the preceding letter.

Quebec 12 Oct. List of prisoners in the Provost of Quebec at this date, signed by Cramahé.

Quebec, 13 Oct. Cramahé to Carleton. Remarks on the course of Livius with respect to prisoners.

Oct 15,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Respecting the filling up of vacancies and animadversions on appointments to the Bench of those who know neither the customs, laws nor language of the people.

Enclosed.

List of persons appointed to offices in Quebec, sent in Lord Dartmouth's letter of 15 April, 1775.

Oct 16,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Remonstrances respecting the conduct of the war.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. With letters from Powell and Maclean, &c. Copies of orders issued. Arrangements for Naval Operations on Lake Champlain.

Enclosed.

Mount Independence, 29 and 30 Sep. Two letters from Powell to Carleton. In the last: Maclean goes to Canada. St. Leger wanted by Burgoyne. The garrison will be very disagreeably situated if detachments do not arrive.

1777

Mount Independence, 2 Oct. Powell to Carleton. Burgoyne desires him to keep all his forces; will not require a reinforcement.

St. John's 3 Oct. Instructions to Capt. Sam. Greaves to command H.M. S. on Lake Champlain.

No date. Discontent of the Senecas at troops being withdrawn from Ontario.

Mount Independence, 5 Oct. Powell to Carleton. List of casualties amongst artificers on 18 Sep.; others must be sent. The Corvée men. Dambourge taken prisoner; cannot give list of casualties. Corvée men with the army will not be detained. Royal Artillery cannot be spared. Reported capture of Montgomery by Clinton. Desertion from the rebels. Casualty returns enclosed.

Mount Independence, 10 Oct. Powell to Carleton. Reported engagement between Washington and Howe; defeat of Washington. Arrival of Jones, a Loyalist, who brought the news. Rout of Lord Stirling in the Jerseys.

The figures given in the following references to the Hallimand Collection are those of the volumes as catalogued in the British Museum. These are given in the inside titles of the copies deposited amongst the Archives:—

QUEBEC.

15-18.

1778
Feb 6,
London.

Capt. Foy to W. Knox. Plan for raising Canadian troops.

1777
Dec 27,
Philadelphia.

Sir William Howe to ———. Thinks he must proceed by the St. Lawrence to his post; has been instrumental in saving a ship with 100 recruits.

1778
Ap 15,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Fraser to be appointed Judge in Montreal in room of Owen. (Hald. Coll. 21,703 and 21,710.)

Ap 14,
London.

Haldimand. Memorandum as to the powers to be conferred on the Commander-in-chief.

Ap 15,
London.

Nicholas Cox (Lt. Governor) to Germaine (?) Suggestions for the regulation and protection of the Labrador fisheries.

Ap 15,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Carleton. The Hussar turned back in October. The Montreal carries out Haldimand and will bring back Carleton.

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Remarks on instructions. Troops to be increased by the Anhalt Zerbst contingent. If necessary for offensive operations, he may grant commissions to ancient or new subjects to command Canadian corps. Military works to be erected; rebellious provinces to be watched and intelligence sent to Sir H. Clinton. (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710.)

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Amherst's proposal to be carried into execution. (Amherst's proposal 15 Ap., is to take the detachments from Burgoyne to complete the regiments in Canada. (Hald. Coll. 21,703).)

Ap 18,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. With acts for his guidance. (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710.)

No date.

John Fraser to Germaine. Respecting his supercession from the office of Judge whilst he was a prisoner.

Ap 22.

Haldimand to Germaine. That a supply of provisions be sent with the fleet to Quebec. (Hald. Coll. 21,702.)

Ap 27,
Portsmouth.

Haldimand to Germaine. That every means must be used to forward the storeship and troops not going with the convoy. (Hald. Coll. 21,707.)

1778
May 15,
Whitehall.

Knox to Haldimand. That room has been made for Indian stores and Haldimand's baggage. List (May 7) of Haldimand's packages follows (Hald. Coll. 21,703).

May 15,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Respecting Military works in Canada. Two enclosures mentioned are not with the letter. (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).

Sep 2,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Has received word of his (Haldimand's) arrival. Expects information of the state of the Province. Memorial from Simon Fraser enclosed. (Hald. Coll. 21,703 21,710).

June 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. His arrival on the 27 June; has entered on administration. Will send report by Carleton. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

June 10,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Discontents caused by rumours from the enemy. State of the troops. The military defences in prospect of an invasion. Efforts to raise the spirits of the people. Observance of Burgoyne's convention till broken by Congress. Militia under Tonnancour, Longueuil and Lanaudiere ready; the feeling in the parishes improved. Correspondence and returns sent. (Hald. Coll. 21,697).

Enclosed.

Returns of Army, of Royalists, of Germans, of Naval Armament on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan. Returns of the Garrison and Ordnance at Niagara.

St. Vincennes 3 Aug., 1777. Abbott to Carleton (extract). Explaining the reasons for the expenditure on Indians. Spanish operations.

St. Vincennes, 26 Sep. Abbott to Carleton (extracts). Reported attacks by rebels. DeCelonon to present the hatchet to the Indians of the River.

St. Vincennes, 16 Nov. Abbott to Carleton. Spaniards have sent belts to Indians.

No date, received at Montreal 4 March, 1778. Hamilton to Carleton (extracts). The state of Fort Pitt; alarm in the Ohio. Morgan (Indian agent for Congress), a prisoner at Fort Pitt, has been released. Cornstalk (a Shawanese chief) and some of his followers put to death. Disbanded soldiers persecuted for loyalty. Has informed Lernout of his ideas about attacking Fort Pitt.

14 March, 1778. Carleton to Hamilton (extracts). Can give no instructions as to Fort Pitt beyond Germaine's orders. Will lay the plan before Haldimand on his arrival.

Detroit, 25 April, 1778. Hamilton to Carleton. Journal beginning on the 26 Jan to date. (Hald. Coll. 21,782.)

Niagara, 14 Dec. 1777. Butler to Carleton. Has sent scouts from Deer Island to Ontario; had proceeded to Niagara; would have gone by Ontario, but was informed that the Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas were in the rebel interest. Finds that they had taken the hatchet from Schuyler and Volkat Dow against Burgoyne, and were taking prisoners, his son included, who are now in irons. A Council had been held with the disaffected Indians, who delivered up the axe and confessed their fault. Has not time to send full accounts of the Council, but the Indians behaved well. It is not in his power to join Burgoyne. (Hald. Coll. 21,765)

Niagara, 28 Jan. 1778. Butler to Capt. F. Le Maistre. Rebel threats to attack Senecas, &c. from Wyoming. Brant preparing to move. 30 Rangers taken prisoners on the Susquehanna. Doubts as to Fort Stanwix being reinforced. The principal part of the

1778

Army of Gates is on the frontier. The Indians to the westward have carried fire and destruction to the enemy. The Six Nations have renewed their promises to Bolton. (Hald. Coll. 21,675).

Niagara, 2 Feb. 1778. Butler to Carleton. Details of the negotiations with the Indians. Fidelity of the Senecas; Schuyler's invitation rejected. Request of the Indians for the establishment of a post at Ontario, lest the rebels should seize it. Brant has set out for the Indian country with 30 men. He has received no allowances, and his situation is laid before the General. The Six Nations laying waste on the Susquehanna, &c. The desperate state of Fort Pitt. The report of the Indian Council said to be appended. (Hald. Coll. 21,765, but no papers accompany this enclosure).

Niagara, 10 Ap. Butler to Carleton. The Six Nations are bringing off their friends from the vicinity of the nearest rebels. According to Indian report, Schuyler asks for their neutrality. Fidelity of the Six Nations. Accounts from Albany contradict the report that preparations are making against Oswego. (Hald. Coll. 21,765).

Niagara, 8 Ap. Bolton to Carleton (Extract). Savages determined to assist. (Hald. Coll. 21,760).

Quebec, 4 May. Carleton to Bolton (Extracts) The conduct of the war has been taken out of his hands. Cannot give Butler instructions.

June 25,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. Under the disadvantages of His Lordship's displeasure, prudence required him to afford as little opportunity as possible to excite disorder. In this letter are given the characters of Chief Justice Livius, "eager to seize opportunities of recommending himself to Your Lordship," of Hey, Grant, Finlay and Allsopp, who, with others, are described as disturbers, on whose account he had prorogued the Council. On his departure as on his arrival severity is needed. He trusts that the arrival of his successor will change the state of politics. He wishes to retire to prevent evils. (Hald. Coll. 21,697).

June 27,
Quebec.

Carleton to Germaine. With copies of minutes and journals.

July 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 1), His arrival; his ideas; the want of intelligence. Purchase of rebel privateers. His Lordship the best judge of conveying intelligence. Cannot employ St. Aulaire. Applications for letters of marque. (Hald. Coll. 21,702, 21,714.)

July 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 2). Evacuation of Philadelphia; the army retreating through the Jerseys. Hazen marking a road by the St. Francis, meaning an invasion. Traversy has been three times in St. Francis and cannot be caught. His (Haldimand's) commission as General has not been sent. Owen is not able to sail. (Hald. Coll. 21,702, 21,714.)

July 25,
Quebec.

Sketch, by Haldimand, of the military state of the Province of Quebec. (Hald. Coll. 21,702.)

July 30,
Quebec.

Return of troops in Canada.

July 29,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. Livius removed from office; refers decision to the King; has refused him access to public records.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 3 July. Peter Livius; his memorial.

Quebec, 11 July. Haldimand to Livius.

Quebec, 12 July. Livius to Haldimand.

- 1778 Quebec, 14 July. Haldimand's answer. (The letters and enclosures are in Hald. Coll. 21,711.)
- July 20, Quebec. De Lanaudière to — (in French). He complains of being passed over in the selection of Councillors.
- The following appear to be enclosures without the covering letter.
- Fort Gage, 22 June, 1778. Rocheblave to — (in French). The withdrawal of Capt. Lord on account of the troubles. Feels the need of moderation in expenses. Surprise at his expenses for 18 months not being allowed.
- Fort Gage, 28 Feb. 1778. Rocheblave to — (In French). The withdrawal of troops in consequence of the invasion of Quebec. Measures for saving the country, &c.
- Mount Independence, 8 Nov., 1777. Powell to Germaine. Burgoyne's convention. His (Powell's) conduct since. Burgoyne's retreat, with details. His communication with Carleton. Council with officers of the British and German troops. Nov. 11. Evacuation of St. John's. Copy of Carleton's answer (20 Oct., 1777), in which he declines to give orders.
- St. Vincennes, 30 Jan., 1778. Address (in French) to Lieut. Governor Abbott, on his leaving.
- Ap 3, Detroit. Abbott to Germaine. His orders to leave St. Vincennes; his regret for the poor people.
- June 7, Detroit. Hamilton to Germaine. Has written to Carleton for instructions as to the Indians, but is referred to Haldimand. His desire to have the military command settled. McKee's escape. Congress making overtures to the distant settlements. Intercourse between Fort Pitt and New Orleans.
- Enclosed.*
- Aug 4, Quebec. Memoranda and queries by Pownall, dated in April, 1775.
- Haldimand to Germaine. Particulars of the proceedings of the Five Nations and Rangers under Butler, against the rebels on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York.
- Enclosed.*
- Niagara, 14 July, 1778. Bolton to Haldimand. Lacawarrack, July. Butler to Bolton, with articles of capitulation of Wintemont's Fort on 1 July (Letter in Hald. Coll. 21,711, the enclosure is not with it, but will probably be found in a different volume).
- Sep 11, Sorel. Haldimand to Germaine. By advice vessel, it is reported the rebel parties are overrunning the Illinois Country, but he cannot send details till a safe conveyance is obtained. (Hald. Coll. 21,711.)
- Sep 18, Sorel. Haldimand to Germaine: To arm Quebec, he has detained the brass artillery arrived by the Brilliant. (Hald. Coll. 21,711.)
- No date. Hamilton to Germaine. Capture of Kaskaskias and of Rocheblave. Detachment sent to Cahokia. Gibault (a French priest) has doubt gone to St. Vincennes. DeCeloron goes off to Ouistonic. The tractable disposition of the savages. Four frigates in the Mississippi.
- Oct 10, Sorel. Haldimand to Germaine. Enclosing copies of letters from the Illinois, &c., relating to the rebels.
- Enclosed.*
- 4 July, 1778, from Rocheblave.
- 11 Aug. —, from Hamilton. (Hald. Coll. 21,782.)
- Michillimakinak, 31 Aug. De Peyster. (Hald. Coll. 21,757.)

1778

Montreal, 26 Aug. Haldimand to Bolton.

Montreal 27 Aug. Haldimand to Hamilton (Secret). (Hald. Coll. 21,782).

Montreal, 30 Aug. Haldimand to DePeyster. (The enclosures refer to the check to be put on the progress of the rebels on the Illinois. The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,711, the enclosures, where ascertained, are in the volumes noted.)

Oct 12,
Sorel.

Haldimand to Germaine. Has been engaged in putting the frontiers in a state of defence. Twiss, Aubrey, troops and artificers are sent to establish a post at the entrance of Lake Ontario. Shanks sent up to look for a harbour and to construct gun boats. The selection of Deer Island, to be called Carleton Island. Work on Isle-aux-Noix and St John's Artillery from the Hanau men. Rank of Major given to Nairne and Hughes. Has dismissed the Indians from the Upper Country (Hald. Coll. 21,711).

Oct 14,
Sorel.

Haldimand to Germaine. Respecting the Citadel at Quebec. The frontier works furnish more employment than can be executed this year. (Hald. Coll. 21,711).

Oct 15,
Sorel.

Haldimand to Germaine (separate). Respecting the proposed reduction of Canada by Congress. Need of forts on the approach by way of Champlain. Chambly only a fortified barrack; has withdrawn the stores, &c. to Sorel, and suggests the purchase of that place for reasons given. Is trying to get a knowledge of the secret paths by the St. Francis, &c. Loyalists and the 34th on the Chaudière. A company of the 8th at Oswegatchie sent to join the regiment. Parties sent out to destroy the harvest on the frontier; their partial action. Arrival of families; has ordered houses to be built. Has done nothing yet about Canadian corps. The Duke of Brunswick's troops. It is absolutely necessary to occupy Oswego. (Hald. Coll. 21,711).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. Has detained letters. Refusal of Pearson to leave a ship of war, laying the St. Lawrence open to privateers. Appearance of Anhalt Zerbst troops. Hamilton to set out with Rangers, &c., for the Illinois. Butler and Indians active against Pennsylvania; success due to Brant. Letter from Sir H. Clinton. Transports expected. Provisions should be sent early.

Enclosed.

Correspondence with Pearson. To him, 19 Sept. Admiralty instructions sent by him in answer, 3 Oct. To him, 5 Oct, reply 7 Oct, and Haldimand's answer, 9 Oct., from Sorel.

15 Sept. Chevalier to DePeyster.

12 Oct. Bolton to Haldimand. With message to the Chiefs, &c., at Chemung, from the U.S. commanding officer, dated at Wyatutimong, 1 Oct.

6 Oct. Capt. Johnston to Butler. With letters from Capt. Butler and the rebel commander. There are 196 Indians fit for action, but there will be 300. Cattle to be sent to a place of greater security. Syanguraghton wishes for more powder, &c.; the rebels are about 1400 or 1500 strong. Helpless friends to Government are on the way to Niagara. The letter is dated from Connutasag.

Sorel, 17 Oct. Demand for artificers' tools, signed by Twiss.

St. John's, 16 Oct. Demand for Ordnance stores.

(The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,711, but the enclosures are not with it).

1778
Oct 26,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. With two presentments of the Grand Jury against De Jean ; copies sent to Hamilton ; the difficulties of his (Hamilton's) position. His Lordship will probably be troubled with petitions for an Assembly, and for the repeal of the Quebec Act. Finlay has presented a plan for post roads, and seeks appointment. The plan declined. Burke's various offices. The rights of the Seminary. Amid jarring interests, he will attend first to the security of the Province.

Enclosed.

Two presentments against P. Dejean, dated 7 and 8 Sept. (Letter and enclosures in Hald. Coll. 21,702).

Oct 12,
St. John's.
Oct 24,
Quebec.

Macbean to the Board of Ordnance. Respecting his allowance of twenty shillings a day.

Capt. Willoc to Germaine (?) That he still remains in the town on parole.

Copy of orders, dated Quebec, 4 Aug., 1776, that no terms are to be held with the rebels and prohibiting all intercourse with them. (Hald. Coll. 21,743).

No date.

Cox (Lieut. Governor, Gaspé) Estimate for building a schooner of 60 to 70 tons, for visiting the coasts of Gaspé and Labrador.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. Respecting the late arrival of Indian presents.

Enclosed.

Col. Campbell's remarks on the Indian goods per ship Andrew.

Indent for supply of goods suitable for presents to the Indians (Letter, but not enclosures, in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

16-19.

1779
Feb 12,
London.

James Hughes and Count Dupré, praying for recognition of the concession of Labrador and Islands in 1718 and 1722, to Brouague, their father-in-law.

No date.

Livius (Chief Justice). Memorandum as to the proper means to establish justice in Canada. "In order that impartial and substantial justice may be easily attained in Canada." (15 large pages)

Feb 16,
London.

Rev. Mr. Peters to Germaine. Respecting the claims of Col. John Peters. "I beg the Honor of your Lordship to receive and read" (4 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,703).

Mar 31,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Livius. That he (Livius) was restored to office after the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations had heard his memorial (1½ p).

Apr 6,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Respecting Indian presents remarked on by Col. Campbell as omitted, by letter of 24 Oct., 1778 (3½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,703).

Apr 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 10). "My letter to you of 2n S.p." "I trust the troops in Canada will not have suffered (13 pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710).

Apr 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 11). "Soon after Mr. Livius' arrival." (Respecting Legislative Council). (Hald. Coll. 21,70 where it is marked No. 10, and 21,710).

Apr 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 12). The terms offered by Messrs Greenwood and Higginson (6½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710), No. 13 is in 21710.

1779

Ap 16,
Whitehall

Germaine to Haldimand. To augment the corps of Royal Highland Emigrants from 50 to 70.

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 14). "Mr. Finlay, the Post Master of Quebec, has repeated." (Hald. Coll. 21,703, where it is marked No. 11, and 21,710).

Ap 19,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 15). "The enclosed memorial of Capt. Samuel Mackay" (2 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).

Ap 16,
On board the
Brilliant.

Allan Maclean to Thomas deGrey. "I am this moment favoured with yours of the 14th." (Respecting Lieut. John Maclean of the 84th)

Ap 23,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Board of Trade. "In the course of my conversation with Mr. Livius." (Mr. Livius is only cognisant of criminal cases on appeal.) (3 pp.)

June 17,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (secret and confidential). "My circular letter of this day's date." (Attack on New Orleans ordered). (2 pp.)

July 1,
Whitehall.

Reports by Lords of Trade to the King, signed by Germaine, William Eden, C. F. Grenville, and Thomas de Grey, jun., concerning Courts of Justice in Quebec. (3½ pp.)

July 8,
Whitehall

Germaine to Haldimand. "The Count de Pré, who came to England." (2 pp.)

July 8,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 16). "Although I have not received any despatches from you since those dated in October last." (4 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703).

July 19,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 17). "It having been thought fit." (Appointing Livius to preside over the Common Pleas). (2½ pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).

July 19,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 18). "The Constitution of the Courts of Civil Judicature." (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).

July 19,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 19). "Since I closed my despatch." (The capture of the Two Brothers in April). (5 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703. 21,710).

July 23,
Whitehall.

Germaine (?) to Livius. That he must return to Quebec. (A draught not signed).

July 23,
London.

Livius to Germaine. That he cannot get his baggage on board or a settlement with the Treasury and asks for continued leave. (2 pp.)

1778

Nov 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 15). "Since my letter of the 24th October, I have received further advice from Lieut.-Governor Hamilton." (6 pp.)

Enclosed.

8 Oct. Monthly return of posts garrisoned by the 8th and artillery.

28 Oct. Accounts of bills drawn by officers of the Upper Posts to date.

Garrison at Carleton Island; Field Officers; British and German troops.

Monthly general return of the British Army in Canada.

The same of the German troops.

(Letter and enclosures in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

1779

Nov 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 16). "Your Lordship has, I hope, long since received my last despatches, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15." (2 pp.)

Enclosed.

Oneidella, 17 Nov., 1778. Butler to Bolton.

1779

Quebec, 11 Jan., 1779. Speech to the Council.
(Letter and enclosures. Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

May 29,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 17). "As I write to Sir Henry Clinton by Halifax." (1 p.)

Enclosed.

Boston, 18 Dec. 1778. La Fayette to the savages. "Mes enfans, c'est votre père qui desire vous parler." (2½ large pages.)

Quebec, 26 May, 1779. Haldimand to Clinton. "I am honoured with Your Excellency's intelligence." (5 pp. and postscript of 31 May.)

(Hald. Coll. 21,714, letter and enclosures.)

June 7,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 18). "On the 29th May, I did myself the honour of writing a short letter" (7 pp. large). The letter is in Hald. Coll., 21,714, but the 48 enclosures do not accompany it there. A part of them will be found in Vol. 21,782, "Correspondence and papers relating to Detroit," namely:

Hamilton's letters on his expedition against Fort Pitt, of various dates, namely, Detroit, 7 Oct., 1778. Rocher du Bout, 14 Oct. Miami, 28 Oct. Camp at Petite Rivière 1 Nov. Ouiaatonon, 4 Dec. St. Vincennes, 18 and 30 Dec.; same place, 24 and 26 Jan., 1779, the latter containing the substance of a conference with the Indians. Same place 13 and 30 Jan., the latter giving the state of the garrison at Fort Sackville. Same place, 19 Dec., 1778, copy of the oath put to the inhabitants: "Nous soussignés déclarons." Return of militia in the pay of the rebels. Copies from Galalemed to Morton, Cooshoeking, 18 Jan., 1779; and from Dodge to the same, Fort Pitt, 4 Jan., 1779. Gibson to Brodhead, to Morgan and to Taylor (3) all dated at Fort Lawrence, 22 Jan., 1779. Capt. Bird to Lernoult, no date, endorsed "Supposed to be 12 Mar., 1779." The letter itself contains the date, 13 March, before the last paragraph. Monforton to Lernoult, village of Hurons, 7 May, 1779, with copy of a few papers taken by a party of Huron Indians. Clarke (U.S.A.) warrant to Mories, 13 Mar., 1779. Capitulation of Fort Sackville by Hamilton to Clarke. Letter of Clarke to Patrick Henry, 9 Mar., 1779. Clarke to Harrison, 16 Mar., 1779, the date of this last in 21,782 being 10 Mar. Bowman to Patrick Henry, 12 Mar. Squire Boon to Arthur Comble, 4 Ap. Hamilton to Lernoult, St. Vincennes, 8 Mar. Jehu Hay, same date. Clarke to Lernoult, 16 Mar. Bowman to Lernoult, 20 Mar. Giroult to Lernoult, 21 Mar.

The following are in Vol. 21,756: "Correspondence with officers commanding at Michillimakinak and Niagara."

Bolton to Haldimand, 20 May, 1779. DePeyster to Haldimand, 29 Mar. Bolton to Haldimand, Niagara, 3 Ap., with copy of letter from Detroit of 26 Mar. It is dated 2 Ap. in Hald. Coll. DePeyster to Haldimand, 24 and 27 Oct., 1778 (2 letters.) Bolton to Haldimand, 13 Nov., 1778. DePeyster, 2 letters, 2 and 13 May, 1779.

The other enclosures I have not yet been able to trace. They consist of returns of provisions, &c., which I am satisfied are scattered through different volumes of the Hald. Coll., but which will be ascertained.

June 15,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine, (No. 19). John Stiles, Master of the *Viper* has killed a sailor whilst pressing. (3p.p.) (Hald. Coll., 21,714.)

1779
June 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine, (No. 20.) "Having received many representations of the difficulty of procuring able artificers," (2p.p.)

Enclosed.

Proposals to remedy the evil. (Letter and enclosure, Hald. Coll. 21,717.)

June 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "My present despatch will be delivered by Capt. Bancroft." (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

June 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (secret). "Since my letter to Your Lordship, No. 18" (5 pp.)

Enclosed.

Printed declaration, "Au nom du Roy," by Estaing, Boston, 28 Oct., 1778. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

July 30,
Whitehall.

Knox to Haldimand. Receipt of despatch 11 and from 15 to 20 (2½ pp.) unsigned in the Colonial Office papers; signed "W. Knox" in Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,710.

July 30,
Whitehall.

Knox to Haldimand. "In my official letter of this day's date." (Hald. Coll. 21,703.)

Aug 3,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. "Mr. Knox has already" (7 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703, 21,711.)

Aug 4.

Livius to DeGrey. "When I saw you on Thursday."

Aug 19,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. "Agreeable to what I acquainted you in a postscript" (5 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,703.)

Dec 10,
Spithead.

De la Valinière to ———. "Ne vous fachez pas."

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 21). "I think it necessary to inform Your Lordship of certain difficulties" (3 pp.)

Enclosed.

Letters from Lieut. Col. Campbell 2 Feb. and 31 Mar. 1779, and answers 11 Feb. and 8 Ap. (The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714 the enclosures in 21,771.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 22). "I received Your Lordship's letter, No. 12" (1 p.) (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 23). "Mr. Finlay, the Postmaster of Quebec" (2 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 24). "I have received Your Lordship's circular" (1 p.) (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 25). "I have been honored with your letter of 17 April" (1 p.) (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 26). "I am favoured with Your Lordship's letter No 9" (1 p.) (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 27). "Your Lordship's letter, No. 15" (1 p.) (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 28). "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, 9 to 15" (9 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Robinson. "According to the latest" (1 p.) Referring to the state of the provisions in Canada. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 29). "The situation of His Majesty's affairs in the Upper Country" (5 pp.)

1779

Enclosed.

29 Aug. Butler to Clinton.

Niagara, 16 Aug. Bolton to Haldimand (3 pp.).

10 Aug. Butler to Bolton, with extracts from Major to Capt. Butler, 11 and 12 Aug.

Haldimand to Clinton (?) had written to Washington, copy follows.

22 Aug. Message from David, a Mohawk Chief. The letter is in Hald., Coll. 21,714. I have not yet been able to trace the enclosures. Letters from Bolton, Butler, &c., about the dates of the enclosures, are in Hald. Coll. 21,760.

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 30) "As there are in the neighbouring Colonies" (11½ p.) (Hald. Coll., 21,711).

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "I have received your letter of the 6th." (Hald. Coll., 21,748.

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. (No. 31.) "I have this moment received an express from Major Nairne." (1 p.) enclosing copy. Bolton to Nairne, 6 Sep. (Hald. Coll., 21,714.)

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 32). "I have the honour of your Lordship's letter No 4." (8 pp.) Hald. Coll., 21,714.

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "Some doubts having arisen." (Foy's death) (1p).

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Holland to Germaine. "By Lieut. General Haldimand's desiring me to come to Quebec." (1p).

Sep 1.

Creuzbourg. Recapitulation Generale, Hesse—Hanau troops. Rolls of other foreign troops follow, including the Anhalt Zerbst, and Brunswick Lunenburg.

Sep 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to deGrey. "I was favoured with your letter of the 7th Sept, 1778." (1p).

Sep 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 33). "A strong east wind has for five days." (6½ pp).

Enclosed.

Butler to Bolton, 26 and 31 Aug. and 3 and 8 Sept.

Bolton to Haldimand, 7 Sep. and post script on the 8th.

(The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,717; the above enclosures are in 21,760, but one from Docksteder to Bolton, 1 Sep. 1779, I have not yet found).

Sep 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (secret and confidential). "In the present state of affairs" (8 pp.) Giving the strength of the British troops from Oswegatchie to Quebec (Hald. Col. 21,714).

Oct 3,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 34). "By a vessel just sailing for New York." (3 pp).

Enclosed.

14 Sep. Butler to Bolton.

16 Sep. Bolton to Haldimand.

(The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714. Bolton's letter in 21,760. Butlers' I have not yet found).

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 35). "I have the happiness to acquaint you." (1½p) (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 36). "Immediately after the departure." (3 pp). Treats of Civil Matters, the Legislative Council, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

- 1779
Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 37). "I am honoured with Your Lordship's letter of 19th July." (2 pp). Acknowledging receipt of additional instructions. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 38). "I have the honour of Your Lordship's letter No 16." (3 pp) Hamilton's unlucky expedition, Western operations, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 39). "I am honoured with your Lordship's letter No. 19" (1½ p). The loss of despatches by the "Two Brothers." (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 40). "I am happy to find by your letter No. 20." (3 p.p.) The loss of despatches. The success of Majors Carleton and Butler in Cherry Valley, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No 41). "I have the honour of your Lordship's letter, dated 17 June" (1½ p). The Commanders of the Upper Posts will be unable to assist Campbell in his operations. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 42). "The great promotion in point of rank throughout the Navy" (2 pp). Respecting the rank of Captains Chambers and Shanks. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 43). "Inclosed I transmit to your Lordship a demand of Artificers and stores, which is made by Capt. Twiss." (The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714. The demand, covering 5½ pp, I have not yet traced).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 44). Enclosing Minutes of Council from 1 Nov. 1778 to 25 Sep. 1779. (The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714, but the Minutes do not accompany it).
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 45). "Having already had the honour." (2½ pp). Sending home de la Valinière, a French curé (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 46). Promotion of Rauschenplat (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 47). With six requisitions, namely, for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores; Naval Stores; Quarter Master General's Stores; Barracks; Indian presents. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Oct 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 48). Sending returns. The letter, but not the returns, is in Hald. Coll. 21,714.
- Oct 25, Quebec. Mathews to Knox. Asking that letters may be sent through his (Knox's) office. (Hald. Coll. 21,714.)
- Dec 22. Jackson to ———. Cannot see any ground for detaining de la Valinière.

17-20.

- Nov 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 49.) "Lieut. Colonel Maclean having made application." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Nov 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 50). "By His Majesty's ship Viper." (3½ pp).

Enclosed.

Machias, 28 Sep. 1779. Extract. Col. John Allan to the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. troops.

Machias, 18 Sep. 1779. Allan to M. Valvais.

Machias, 4 Oct., 1779. Allan to Nathaniel Barber.

Machias, 27 Sep. Stephen Jones to (endorsed) Benjamin Hitchborne.

Machias, 4 Oct. George Stitman to Dr. C. Fish.

Machias, 14 Oct. F. H. de la Motte to de Valvais.

- 1779 No date. Dabadie to Valvais (3½ pp). (The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714; the enclosures not with it.
- Nov 2, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 51). "Mr. Michael Voyer, a
Quebec. native of Quebec." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Nov 1, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 52). "I have the honour to report
Quebec. to your Lordship that several gentlemen, amongst whom are Captain McAlpin," &c. (4 pp). (Hald. Coll., 21,714).
- Nov 5, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 53). "I have the honour to
Quebec. acquaint your Lordship that since I closed my letter of the 1st Inst." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Nov 5, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 54). "The bearer Lieut. Slack."
Quebec. (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Mar 2, Germaine to Haldimand (No. 22). "Having learned that an
Whitehall. armed private ship." (4 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704. 21,710).
- Mar 4, Livius to Germaine. (?) "My brother who has been some years."
- Mar 17, Germaine to Haldimand. (No 23) "The Lords of the Admiralty
Whitehall. having appointed a Convoy." (19 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- No date. Lord Hervey to ——— received 17 March, 1780. The death of
St. James' Valinière.
Square.
- Ap 4, Germaine to Haldimand (No. 24). "Although there is good
Whitehall. ground to believe." (6½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704. 21,710).
- Mar 21. Joseph Judge to de Grey. "When General Cunningham left town." (1 p).
- Ap 8, Germaine to Haldimand (No. 25). "When I closed my despatch
Whitehall. to you." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll 21,704. 21,710).
- May 19, Germaine to Haldimand (separate). "Lieut. Ichalek of the Royal
Whitehall. Artillery" (1½ p.) with certificate dated St. John, 1 June and 3 Nov., 1775, and account. (Hald. Coll. 21,704).
- Jan 26, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 55). "An express returning to
Quebec. Halifax affords me." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Jan 28, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 56). "The letter which I had the
Quebec. honour." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Jan 28, Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "The subject of my letter to
Quebec. Your Lordship, No. 53." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- July 3, Livius to ———. "I can find no ship in the river."
- London.
- Aug 8, Germaine to Haldimand (No. 26). "On the 15th of June, I re-
Whitehall. ceived your despatches, numbered 55 and 56." (8 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704, 21,710).
- Aug 11, Germaine to Haldimand (No. 27). "The King having been
Whitehall. pleased to appoint Major Gen. Clarke." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).
- Aug 11, Germaine to Haldimand (No. 28). "The death of a near relative
Whitehall. of Mr. George Pownall." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704. 21,710).
- Aug 11, Germaine to Clarke. "The King having been graciously pleased
Whitehall. to appoint you upon the staff in Canada." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).
- Aug 11, Germaine to the Commanding officers of the Brunswick and
Whitehall. Anhalt-Zerbst recruits. "Votre heureuse arrivée." (1 p).
- Aug 14, Knox to Clarke. "I have the honour to send you enclosed here-
Whitehall. with some despatches." (1 p).
- Aug 14, Knox to Haldimand. Two hundred pounds a year to Descham-
Whitehall. beault and wife. (1 p.)
- July 12, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 57) "I cannot omit the opportu-
Quebec. nity to New York." (6 pp and signature) with two intercepted letters from Thomas Jefferson to Colonels Todd and Roger Clarke, both dated 19 Mar. 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

1780

Sep 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "I am honoured with your Lordship's letter of 13th Aug. in favour of Mr. Cullen." (1 p) (Hald Coll. 21,714).

Sep 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 58). "The 27th ulto., I had the honour of writing to Your Lordship by a Brig." (7½ pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "I feel myself extremely obliged to your Lordship for your Candour." (5 pp).

Enclosed.

Extracts of letters from Sinclair, dated Michillimakinak, 15 Feb. and 29 May. (The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714, the enclosures in 21,757, parts 1 and 2)

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "Inclosed I transmit to Your Lordship three papers" (13 pp).

Enclosed.

Plan of an attack on Quebec taken from Mr. Lawrence (9 pp).

Translation of a proclamation by La Fayette, and a printed proclamation signed "deSibille" dated 30 Aoust 1780. (The letter in Hald. Coll. 21,714 but not the enclosures).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (Private). "I have given in my public letter of this date." (1½ p) (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 59). "The enclosed is a duplicate of a letter No. 58." (6 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 60). "By desire of Col. Johnson." (1p). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 61). "The more I consider the state of the clergy." (2½pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 62). "I have the honour to enclose to Your Lordship abstract of the bills drawn from the Posts." (4pp).

Enclosed.

13 documents, abstracts of bills, accounts, &c. (The letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714) but not the enclosures).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 63). "I have the honour to transmit for Your Lordship's information at one view, an abstract." (1p).

Enclosed.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Two abstracts of provisions and one from Sinclair. (Letter, but not enclosures, in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Despatch No. 64 is in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 65). "The many inconveniences we are daily exposed to from the number of rebel prisoners." (3pp).

Enclosed.

Return of prisoners. (The letter but not return in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No 66). "I have the honour to enclose to Your Lordship a copy of a letter I have written to Lord North." (1p).

1780

Enclosed.

Copy respecting the Seignory of Sorel of the same date. (Letter but not enclosure in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 67). "The Minutes of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, with the Ordinances" &c. (20 pp).

Enclosed.

1. Finlay's opinion respecting additional instructions.
2. Address of Legislative Council, 7 Mar. 1780.
3. Allsopp's opinion.
4. Pownall's answer to Caldwell's motion.
5. List of causes adjudged in Court of Appeal to 2 Mar. 1780.
6. W. Grant's advice.
7. Opinion of Jonkyn Williams.
8. Attorney General Monk's opinion as to the power of the Legislative Council to rate and tax wheat and flour.
9. Precedent for the same.
10. Reasons of dissent by members of the Council.
11. Copy of the Journals, 27 Jan. to 12 Ap. 1780.
12. Ordinances passed by the Governor and Council (printed) 1780.

(The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,714, but the enclosures do not accompany it. Duplicates of these documents are in the Board of Trade series of papers, Vol. 8, Canada, Quebec, enclosed in letter from Thompson to Elliot, dated Whitehall, 29 Jan. 1781).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to deGrey, respecting Captain McKinnon (1 p).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "The Bridgenorth storeship being unloaded." (1 p).

Enclosed.

Inventory and General Return of Naval Stores. (Hald. Coll. 21,717 for letter, 21,854 for enclosures).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "I have received your letter and circular." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "I have received your letter of the 8th April." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "Your letter of the 7 August was delivered to me by Mr. Kebs." (1 p).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 68). "After having wrote so long a letter." (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 69). "This letter is occasioned by an appeal which the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 70). "I wish for your Lordship's information to be particular upon the services rendered by the Indians." (5 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 71). "I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship requisitions for the several departments." (1p).

Enclosed.

Six requisitions for Ordnance and Ordnance stores; Field train; Naval, Engineers, Q. M. G. and Barrack stores, and three for Indian

1780 stores, 9 in all. (The letter and list in Hald. Coll. 21,714, but not the enclosures).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 72). "I have the honour to acquaint Your Lordship that I have just received an express from Major Carleton." (4 pp).

Enclosed.

Two casualty returns. (The letter, but not the returns, in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 73). "The want of a supply of rum." (1 p).

Enclosed.

List of Medicines.

Memorial by Day, respecting rum and vinegar. (The letter, but not enclosures, in Hald. Coll. 21,714, nor are the enclosures among Day's papers 21,854 and 21,856).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 74). "Sir Thomas Wallace, a Captain in the 44th Reg." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,714).

(In volume 21,714, Hald. Coll., are several letters from Haldimand to Germaine of the 25 Oct., which do not appear among the papers in the Record Office).

Oct 31,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 75). "My anxiety for the situation of the Province." (2½ pp).

Enclosed.

Return of provisions. (Letter and enclosure in Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Nov 20.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 76). "I take the opportunity of a schooner." (5 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 21,
Quebec

Holland to Germaine. Muster rolls, &c., of German troops, as they passed in February and July, 1780.

18-21.

Oct 29,
Quebec.

Allsopp to Germaine. "Your Lordship will receive by the Quebec fleet a copy of the proceedings." (5 pp).

Feb 15,
Michillimakinak.

Sinclair to Germaine. "Your Lordship's circular of 17 June, 1779." (1 p).

Nov 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox, respecting additional Indian arms. (1 p).

Dec 19,
New York.

Hamilton to Germaine. "The misfortune of failing to execute." (3 pp).

Feb 3,
Whitehall.

Elliot to Benjamin Thompson. "My Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations having observed in the duplicate." (1½ p)

Feb 13,
London.

Merchants of London to Germaine; Memorial for Convoys.

Mar 20,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. (No. 29) "The failure of the Orpheus and Garland." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

Mar 22,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. (No. 30). Cramabé to come to England. Respecting the accounts of Mills.

Enclosed.

Letter from Mills of 19 March. (Hald. Coll. 21,704, where the covering letter is dated 21 March).

1781

Ap 2,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. (Separate). Respecting promotion for Ensign Murray, with memorandum from Murray, Solicitor General for Scotland. (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

(Here follows a letter from Cramahé to Lord Shelburne dated London 9 Ap., 1782. "Upon the two letters of which I have." (3 pp). The letter appears to be misplaced, Cramahé was in Quebec about this date in 1781.)

Ap 12,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 31). "In my letter to you by a private ship." (13 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

Ap 12,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 32). "I have had much satisfaction in the view." (5 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (separate). "Captain Willoc who went out." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

Ap 28,
Portsmouth.

Willoc to Germaine. "I beg leave to inform Your Lordship" (2 pp).

Ap 28,
Portsmouth.

Willoc to ——— "By a letter which I received here from Gen. Riedesel." (2 pp).

May 4,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (secret). "The Conway being detained at Portsmouth." (1½ p). (Hald. Coll. 21,704).

May 8,
Cork.

Clarke to ———. "We arrived here on the 3rd." (1p).

June 10,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 83). "By the armed ship British Lion." (2 pp). Receipt of No. 27, &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 11,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 84). "By the British Lion, armed ship." (1 p). Receipt of letter of 11 Aug. &c. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 85). Receipt by the same ship of No. 29 (1 p), with copy of No. 64 of 25 Oct., 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 86). Acknowledging receipt of No. 30 (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. Acknowledging receipt of his letter of 14th August last. (2 pp). Allowance to Deschambeault. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 87). "The motive that induced me to trouble Your Lordship." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715.)

Enclosed.

1. Copy of 81, 28 Nov., 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

2. Copy of same date to Treasury respecting Cochrane. (Hald. Coll. 21,719).

3. To Treasury (John Robinson) 12 June, 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,719).

4. Cochrane to Haldimand, 1 June, 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,870.)

5. Harley & Drummond to Cochrane, 6 March 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

6. Same to the same, 8 Aug., 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

7. Haldimand to Cochrane, 12 June, 1781. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

8. Restrictions on Remitters' Agent. (Hald. Coll. 21,870).

(In this list the numbers from 5 to 8 given above are endorsed 2 to 5. From 1 to 4 are not numbered in the original, but I give them in the order in which they come.)

June 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 88). "A strong ship, the British Lion, being to sail in ten days." (6½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

July 20,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 33). "The victuallers which have on board the latter part of the supply." (7pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,704). A duplicate in cypher follows.

1781
July 31,
Whitehall.

Knox to Haldimand (most secret). "Since Lord George Germain's despatch of 26th." (3pp). (Hald Coll. 21,704).

July 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine. "The British Lion being now destined for the West Indies." (2½ pp). (Hald Coll. 21,715, where it is numbered 89).

July 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 90). "I have the honour to transmit by the Quebec.....Minutes" &c. (4½ pp).

Enclosed.

1. Minutes of Council, 5 Dec. 1779 to 30 Ap. 1781.
2. do 13 Ap. 1780 to 30 Ap. 1781.
3. Copy of letters in cypher from Clinton, 29 Dec. 1780. (The covering letter, but not the enclosures, in Hald. Coll. 21,715).

July 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (Most private). "I take this opportunity of a strong merchant ship, the Quebec." (5 pp). Respecting Vermont. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Enclosed.

1. Conference with Ethan Allan. (Hald. Coll. 21,836).
2. Instructions to Isle aux Noix, 20 Dec. 1780. (Hald. Coll. 21,839).
3. Queries and answers.
4. Chittenden to Governor Clinton, New York, 22 Nov. 1780.
5. Chittenden to Governor Turnbull, 12 Dec. 1780.
6. Chittenden to Governor Hancock, same date.
7. Gen. Allen to Huntington, 9 Mar. 1781.
8. Ira Allen to Huntington, 10 Mar.
9. Information of the State of Vermont by Col. Allen. (Hald. Coll. 21,840).
10. Mathews to ——— Isle aux Noix, 15 May, 1781.
11. Haldimand to ——— 17 May, 1781.
- 12 and 13. Mathews to ——— both 21 May, 1781. (10 to 13 are in Hald. Coll. 21,839, where they are addressed to Sherwood).
14. Col. Allen to M. L. Isle aux Noix, 22 May, and two reports; the one, "Mr. ———" reports that he broke out of Northampton Jail; the other, the report of a party, "A and B say that as soon as Col. Allen returned."

July 7,
Quebec,

Haldimand to Knox. "Wishing to embrace every opportunity." (1 p) (Hald. Coll. 21,718).

July 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine, "Lieut. Delgarno of the Kings' (8th) Regt." (2 pp).

A misplaced letter, Niagara, 20 Nov. 1780, (No. 16) from Guy Johnson to Germaine begins: "In my letter of 26 July last." (2 pp).

July 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (private) "His Majesty's pleasure signified to me by Your Lordship, that Lieut. Governor Cramahé." (3 pp).

Sep 29,
Quebec.

Riedesel to Knox. "I received by Captain Willoc the letter." (2 pp).

Oct 18,
Quebec.

Willoc to Germaine. That he had delivered the despatches.

Aug 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 91). "It is with infinite satisfaction." (3 pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

19-22.

- 1782
Jan 2, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 34). "I was well pleased to find by a Copy." (2½ pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,704. 21,710).
- 1781
Sep 8, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine. "I embrace the opportunity of a Merchant vessel, the Pearl." (2 pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,715, in which it is addressed to Knox.
- Sep 21, Quebec. Riedesel to Germaine. "I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that I arrived here the 13th Inst." (6 pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,811, where it is dated October, probably incorrectly, Riedesel wrote from Quebec to Knox on the 29th September, see vol. 18-21 and on the 9 Oct. see this volume.)
- Oct 19, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine, respecting Ensign Kennedy's promotion.
Oct 20. Haldimand to Germaine. Willoc to be continued in his situation. (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Knox. "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7 April." (3 pp and P.S.). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 92). "I have the honour of Your Lordship's letter (circular), dated the 4th October, 1780." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 93). "Agreeable to a letter which I received from the Lords Commissioners for Trade." (4 pp). Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 94). "By the arrival of Major General Clarke with his family." (2½ pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 95). "At the request of Major General Clarke." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine, "Having given permission to Brigadier General Rochenplat" (1 p). Rauschenplat.
- Oct 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Knox. "This will be delivered to you by Mr. Pollard." (2 pp).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine. "Sir John Johnson will have the honour." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,717).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 96). "As the subject of Your Lordship's letter of 12 Ap. No. 31." (1 p). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 97). "I am honoured by Your Lordship's letter of the 8 Aug., 1780." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
- Oct 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (Most private). "A duplicate of my letter (Most private) of the 8th July." (4 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).
The following enclosures are not with the letter in the Hald. Coll):
1. Proclamation to Vermont.
 2. From Ira Allen, 10 July, 1781. "This State has become."
 3. Joseph Fay, on board the Royal George, 9 Aug., 1781.
 4. Haldimand to A. and B, 16 Aug., 1781.
 5. Extracts of letters, 2, 9, 10, 15, 18 Aug.
 6. Weaver to Livermore and Sullivan, Exeter, 20 June, 1781.
 7. Memorial of the delegates of New York to Congress.
 8. Resolutions of Congress, 7 Aug., 1781.
 9. Copy of Commission to Fay, Allen and Woodward to attend Congress, 14 Aug., 1781.
 10. Proposals from Vermont to Congress, 18 Aug., 1781.
 11. Questions from the Committee to the Agents of Vermont.
 12. Resolutions of Congress, 17 and 20 Aug., respecting Vermont.
 13. Proposals to Haldimand by Secret Commissioners on the part of Vermont.

1781

14. Questions from Capt. A. to the Commissioners of Vermont and the answers, 20 Sep., 1781.

15. A., one of the Secret Commissioners, to Mathews, 30 Sep., 1781.

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 98). "I have the pleasure to acquaint Your Lordship that by a late despatch from Detroit." (2pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 23.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 99). Steps to be taken to discontinue the hospital; the withdrawal of Mabane's appointment. (3pp).

Enclosed.

Two letters from Mabane, 20 and 21 Sept. 1781. (The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,715, the enclosures in 21,734).

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 100). "For Your Lordship's information and satisfaction." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 101). With requisition for Engineers, Ordnance and Naval Ordnance stores; Shipwrights' tools; Q. M. G. and Barrack Masters's stores; estimate of Indian presents. (Letter but not enclosures in Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (No. 102). "Since I closed the letter covering the requisitions." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (secret). "I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's letter (secret) of 4th May" (1 p). Leave of absence to Finlay and Cuthbert. (Hald. Coll. 21,715.)

Nov 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. "I have transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord George Germaine requisitions" (1 p).

1782
Mar 13.

Livius (Chief Justice). Memorandum respecting prisoners. "Mr. Livius, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, previous to his return thither." Respecting prisoners in the military prison of Quebec, beginning with Mesplet.

1781
Sep —,
Quebec.

Riedesel to Germaine. "I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd of May." (1½ p).

Oct 9,
Berthier.

De Speth to Riedesel. "The enclosed petition of all the Brunswick officers."

Oct 9,
Quebec.

Riedesel to Germaine. "I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed petition and letter." The petition follows.

1782
Mar 15,
Whitehall.

Ellis to Haldimand (No. 1). "Messrs. Phyn and Ellice having informed me" (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,705).

Mar —,

Minutes respecting Savoyard priests for Canada.

Mar 18,
Whitehall.

Ellis to Johnson. "The King having been pleased to appoint you Superintendent General." (3 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,776).

Mar 23,
Whitehall.

Ellis to Haldimand. "Mr. Joshua Winslow, who will have the honour." (2 pp). (Hald. Coll. 21,705).

Ap 7,

Livius to Shelburne. "I am Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec." (3 pp). There is no address; that is given on a duplicate a little further on.

Mar 9,
London.

Livius to Hutchison. "I will as you desire give you an account." (3 pp). There is neither signature nor address, but both are established by comparing this with the preceding letter.

30 Ap. 1778. Livius to ——. No signature, see preceding letter. Brook, Watson and other assignees of Lewis Carignan against Richard Dobie. "After so long a hearing." (6½ pp).

Ap 23,
Whitehall.

Shelburne to Haldimand. (No. 1). "You have already been acquainted that your proposition." (18 pp, half margin).

Ap 22,
Whitehall.

Shelburne to Riedesel. "It gave me great pleasure to find upon receiving the seals." (3 pp).

- 1782
Ap 28. Allen Maclean to Shelburne. "I am requested by a great number of the merchants of Canada." (1½ p).
An extract of Shelburne's letter No. 1 of 22 Ap. is inserted here.
- Feb 20,
London. Cuthbert to Ellis. "I was yesterday at the levée, and had the honour." (3 pp). Claim by Cuthbert against the Government for £9,392.10s, with note.
- No date. Mary Hay, two memorials, one to Shelburne. "That your memorialist in the month of February last;" the other to Ellis: "That your memorialist is a native of this Kingdom" of this latter there are two Copies. (The memorial to Ellis is in Hald. Coll. 21,865, the date there, being London, 20 Feb. 1782.)
Misplaced letter dated Quebec, 10 Aug. 1781. Pierre du Calvet to Ellis. The letter is dated "à l' Inquisition du tyran Haldimand, aux Recollets à Quebec," beginning, "Attribuez, je vous supplie, à vos puissants," with a letter from Louis Jussomme.
- Ap 22,
Whitehall. Shelburne to Haldimand (Most secret). "Undoubted intelligence is received that an armament." (11 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,705.)
- Ap 27,
Whitehall. Shelburne to Haldimand (No. 2). "Finding by the tenour of your Correspondence that Lieut. Governor Cramahé." (3 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,705).
- June 5,
Whitehall. Shelburne to Haldimand (No. 3). "In my letter of the 22 April, I acquainted you that four Savoyard priests." (2 pp).
Misplaced Quebec, 3 Nov. 1781. Haldimand to Germaine (Most Secret). "It has always been my study, as it has been my indispensable." (2½ pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,717).
- Mar 5,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (Most Private). "After the many and pressing letters." (2½ pp.)

Enclosed.

1. Quebec, 21 Feb. Haldimand to Cochrane. "In consequence of the disapprobation I expressed." (2 pp.)

2. Quebec, 22 Feb. Answer Cochrane to Mathews. "I have attentively considered."

(The covering letter in Hald. Coll. 21,717, the enclosures in 21,870.)

Mar 5,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 105). "The 23 of last November, I took the advantage of." (2 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,717.)

June 5,
Quebec. Haldimand to Ellis (No. 1). "The 31st ulto., I had the honor to receive your letter." (3 pp. and P.S.) (Hald. Coll. 21,717.)

July 31,
Whitehall. Townshend to Haldimand. "On the 17th of last month, your letter of 23 Nov., most secret." (5 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,710.)

July 31,
Whitehall. Townshend to Haldimand (Most secret). "His Majesty having been pleased to cause instructions to be sent to Sir Guy Carleton." (3 pp.) (Hald. Coll. 21,710.)

Misplaced. Quebec, 18 Nov., 1781. Haldimand to Germaine (Most private). "This letter is accompanied by a duplicate of one I had the honor of addressing to Your Lordship, the 23rd ulto." (4 pp.)

Enclosed.

1. Extracts concerning Vermont.

2. Letters from ——— 5 Oct., 1781.

3. Proceedings in General Assembly, in Committee, Charlestown, 16 to 19 Oct., 1781.

4. Tyconderoga, 2 Nov., 1781.

5. Intelligence, 27 Oct., 1781.

1782

6. 4 Nov., 1781, "I proceeded to Skenesborough by order of Col. St. Leger."

(The covering letter is in Hald. Coll. 21,717. No. 4 of 2 Nov., is in 21,839. The covering letter No. 5 of 27 Oct., is also in 21,839, but not the intelligence. The other enclosures I have not yet been able to trace.)

Misplaced. Quebec, 23 Nov., 1781. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 103). "I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the detachments." (4 pp) (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

July 3,
Quebec.

Johnson to Shelburne. "I am honoured with Your Lordship's despatch of the 30 March" (2 pp).

Niagara, 11 Oct. 1781. Johnson to Germaine (No. 17). "I had the honour to address Your Lordship by letter of 20 Nov. last" (2 pp).

Niagara, 3 July, 1782. A review of Col. Johnson's transactions at Niagara, not signed: "Before Colonel Johnson's arrival at Niagara" (6 pp).

(The letter to Germaine and the review appear to have been enclosed in the letter to Shelburne above.)

July —,
Sorel.

Riedesel to Shelburne. "I am honoured with Your Lordship's despatches of the 22 of April" (1½p).

(This letter has no date; that is given, as per margin, in a duplicate a little further on).

No date.

Riedesel to Shelburne. "Having learned by the arrival of a ship from England that a change of Ministry had taken place." (2 pp). (This letter was probably written in July, on receipt of the news of Shelburne's accession to office).

July 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Pollock. "I embrace the very first opportunity, tho' a very uncertain one." (Hald. Coll. 21,715).

June 19,
St. John's.

St. Leger to ————"I never was a good solicitor for the advancement." (2 pp).

July 12.

"The Euterpe letter of Marque." Endorsed: "Memo: to accompany Gov. Haldimand's letter of 5 June, 1782."

BOARD OF TRADE,
CANADA, QUEBEC.

8

1781

Jan 29,
Whitehall.

Thompson to Elliot. "I send you herewith by Lord George Germaine's directions." With enclosures, for which see *Quebec*, vol. 17, Haldimand to Germaine (No. 67), these being duplicates of the papers in that letter. The letter (67) which follows, dated 25 Oct., 1780, is also in *Quebec* 17, and in Hald. Coll. 21,714.

Feb 3,
Whitehall.

Thompson to Elliot. That Haldimand has sent no other reasons for withholding instructions than those in letter of 25 Oct., 1780.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 25 Oct., 1780. Haldimand to Germaine, (No. 68) in *Quebec* 17, and in Hald. Coll. 21,714).

Apr 3,

Jackson to Elliot. Letter and report on Ordinances passed on 9 March, 1780, namely:

To prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, &c.

For the regulation and establishment of fees.

For regulating all such persons as keep horses and carriages for hire. No objection.

- 1781 The fourth, describing Foretallers and Regraters, unfit to continue in force.
On the power to fix the price of wheat. Doubts if the derivative power covers the right to fix the price.
- Ap 28. Order-in-Council. To refer again to the Lords of Trade the consideration of the Ordinance respecting Foretallers and Regraters.
- May 8. Richard Jackson. That a Foretaller, &c., may be punished by a sentence of the Supreme Court.
- Oct 16,
Whitehall. Fisher to Cumberland. Transmitting Ordinances for Opinion.
On the 5 Dec., Richard Jackson reports on:
1. Ordinance to continue an Ordinance to regulate the proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Province of Quebec.
2. Continues Ordinance relating to the Militia.
3. To continue Ordinance to empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate Police of Quebec and Montreal.
- Oct 23,
Quebec. Haldimand to Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. Acknowledging letter of 13 Dec., 1780, notifying their appointment. (Hald. Coll. 21,720.)
- Oct 20,
Quebec. Haldimand to Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19 of last April, with duplicate of Minutes of Council" (5 pp).
- Enclosed.*
1. Duplicate of No. 90 to Germaine (Hald. Coll. 21,715 and *Quebec*, 17)
2. Duplicate Clinton to Haldimand (in cypher translated) 9 Nov. 1780.
3. Minutes of Council, 13 to 30 Ap., and 1 May to 10 Oct., 1781.
4. Minutes of Council, as a Council of State, 5 Dec. 1779 to 30 Ap. 1781.
(The two latter (3 and 4 are in Hald. Coll. 21,738, 21,739).
- 1768 to 1783. Trade of Quebec from 1768 to 1783. These statistics are in Hald. Coll. 21,861, and have been published in the report on Archives for 1882.
- 9.
- 1778
Dec 8,
Whitehall. Knox to Cumberland. That Carleton has dismissed Livius, with the reasons sent.
- June 25,
Quebec. Carleton to Germaine. Extract as to fees of office. The character of the members of his Council. In this letter the intrigues of Livius, Grant, Finlay, and Allsopp are described in bitter terms. (Hald. Coll. 21,697).
- June 30,
Quebec. Carleton to Germaine. "I received your two letters of 19 Sep. 1777 and 15 Ap. last" (Haldimand's arrival).
- Enclosed.*
- Journal of Legislative Council from 23 March to 25 April, 1778.
Minutes of Council from 21 Oct., 1777 to 27 June, 1778.
- July 19,
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No 3). With memorial enclosed. (Hald. Coll. 21,711, 21,722, also in Colonial papers, Canada, Quebec, Vol. 15.)
- July 3,
Quebec. Livius to Germaine. Sending duplicate of letters of 9 May. "The protection I have been honoured with by Your Lordship" (8 pp and P.S.)

1778 Notice of his discontinuance in office sent by Pownall and his answer.

Memorial: "When the Chief Justice of an American Province." (11 large pages).

Dec 17,
Pall Mall.

Carleton to Cumberland. "In answer to your letter of the 15 inst., acquainting me that if I wished to have a copy of Mr. Livius' answer."

1779
Mar 27.

Lords of the Committee of Council, Report on the dismissal of Livius.

No date.

Le Comte Dupré, James Hughes and others. Memorial as co-heirs of the late François Brouague of Quebec.

June 8.

Richard Jackson. Report relative to the Chief Justice sitting in the Court of Common Pleas.

July 18.

Order in Council on the preceding.

The papers in the volumes marked for comparison will require more minute examination than there was time for. The following volumes have not yet been compared, but the details given will lessen the difficulties in the way of doing so, and are here printed for convenient reference. They are a continuation of Colonial Correspondence, *Canada, Quebec*.

20-23

1782
July 16.
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 1). "This letter will relate to the complaints which Mr. Hay, Mr. Du Calvet and Mr. Cuthbert have presented against me." (12 pp.)

Enclosed

1. Brigadier Maclean, with
2. Deposition of Joseph Trudel.
3. Certificate by Charles Hay, 28 Feb., 1780.
4. Extract of letter from Hay, 19 Aug., 1780, as to a debt due to Kenny.
5. Examination of Kenny, 1 Sept., 1780.
6. Further examination of the same.
7. His Confession.
8. From Brigadier Maclean, 26 Sep., 1780; to secure Du Calvet and Pillon.
9. Extract letter from Major Carleton, 18 July, 1780, Pillon's transactions.
10. From the same, 30 July; further respecting Pillon.
11. From the same, 24 Sep.; further as to Pillon.
12. Examination of Joseph Dufort fils, 14 Nov.
13. Examination of Pierre Charland, 15 Nov.
14. Examination of Michel Hamel, 15 Nov.
15. Intercepted letter, 8 Sep. Mutilated but the pieces preserved.
16. Intercepted letter. The information interlined in milk.
17. Intercepted letter written by Pillon, Sep.; signed Boyer, and addressed to Washington.
18. Intercepted letter, Boyer to La Fayette, no date.
19. Le Maistre to Cuthbert, 20 Mar., 1780, respecting firewood.
20. Remarks on a charge made by James Cuthbert, Esq., against the Government for timber.
21. Attestation of *habitans*, respecting a bridge, 14 July, 1782.
22. Attestation of two *notables habitants* of St. Ours, respecting the price of firewood, 8 July, 1782.

1782

23. Affidavit by four Militia Officers respecting the Bridge at Berthier, 5 July, 1782.

24. Certificate by four *habitans* respecting wood cut on their and on Cuthbert's property, 14 July, 1782.

25. Questions put to *habitans* of the parishes of Berthier and St. Cuthbert, 14 July, 1782.

26. Haldimand to Cuthbert, 6 June, 1780, acknowledging receipt of petition.

27. Haldimand to Twiss, 6 June, 1780, respecting Cuthbert's petition.

28. Cuthbert to Haldimand, requesting leave of absence, 1 May, 1781, and answer 3 May.

July 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 2). "This letter will relate to the people of Vermont." (5 pp).

Enclosed

1. A. B. to E. F., Ap., 1782.

2. G. to Haldimand, Quebec, 11 July, 1782. (3 pp).

July 17,
Quebec.
July 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne. Despatches by Lieut. Atkin, 34th Reg.

Haldimand to Shelburne. (Private). "As I desire nothing more ardently." (4 pp). The danger of granting credits by financial agents.

July 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 3). "The King George, a private ship, sailed from hence the beginning of the month." (3 pp.) Orders have been sent to prevent offensive operations.

Enclosed

1. Powell to Haldimand. Barbarous treatment of Crawford by the Delawares.

2. Extracts from letters of Lieut. Turvey, Capt. Caldwell and De Peyster, enclosed in the preceding.

3. Turvey to DePeyster, 7 June, 1782, and from Caldwell, 11 June.

4. Speech by Capt Snake for the Mingoes, 8 June, 1782.

5. Letter from A. McKee, 7 June, 1782; repulse of 500 of the enemy at Sandusky.

July 17,
Quebec.
July 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 4). Recommending George Davison for the vacancy in the Council. (2pp).

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 5). The appointment of Sir John Johnson received. (3pp).

July 22,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 6). "Major Carleton of the 29th Regiment will have the honour to deliver this."

July 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (Most secret). "The Armament at Brest, said to be intended against Quebec." (5pp).

July 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (Private). Hope will be appointed Q: M. G., on the removal of Lieu't Col. Carleton. (1p).

Aug 15,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 6). "I do myself the honor to transmit a duplicate of my letter of 16 July (No. 1)." (This is a second letter marked No. 6; see 22 July above).

Enclosed.

1. Declaration of W. Flood against Hay, 18 Ap., 1780.

Other declarations. 2. of Ferris, 3. of Gipson, 4. of W. Bell, 5 of Ducolan, all dated 21 Feb., 1781. 6. of Caleb Clossen, 24 Feb., 7. Extract of letter from Hay, 2 July, 1782, as to his discharge.

1782
Aug 15,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 7). "I have to add to the duplicate of my letter of the 17 July (No. 2) relative to the people of Vermont." (4pp).

Enclosed.

1. Letter from H. to Haldimand, 2 Aug., 1782.

2. Haldimand to Governor Chittenden, Quebec, 8 Aug. 1782. "I have received your letter of the 15th ulto., requesting that I would permit Captain Adial Sherwood and Lieut. Holden." (1½pp).

3. Haldimand to ———, 9 Aug., 1782.

Aug 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 8). "Anxious to transmit as soon as possible duplicates of the most material."

Aug 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 9). Respecting the application of the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice. (2½pp).

Enclosed.

Memorial and letters from the Commissioners, 14 Aug., 1782.

Aug. 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne (Most secret). "Inclosed I have the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship a duplicate of my letter (most secret) of the 17 July." (3pp). Arrangement for his leaving Quebec, to be succeeded by Carleton.

Oct 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 1). Has been informed of Townshend's appointment.

Oct 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 2). Transmitting Ordinances passed in the last Session. (4pp).

Enclosed.

Opinion as to the effect of disallowance of the Act respecting Foresters, with proclamation.

Minutes of the Legislative Council, 2 to 16 Feb., 1782.

Minutes of Council concerning State business, 20 Oct., 1781 to 1 May, 1782, and from May to 10 Oct., 1782.

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 3). "I do myself the Honor to transmit you Triplicate of my letter of 16 July (No. 1)."

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 4). "Ever since I have had the Honor to take upon myself the command of the Northern Army" (5 pp).

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 5). "I have the Honor to transmit to you copies of letters I have lately received from the commanding officers at Detroit" (6½ pp).

Enclosed.

1. McKee to Caldwell, 21 Sep., 1782.

2. Caldwell to DePeyster, 24 Sep., 1782.

3. McKee to DePeyster, 28 Aug., 1782.

4. DePeyster to the Commander-in-Chief, 29 Sep., 1782.

5. DePeyster to Haldimand, 4 Sep., 1782.

6. Dundas to Haldimand, 6 Oct., 1782.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 6). "On the 29th of September, I had the Honor to receive your letter, of the 31 July (Most secret)" (1½ p).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 7). Appointment of Sir John Johnson as Brigadier General. Indian presents, &c. (4 pp).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (Private). "The present situation of public affairs" (4 pp).

1782

Proposals respecting the Loyalists. The enclosures mentioned in the letter are not with it.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 8). "I have to add to the many letters I have wrote relative to the people of Vermont" (1 p).

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 9). Relative to the Hospital Quebec.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 10). A sketch of the general state of affairs in the Province (2½ pp).

Enclosed.

1. Return of provisions in Canada, 24 Aug., 1782.
2. Winter quarters, 21 Oct., 1782.
3. Distribution of troops. 21 Oct., 1782.
4. Return of provisions, &c., forwarded to the upper Posts, from 1 May to 13 Oct., 1782.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Townshend (No. 11). Leave of absence to Drummond. Winslow recommended for the vacancy in the Council.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 12). Capture of Savoyard priests by rebels.

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 13). Capt. Schank's claim. Account enclosed.

Oct 26,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 14). Respecting a letter to Lord Keppel, in favour of naval officers.

Enclosed.

Copy of letter, Haldimand to Keppel, 24 Oct., 1782, in favour of Captains Chambers and Schank.

Oct 26,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 15). Establishment of a post at Oswego (2½ pp).

Oct 26,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (Private). That notwithstanding the arrangements he had made for going to England, he had found it necessary to remain for the winter (2 pp).

Aug 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Shelburne. A duplicate; the original will be found at the proper date in this volume.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 16). "I have the honour to acquaint you that some German troops of Convention and Recruits are lately arrived." (1½ p).

Nov 26,
Plymouth
Sound.

Capt. Worth to Townshend, forwarding despatches received from Haldimand, with list added.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 17). Respecting Indian presents.

Enclosed.

1. Estimates.
2. Sir John Johnson, 28 Oct.
3. Is missing; appears to have been mislaid.
4. Knox to Haldimand, 23 Ap., 1782.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 18). Enclosing estimates for stores for Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer Departments. The two estimates enclosed.

Oct 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. Respecting Indian presents.

Sep 6,
Isle aux Noix.

Riedesel to Shelburne. Non-arrival of clothing for recruits.

Nov 10,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (Private). "Having finished for the season, my correspondence with the King's Ministers." (3½ pp).

1782 That Carleton cannot come into the Province this year ; it is wholly unlikely that he ever will.

Nov 8, Haldimand to Townshend (No. 19). " Since I wrote my letters-
Quebec. by His Majesty's ships Assistance and Surprise, an Express has ar-
rived from New York," (3½ pp).

Enclosed.

Copy of letter from Sir Guy Carleton to Haldimand, 25 Sep.

Nov 9, Haldimand to Townshend (No. 20). " I have to add to my letter
Quebec. by the Conway, wherein I mentioned the conduct of Lieut. Governor
Sinclair." (2½ pp).

Nov 7, Haldimand to Burke (No. 17). This letter belongs to the
Quebec. Treasury series, and refers to the accounts, bills of exchange, &c.,
from the Governors and Commanding Officers of the posts (4 pp).

Nov 11, Haldimand to Townshend (No. 21). " Having had the honour
Quebec. in my letter of 24 Oct. (No. 6)." (1 p). Relating to prisoners of
war.

Oct 8, Capt. Jehu Hay to Shelburne. " I had every reason to believe
Quebec. before this I should have been in the execution of my office." (2 pp).

Oct 16, Riedesel to Shelburne (?) (Private). " Le changement du De-
Quebec. partement de Votre Excellence ne me devait plus permettre."
(2½ pp).

Oct 16, Riedesel to Townshend (?) " His Excellency General Haldimand
Quebec. having acquainted me." (2½ pp).

Enclosed.

Riedesel to Germaine, Sep., 1781. " My sentiments and feelings
on an event." (2 pp).

Shelburne to Riedesel, 22 Ap. 1782. " It gave me great pleasure
to find upon receiving the Seals of the American Department"
(2pp)

Riedesel to Shelburne (?) 19 July. " I am honoured with Your
Lordship's despatches of the 22 April" (1 p)

Riedesel to Carleton, Sorel, 13 Aug. " Cornet Schonewald being
detained some days at Quebec" (1 p).

Oct 20, Riedesel to Shelburne. " Quoique le changement du Departement
Quebec. à Votre Excellence" (1½ p). Very similar to letter of 16 Oct., and
on the same subject.

Oct 20, Holland to Townshend. Transmitting Muster rolls of Foreign
Quebec. troops.

Enclosed.

General detail of Musters taken in August and September, 1782.
The same of those taken in February and March.

21-24.

1782 Hamilton to Townshend (Private). A duplicate; the original
Nov 10, will be found in Vol. 20, immediately preceding the official letter
Quebec. No. 19.

Nov 11, Haldimand to Townshend (No. 22). Respecting the killing by
Quebec. Lieut. Bradley of a seaman belonging to one of the Transports of
the Cork Fleet (1 p).

Enclosed.

Bradley's Memorial. Opinion of Monk, Attorney-General. Depo-
sitions in the case ; 3 separate sheets.

1782
Nov 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 23). "I am again importuned by the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice" (2 pp).

Nov 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 24). "I have herewith the honour to transmit to you duplicate of my despatch by His Majesty's sloop Drake" (1 p). The enemy had abandoned the intention to invade the Indian Country.

Enclosed.

Niagara, 23 Oct., 1782. Letter from A. Dundas.

1783
Jan 22,
Charles street

Edmund Burke to ———. "I received the enclosed letter to me from Baron Maseres."

The case of Pierre du Calvet.

Enclosed.

From Pierre du Calvet dated "à l'Inquisition du tyran Haldimand aux Recollets à Quebec," 30 Juin, 1782, to Lord Shelburne, and Charles James Fox (7½ pp) to Burke (1 p) to the latter with same heading, 1 Sep. 1782. To the Ministers and Secretaries of State, with the same heading, 1 Oct. 1782, with duplicates in the latter.

Feb 6,
Browns Grove.

Earl of Plymouth to Townshend (?) Respecting the Rev. Mr. Guerry's case.

Enclosed.

Guerry's Memorial (1½ p) and letter (1½ p).

Feb 23,
Whitehall.

Townshend to Haldimand. "I cannot reply by this conveyance to all." (Regarding the cases of Hay, Cazeau, Du Calvet and Pillon, with orders for their release.)

No [date].

Du Calvet to Haldimand. "Le regne de la tyrannie exerce" (4 pp).

No date.

Du Calvet to Lord North. Epître dedicatoire à Milord Sydney, &c. "Ses grands Ministres font la gloire," (3 pp).

Ap 10,
Whitehall.

North to Haldimand. "The short time I have been in office." (6 pp., half margin).

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

North to Haldimand. "Since I finished my despatch to you of the 10th inst." (2½ pp., half margin).

Ap 16,
Whitehall.

North to Riedesel. "The provisional articles of a Treaty of Peace." (2 pp., half margin).

Ap 18,
Whitehall.

North to Lossberg. On the same subject and of similar tenour.

Ap 19,
Whitehall.

North to Haldimand. Foreign troops to be sent to Europe. (2 pp).

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 25). "I have the honour to report," (1 p). The appointment of Williams as Solicitor General and Inspector General.

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 26). Suspension of Allsopp as Legislative Councillor, with extract of letter by Haldimand to Germaine, 25 Oct., 1780 (No. 68). Reasons by Allsopp, 6 Mar, 1780, against the decision of the Council. See papers at their respective dates for these and for extracts from Minutes of Council, 2 June and 1 July, 1766; 14 Mar. and 22 Ap., 1768; 9 Mar., 1780. There is also enclosed a short extract from Carleton to Germaine, 25 June 1778, respecting Allsopp.

Feb 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. With general instruction for his conduct as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (8 pp)

1783

Enclosed.

Instructions and standing orders.

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 27). "Since I had the honour of writing to you by His Majesty's sloop Cockatrice," (3 pp). Rebels on the Ohio.

Enclosed.

Extracts from Carleton, New York, 26 Oct., 1 and 2 Nov., 1782.

Niagara, 16 Dec., 1782, Maclean to Haldimand. Niagara, 11 and 12 Dec., 1782. Meeting of Chiefs.

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 28). "Since I have had the honour of writing to you, I have had at different times." Affairs in Vermont.

Enclosed.

Various extracts of intelligence ; Proclamation by Congress, &c.

Ap 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 29). "The despatch which I have now the honour." Vermont affairs.

May 7,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Townshend (No. 30). "I did myself the honour to write to you a few weeks ago." (4 pp).

Enclosed.

Extract from Indian speech at Niagara. 1 Ap.

June 13,
Quebec.

Riedesel to North. "I am this day honoured with Your Lordship's letter, dated Whitehall, 16 Ap., 1783." (2½ pp).

June 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 1). "I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's letter of the 2nd April," (5 pp). Arrival of Brant and of John, the Mohawk Chief, at Quebec. Settlement of Loyalists.

Enclosed.

Duplicate of No. 30, with enclosure. Translation of a speech by Joseph Brant to Haldimand, at Quebec, 21 May (5 pp). Niagara, 18 May. Brigadier Maclean to Haldimand. "In obedience to Your Excellency's commands, I have paid every attention in my power," (5 pp). Indian affairs.

June 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 2). "I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's letters of the 10th and 16th of last April." (4 pp).

June 12,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 3). "Mr. Drummond, a member of the Legislative Council, having entered in business," (2 pp).

Quebec, 17 July, 1782. Haldimand to Shelburne. A duplicate ; the original is in its proper place in Quebec 20-23.

June 19,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 4). "This letter will relate to the ecclesiastical affairs of the country." (2½ pp).

Enclosed.

Extract from letter to Germaine, 14 Sep., 1779.

Copy to the same (No. 61), 25 Oct., 1780.

Copy of letter to Townshend (No. 12), 25 Oct., 1782, on the subject of priests for Canada.

June 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (Private). "I have the honour to acknowledge the honour of Your Lordship's letter relative to Mr. Pownall." (3 pp).

1783
Aug 8,
Whitchhall.

North to Haldimand. "Since I had the honour of writing to you on the 10th of May to send home all the foreign troops." (20pp., half margin).

June 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 5). "Captain Chambers of the Royal Navy (who takes charge of my despatches)." (1½p).

June 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Admiral Keppel. "This letter will be delivered to you by Captain Chambers." (1p).

June 27,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 6). Two French priests sent on board the Bull Dog.

Sep 7,
Portsmouth.

Riedesel to North. His arrival in the Quebec, having parted company with the Fleet.

Enclosed.

Embarkation Returns.

July 15,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 7). "This letter may be considered as a continuation of that of the 19th June (No. 4)." (4pp).

July 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 8). "As the transports with the German troops will sail the beginning of next month." (2pp).

July 31,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 9). "I have the honour to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the Legislative Council." (1p).

No enclosures accompany the letter.

July 26,
Quebec.

Riedesel to North. "The gentleman who will have the honour of presenting this letter is Capt. Cleve." (3pp).

July 28,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North. Respecting Pownall's leave of absence.

July 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Committee for Trade and Plantations. "Agreeable to orders which I have this summer received from His Majesty." (2pp).

Aug 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 10). "The transports collected to carry the Foreign troops." (2½pp).

Enclosed.

Embarkation Return.

General Orders—Haldimand to Riedesel, 29 July; Lernoult, Adjutant General, 2 Aug. Return of Camp equipage.

Aug 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 11). "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Knox's letter." (2½pp).

Enclosed.

Quebec, 5 Aug., Haldimand to George Rose. "Having given the necessary orders for comparing the goods sent last year." (1p).

London, 21 Mar. 1782, and Montreal, 19 June, 1783, Sir John Johnson to Haldimand.

Aug 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 12). "By the agent for the transport, who is just going to sail." (1½ p).

Aug 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North. "Lieut. Houghton will have the Honour to deliver this."

Aug 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 13). "I have received letters from Brigadier Maclean" (2½ pp). The United States Congress and the Indians.

Enclosed

17 July. Maclean to Haldimand.

Detroit, 7 July. De Peyster to Maclean (2 letters).

1783

Correspondence between Maclean and United States officials.
There are 9 enclosures.

Aug 4,
Quebec.

Allsopp to North (?). Respecting his dismissal from his seat in Council and his office in the Court of Appeal (6 pp).

Enclosed.

Quebec, 29 Oct. 1780. His dissent from the decision of the Council.

Aug 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 14). "I returned on the 16th inst., from Isle aux Noix" (8 pp).

Enclosed.

Correspondence with Steuben and Washington (13 papers).
Indian trade passes.

Correspondence, from Niagara and Detroit, on Indian affairs.

22-25

Aug 27,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 15). "I have the Honour to enclose duplicates of my letters which were sent by the Brig Tarleton" (3 pp).

Oct 14,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 16). "The Proselyte Frigate arrived here the 6th Inst." (7 pp).

Enclosed.

1. Wall's speech to the Shawanese, Ohio, 7 July, 1783.
 2. Minutes of Transactions with Indians at Sandusky, 26 Aug. to 8 Sep. (12 pp).
 3. A. McKee to Sir John Johnson, Sandusky, 9 Sep. 1783.
 4. Petition (in French) from Citizens of Montreal, respecting two young French priests (3 pp. including signatures).
 5. Answer of Haldimand to Mezières and Adhemar, 24 June (1 p).
 6. Mezières and Adhemar to Haldimand, 30 June (1 p).
 7. Adhemar and Delisle to Haldimand, 18 Aug.
 8. Adhemar to Captain of Militia Millard, 11 July.
 9. Haldimand to Adhemar and Delisle, 28 Aug (1 p).
 10. Adhemar and Delisle to Haldimand, 4 Sep. (2 pp).
 11. Address (no date) from Citizens of Montreal to the King.
 12. Memoire respecting the need for priests, no date, signed by Adhemar and Delisle (3 pp).
 13. Haldimand to Mabane, 13 Sep.
 14. Mabane and Jenkyn Williams to Haldimand, 14 Sep. (1 p).
 15. E. W. Gray, Sheriff, to Mabane and Williams, 4 Sep. (1p).
 16. Haldimand to Adhemar and Delisle, 6 Oct. (1p).
- All these relate to the petitions and the proceedings to obtain the services of French priests in Canada.

Oct 23,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (Private). "Amongst the variety of objects which have employed my thoughts." (2½pp). The fortifications at Montreal.

Enclosed.

Twiss to North, 22 Oct.

A duplicate of this covering letter (23 Oct.) follows the enclosure.

1783
Oct 24,
Quebec.
Nov 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (Private). "In addition to the public letter." (4½pp). The affairs of Vermont.
Haldimand to North (No. 17). "I have the honour to transmit to Lord Sydney." (2pp). The suit against Taylor and Forsyth.

Enclosed.

Reports, with details, by the Board for examining accounts, 24 Oct., namely,

1. Taylor and Forsyth.
2. Guy Johnson.
3. Proceedings of the Board, 22 Sept. to 24 Oct.
4. Report of the Board alluded to in Reports 1 and 2 and proceedings 3.
5. Correspondence between Haldimand and Johnson and other papers laid before the Board.

23-26

Nov 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 18). "Mr. Cuyler, the late Mayor of Albany, will have the Honor." (1p). Cuyler's services. Grant in Cape Breton.

Nov 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 19). "Brigadier General Maclean will have the Honor." (1p). Reduction of the 84th. Good disposition of the Indians.

Nov 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 20). To prevent the granting of patent offices, except to persons discharging the duties personally. Claim by the Deputy of Sir Thomas Mill. (1p).

Nov 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 21). Provision for the Royalists. (3½pp).

Enclosed.

Journal of Lieut. French, whilst exploring the lands on the Ottawa, from Carillon to the Rideau, and on the Gananoque.

Two plans accompanied the letter, but they are not with it in the volume.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 22). Renewed Application from the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice. (2pp).

Enclosed.

Letter signed by A. Mabane, Thomas Dunn, and Jenkin Williams Quebec, 23 Oct.

Nov 9,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North, presented by LeMaistre, on leave of absence.

Nov 12,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 23). "I think it necessary to communicate to Your Lordship, that upon application from Col. Carleton." (2pp). The appointment of Hope as Quarter Master General in room of Carleton.

Nov 12,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North. The resignation by Mabane of the appointment of Surgeon to the Quebec Garrison; appointment of Fisher (1½p).

Nov 17,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 24). "I profit of the opportunity of the Transport the Three Sisters," (1 p). Plans of new Cataraqui.

Nov 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 25). Owing to the late receipt of despatches detained at Halifax, he cannot disband the 1-84th, the 2nd Battalion of Sir John Johnson's and Butler's Rangers (4 pp).

1783

Enclosed.

1. Plan of Cataraqui.
2. List of Provincial troops in Canada.
3. Memorial of officers of the Six Nation Indians.

Nov 18,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 26). The absence of Cuthbert. Should Winslow be appointed to the Council, he recommends Alexander Davison for the next vacancy (1p).

Nov 19,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 27). Provision for Johnson in consequence of the reduction of the two battalions of the Royal Regiment of N.Y. (1 p).

Nov 20,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 28). Disappointment at not hearing from the Treasury (1p).

Nov 21,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 29). "An easterly wind has detained the vessels," (2 pp). The reduction and peace establishment.

Nov 27,
Quebec.

Haldimand to North (No. 30). "Your Lordship's letters of 12th May, 16 and 24 July," (4½ pp). The state of the Upper Country and the views and expectations of the Indians.

Enclosed.

General order, signed by R. B. Lernoult, regarding reductions.

1784

Ap 8,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Haldimand. No signature, but Lord Sydney succeeded Lord North. "Upon my returning to the office which I have now the honour to fill," (28 pp., half margin).

Ap 10,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Haldimand. No signature. "The reasons which induced His Majesty last year to press your continuance." (3 pp., half margin).

Ap 14,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Haldimand. "The Master General of the Ordnance," (1½p). Surplus timber for the garrison at Quebec.

Enclosed.

1. Duke of Richmond to Lord Sydney, 18 Mar., 1784.
2. Report on timber by Butler and Morpeth, dated Tower, 24 Mar.
3. General Greene's return of timber for Gibraltar.

Ap 23,
London.

DuCalvet to Sydney. "Ma premiere lettre suit à votre seigneurie." (7 pp).

May 29.

Adhemar to Lord Howe. Note, with description of François Etienne Guigbord.

No date.

Memorial respecting land grants in Cape Breton, proposed by Abraham Cuyler. The memorial is signed by John Jones for self and 50 families; Hugh Munro for self and 25 families, and a number of others.

Jan 8,
Quebec.

Estimate of articles wanted to establish 600 families.

Haldimand to North (No. 31). "Sir John Johnson will have the Honor to deliver this letter" (3 pp and P.S.) Reductions in the Staff, &c.

Enclosed.

1. Abstract of reductions.
2. List of persons employed in the Q. M. G. Department.]
3. List of officers in the Indian Department, Niagara, 4 Dec., 1783.
4. List of officers in the Barrack Department, 25 Dec.
5. List of officers in the Commissary's Department in the Upper Posts.

- 1784
6. Engineer Officers.
 7. Naval Staff.
 8. Indian Officers, Northern Department.
 9. Indian Officers of the Seven Indian Nations during the Rebellion.
 10. Indian Officers at Detroit during the Rebellion.
 11. Indian Officers at Niagara during the Rebellion.
 12. Extract, Sir John Johnson, 4 Dec., 1783, with list of officers.
- June 4, Whitehall. Sydney (?) to Haldimand. Inquiries respecting Guigbord, by request of the Count d'Adhemar (1½ p); no signature.
- June 7, Whitehall. Sydney to Haldimand. Settlement of Cuyler and others on Cape Breton (3 pp. half margin).
- June 8, Whitehall. Sydney to Haldimand. "Lieutenant Jones, who arrived here on the 28th of last month" (2 pp. half margin). Leave of absence to Johnson approved.
- June 14, Whitehall. Sydney to Haldimand. The petition of Robin, Pipon & Co., for relief, is sent for action (1 p).
- July 7. Sydney to Haldimand. "Mr. Williams, the Solicitor-General of Quebec, arrived here on the 21st of last month" (2½ pp. half margin).
- Mar 4, Quebec. Haldimand to North. "In obedience to your Lordship's letters of 12th May, 1783, I enclose the Ordinances" (1½ p).
- Enclosed.*
1. 2 George III. Cap. VI.
 2. Article 25 des Reglemens Generaux pour la Police.
 3. Ordonnance de Police au sujet de l'Abandon des Bestiaux, 31 Oct., 1727.
- Ap 26, Quebec. Haldimand to North (No. 32). "As this letter goes by land to New York, I cannot be very particular" (2 pp. and P.S.)
- Enclosed.*
1. General Schuyler's Speech to the Six Nations, Schenectady, Jan., 1784.
 2. Niagara, 17 Mar., 1784. Butler to Johnson.
 3. Philadelphia, 22 Fevrier, '84. Chevalier de la Luserne to Haldimand.
 - 4, 5, 6. 23 March, 1784. Speeches and Addresses at the opening of the Legislative Council.
- May 12, Quebec. Haldimand to North (No. 33). "At the same time that I transmit a duplicate of my letter of the 26 Ap" (4 pp).
- Enclosed.*
1. New York, 19 Mar: Governor Clinton to Haldimand.
 2. 10 May. Haldimand to Clinton.
 3. Arlington, 15 Ap. Chittenden to Haldimand.
- June 29, Quebec. Haldimand to Sydney. "I have the honour to transmit the Minutes of the last Session" (9½ pp).
- Enclosed.*
1. Minutes of Council, 31 May, 1783, to 14 Ap., 1784.
 2. Journals of Legislative Council, 22 Mar. to 29 Ap., 1784.
 3. Copy. Haldimand to Lords of the Privy Council for Plantation affairs, 6 May, 1784.

1784
June 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "It now remains with me to acknowledge the Honor of Your Lordship's letter of 10 Ap.," (1½ p). Du Calvet's accusations.

Aug 2,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Haldimand. "I received on the 25 of last month, your letter of the 4 of March, No. 33." (3 pp., half margin).

July 16,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Lieut. Colonel Hall in the American service, arrived here on the 10th inst." (2 pp).

Enclosed.

1. New York, 13 June, Major General Knox to Haldimand and Quebec, 13 July, answer by Haldimand to Knox.

2. Quebec, 12 July, Hall to Haldimand, and answer on 13 July.

3. New York, 12 Ap., 1784. Clinton and Commissioners' speeches to the Six Nations.

4. 6 June. Council to consider letters.

5. July, 1784, signed by Sir John Johnson. General abstract of men, women and children settled in the new townships on the River St. Lawrence.

6. Niagara, 22 May, 1784. Meeting of the Missisaugas and Six Nations.

Aug 13,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "When I ordered Lieut. Governor Sinclair from Michillimackinack," (1½ p).

Aug 16,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "By the Hermine Frigate." The definitive treaties of peace received.

Sep 1,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Lord Belhaven (a captain in the 44th Regiment), will have," (1p)

Sep 30,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. Definitive Treaty of peace between His Majesty and the States General received.

Oct 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's circular letter," (1 p)

Oct 2,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I have had the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 2nd Aug." (2 pp). DuCalvet's second publication.

Oct 3,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I lost no time after the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 7th," (1p). Grants to Loyalists in Cape Breton.

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "At the time I made my acknowledgments." His reasons for want of confidence in the Attorney General.

Oct 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. Death of St. Luc la Corne; recommending René Amable de Boucherville for the vacancy (1p).

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. Transmitting returns of the officers of Provincial Corps (1p).

Enclosed.

1. Returns of the Officers, 1 Batt., King's Royal Regiment of New York.

2. King's Rangers (Rogers).

3. Butler's Rangers.

4. Loyal Rangers (Jessup).

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney, respecting Guigbord.

Oct 6,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Sir John Johnson will have the Honor to deliver this letter" (1 p).

1781
Oct 11,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Having done myself by the Speedwell Packet, the Honor to write several letters" (3 pp). Ecclesiastical affairs.

Enclosed.

Quebec, 31 Aug. Haldimand to M. de Mont Golfier, and answer Montreal, 15 Sep.

Oct 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "The anxiety which I expressed in my letter of the 2nd inst." (3½ pp).

Oct 25,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "I have the Honor to enclose an authenticated copy of a Lease" (2 pp).

Enclosed.

Lease by General Murray to Thomas Dunn and John Gray.

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "Permit me Humbly to solicit Your Lordship's protection and countenance" (3 pp).

Enclosed.

1. 23 Sep. Hamilton to Haldimand.
2. 24 Sep. Haldimand to Hamilton.
3. 21 Oct. 2 papers. Hamilton to Haldimand.
4. 22 Oct. Mathews to Hamilton.

Dec 15,
Whitehall.

Sydney to the Governor of Quebec. Transmitting claims sent by M. de Barthelemy in favour of Favry de Chantelou (2 pp).

Enclosed.

Case of James Cuthbert, beginning: "On the 17 Jan., 1780." Sworn before James McGill, C.P., Montreal, 24 Sep. 1782 (11 large pp).

Oct 4,
Quebec.

Hugh Finlay to ——. "The Spring Packet brought me a letter from my worthy friend Governor Skene" (2 pp).

Oct 22,
Quebec.

Finlay to ——. "The advocates for a House of Assembly" (4½ pp).

24-27.

Nov 24.

Petitions of old and new subjects, with signatures, on parchment, the original.

Nov 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. "Subsequent to the letter which I had the Honor to transmit to Your Lordship of the 24th" (3 pp).

Sep 13,
Quebec.

Brigadier St. Leger to Sydney. "Your Lordship's friendly interference for my interests" (2 pp).

Oct 19.

St. Leger to Sydney. "By His Majesty's permission to Gen. Haldimand" (2 pp).

Dec 2,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "I had the honour of addressing a letter to you."

Dec 2,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "On the 24 day of November last, M. Gragé the Vicar General" (2 pp).

Enclosed.

Papers respecting the resignation of M. Briand.

Dec 2,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "Herewith I have the honour to transmit two letters from M. Langan."

1785 *Enclosed.*

1. Montreal, 18 and 29 Nov. Two letters from Langan.
2. Detroit, 20 Oct. Jehu Hay.

Feb 7,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. The necessity for Indian presents being sent to Quebec.

Enclosed.

London, 31 Jan. Articles for Loyalists.

Same date. Sir John Johnson, respecting Indian goods.

1784

Nov 10,
Quebec.
Nov 10,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Sydney. Introducing Major Jessup.

Ainslie to Sydney. Returns of exports for the four years from 1780 to 1783.

Enclosed.

26 July, 1784. Permit for the discharge of the cargo (flour) of the Nancy, signed by Haldimand and addressed to Ainslie.

1785

Mar 3,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. Settlement of Loyalists in Quebec, with letter of 1 Aug., 1784.

Enclosed.

List of Loyalists settled on the Crown Lands of Quebec.

Mar 10,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. Respecting the names to be recommended for leases of the King's Posts in Canada.

Mar 15,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Hamilton, respecting the leases of the King's Posts.

Ap 8,
London.

Mathews to Nepean. With the names of the schoolmasters in Canada.

Ap 10,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. "It is with much concern that I find myself." Prosecution on account of the bills drawn by Sinclair, Michillimakinack.

Ap 11,
London.

Application by Sir John Johnson and others, on behalf of the Provincial troops and Indian Department.

Ap 12,
London.

Haldimand to Nepean. "As Lord Sydney must at present be much occupied" (3 pp.) Transport on the Lakes.

Ap 18,
London.

Mathews to Nepean. With two printed addresses (1) 20 Nov., 1784. "Objections aux Demandes Faites à Notre Auguste Souverain." (2) no date. Adresse des Citoyens, &c.

Ap 22,
London.

Haldimand to Nepean. "I have carried the enclosed copy."

Enclosed.

1. Mr. Hunter on behalf of the Merchants; a copy signed by Robert Hunter.

2. List of Civil papers left with Hamilton.

3. Letters of Instruction left with Brigadier St. Leger, 16 Nov., 1784.

4. Letters of Instruction for Hamilton, 16 Nov., 1784.

5. Address, no date, with extract from instructions to Hamilton, relative to King's Posts.

Feb 14,
Quebec.

Hamilton to Sydney. "This day I laid before the Council, the Act of Parliament;" also gives list of Loyalists.

Enclosed.

Petition from Loyalists.

1785
No date.

St. Leger to Sydney (No 1). "Though nothing more has occurred in the Military line" (8 pp).

Ap 26,
London.

Haldimand to Sydney. "At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Van Alstine," with memorial and abstracts, partly in duplicate.

Ap 27,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Hamilton. Continuance of bounty to Loyalist settlers (2½ pp).

Ap 30,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Hamilton. "I have received by different conveyances." (10 pp). The want of confidence shown by Haldimand to Hamilton. Dissensions in Council. The resignation of Mgr. Briand; his successor. Indian affairs. Petition by seignors, &c., for a change in the system of Government.

Ap 30,
Whitehall.

Sydney to Hamilton. Buoys on the St. Lawrence. (2 pp).

Ap 30,
Whitehall.

Sydney to St. Leger. Respecting the transfer of Posts, &c. (3½ pp).

Ap 30,
Whitehall.

Sydney to St. Leger. With official answer to letter by Major Ross. (2 pp).

May 4,
Soho Square.

Sir John Johnson to Nepean. With speech by La Fayette to the Indians of Canada, enclosed.

The other letters and papers in this volume were written during Hamilton's governorship.

REPORT BY MR. JOSEPH MARMETTE.

To the Honourable

J. H. POPE, Minister of Agriculture, &c; &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the historical researches which, according to your instructions, I began to make at Paris, last summer.

I was in France, when, in the course of the month of June, I received a letter from Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of your Department, informing me that I was attached to the Archives' Branch thereof, and that it was my duty to hold myself in readiness to act in concert with Mr. Brymner, the Archivist. While expecting that gentleman's arrival at Paris, I began to place myself in relation with several distinguished functionaries, who were in a position to facilitate my researches in the Government Departments and public Libraries. I was already, for several months, in constant communication with M. Avasse, the head of one of the branches of the Marine Department, and Mr. Berthall, one of the Directors of the National Library, both gentlemen being devoted friends of Canada. Some months previously, I had the advantage of making the acquaintance of M. Avasse, at the time when he was publishing a very remarkable study on Canada, in the *Revue Maritime* of January and February 1883. Thanks to the kindness always shewn me by M. Avasse, when Mr. Brymner came to Paris, we went, at once, to be presented at the Department of Marine, where we were most courteously received.

Nevertheless, I had no idea of commencing my researches at the Archives of that Department, for we possess at the Library of Parliament the greater part of the manuscripts of this Department which concern our history, copied under the direction of M. Faribault, in 1852. The same must be said of the Ministry of War which was largely drawn upon by Mr. Faribault.

No doubt, there still remains in the two Departments, numerous documents, copies of which it would be advantageous for us to obtain, without taking into account the manuscripts in possession of the Canadian Library of Parliament. I considered, therefore, in view of the short time I could spend at Paris, that it was better to push my researches in those places, where are to be found the historical records that are still wanting to us in Canada. Possessing a letter of introduction, which Mr. Brymner had obtained from Mr. Plunkett, Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, we introduced ourselves at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where we were very graciously received by M. de Rialle, Chief of the Archives Division. Thanks to the kindness of that gentleman, I was enabled, a few days later, to commence my researches. Availing ourselves of the good will of Mr. Berthall, to whom I introduced Mr. Brymner, it was in our power to study closely the whole working of the National Library, and to make observations there which will aid materially in adopting a system of catalogues and of service suitable to our Archives office.

Mr. Brymner having left for London, in order to continue the researches that fall to his share, I set to work in good earnest. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where my labours were greatly facilitated by the amiability of Mr. de Rialle, and by the desire to do me good service, on the part of Mr. Maurice Chevrier and the Count de Beaupré, both attached to the Archives Branch of the Department, I succeeded, in the course of a few weeks, in examining and analyzing, succinctly, several thousand pages, which will be highly available in studying the history of this country.

The greater part of these documents comprise the negotiations between the Courts of France and Great Britain, in connection with the treaty of peace which was concluded at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1632, as well as that of Paris, which, as is well known, dated from 1763. These papers relate to Canada, and are replete with new information and details, that will be most interesting to our writers of history.

At the National Archives, also, I examined a great many documents relating to divers subjects connected with our annals, amongst others, Decrees of the Council of State, &c., &c., which contained most valuable information as to the trade which was carried on with Canada before the cession of the country to Great Britain, as well as to the organization and Government of the colony during its possession by France. I cannot omit mentioning a series of papers, amounting to four or five hundred pages, which enumerate the pensions granted to Canadian and Acadian families that returned to France after the cession of Canada. These documents will be eminently useful in retracing the families obliged by the conquest to settle in France.

I was introduced by Mr. Berthall to the Keeper of the manuscripts of the National Library, Mr. Natalis de Wailly. Here, likewise, I was cordially received. Among the documents which appeared to me the most interesting, I would indicate several pamphlets by the Rev. Mr. Belmont on the question of the trade in spirituous liquors; the attractive and unpublished narrative of a "*Voyage au Canada*," by J. C. B., between the years 1751 and 1761, and which extends to no less than 277 pages; a collection of memoirs relating to the affairs of America, made by Brother Leonard St. Catherine de Sienna, in which mention is often made of M. de Queylus and of Monseigneur de St. Valier, as well as of the discovery of the mouths

of the Mississippi by D'Iberville; a curious account of the travels and adventures of Mathieu Saguean, born at the village of Lachine, written about 1700; and finally, a fascinating narrative of a voyage to Chili by DeBeauchesne. I must not fail to direct the attention of our linguists to several manuscript works on certain Indian dialects of North America, amongst others, an Algonquin grammar composed in 1674 by Louis Nicholas, Missionary Priest; a French Algonquin vocabulary, a small dictionary of the language of the Iroquois of the Agnier Nation, in the handwriting of M. de la Galissonnière; and, to come to an end, the Rudiments of the Mic-mac language.

As to the accuracy with which copies of those several manuscripts ought to be made, it is my duty to represent to you, Sir, that it is absolutely necessary that the copying be controlled and the copies most carefully collated, by a competent person, with the original documents. For, if the copyists were left to themselves, we could only expect to have defective reproductions of historical documents, on the scrupulous correctness of which, the historian must rely, in order to find in our Archives, a faultless expression of the primitive texts.

Besides the sources which I have just indicated, numerous researches might be made at Paris; in the first place at the Mazarin Library, where I know that there are several papers on our history, among others, an important memoir by Dupuis, Intendant of Canada, "*sur les troubles arrivés au pays en 1728*" in fol., and "*La véritable relation du voyage de Brétigny*," with a history of Montreal, from 1640 to 1672."

The like work ought to be done at the Arsenal Library, at those of Ste. Geneviève, the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the *Missions Etrangères*. In addition, there remain vast fields, as yet unexplored, in the Provinces of France, to different points of which the attention of the Archivist must necessarily be directed. The public Libraries and the Registers of personal status at Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Abbeville, Tréport, Honfleur, Rouen, Dieppe, Saint-Malo, La Rochelle, Havre, Bordeaux, &c., ought to be visited, examined and made available, with the utmost care, all the more, that in several of these places, the manuscripts are not catalogued. Nevertheless, as the Archives keeper of Rouen, among others, recently assured Mr. Alfred Garneau, many of these Provincial Libraries offer for research, numerous documents which are destined, in all probability, to throw new light on many points of our history that are still obscure. In order to show the utility of making researches in several Provincial towns of France, I shall take leave to quote certain passages of an article published in the *Revue Maritime*, of March last, concerning the exploratory travels, in which is employed, at this moment, M. Savorgnan de Brazza, by the French Government. The first part of this study treats of French Commerce in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. "In order to study the state of foreign trade in the north of France," says the author of the article, M.D.N. "and to ascertain the grievances of the merchants on the coasts of Flanders, Picardy and Normandy, Louis XIV was pleased to select the Chevalier de Clairville. We must look for the details relating to the commerce referred to, in the memoirs which he addressed to the Minister of Marine. (1.) He visited Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne,

(1.) The memoirs of Clairville are to be found in that Department under the head,—*Commerce*, 1701. The other sources on which is founded the article of which we now give an extract, are the Dictionary of Savary, *tome V*; and a history of the commercial companies from 1626 to 1742—a manuscript in folio, belonging to the Archives of the Ministry of Marine.

Abbeville, Tréport, Dieppe, and the seaports of Havre and Rouen, which was one of the most famous of those schools, where instruction could be obtained concerning everything connected with trade, and finally, Honfleur, places where, formerly, were established associations, one of which was destined, one day, to enrich the country with a territory greater than the country itself. We speak of Canada. In 1608, the captains and the vessels placed at the disposal of Champlain by Rouen and Honfleur, had enabled that illustrious colonizer to undertake his second voyage, in the course of which he founded Quebec." The information which is most wanting to us at the present day, is that which regards the commerce of Canada during the French domination. The few lines, which I have just cited, prove how necessary it is that we should seek our information at the very places where arose the spirit of commerce and colonization which led to the colonizing of New France in the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without offering a remark, which very nearly concerns the mission which you entrusted to me, and of the importance of which I became convinced during my sojourn at Paris. Canada, so long forgotten by France, now, in consequence of its extraordinary development in recent years, attracts, every day, more and more, the attention of enlightened Frenchmen. Many writers, economists and capitalists, as I have often had occasion to observe, are anxious to obtain complete information regarding this country, whose past is interesting to them in the highest degree, and whose present and future excite, not less powerfully, their attention, especially as regards the placing of French capital. Publicists and commercial men too often experience the want of precise information and official documents and, thus, being uncertain as to the state of matters amongst us, they end by looking in other directions. It would be most useful, I conceive, Sir, that all the branches of our Public Service should exchange, in full, their official publications with those of the Government Departments at Paris, and that there should be sent to each of the said Departments, as well as to the public Libraries, two copies, at least, of the French edition of each of those documents. It might even be asked that the sending of such publications should be mentioned in the French official reports, so as that the public could become aware that there are, at their command, sources of information, whence they could derive accurate details on the condition of our country. It would also be advantageous, if Parliament thought proper, to procure the publications by individual authors, concerning history, industry, agriculture, commerce, emigration, &c., which have appeared here in the course of the year. These divers works should be sent to Libraries, as well as private persons, who have been engaged for a long time in studying our country, and have published those works on Canada, which have most contributed to make us known in France. Confining myself to a few, allow me to mention the names of such eminent authors as M. Rameau, M. Onésime Reclus, M. de la Mothe, M. Avalle, and so many besides, who have devoted to us a great amount of labour and the finest talent. Would not our gain be enormous? and would not the pains which we should take to communicate information to these Publicists, repay, a hundred fold, the sum appropriated to such a service, which is of such national utility?

You will, no doubt, be pleased, Sir, to forgive me for having insisted so much on this question, the importance of which I was enabled to appreciate, during my sojourn in France, and to which it was my duty to direct your friendly attention.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most humble and devoted servant,

JOSEPH MARMETTE,
Assistant Archivist.

OTTAWA, 20th December, 1883.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENTS, PARIS.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Archives Division.

MSS. relating to the history of Canada.

1629

VOLUME 43.

Feb 1,
London.

Memorial for the restitution of La Nouvelle France given to the Council of the King of Great Britain. It deals chiefly with the question of the taking of Quebec, Cape Breton and Port Royal by the brothers Kirke (1½ page). Folio 28 (Blue ink figures).

London.

Favorable reply of the Lords Commissioners of the King of England respecting the restitution of Canada and particularly of the fort of Quebec (1½ page). Folio 29.

Paris.

Paper relating to the sending out of three Capuchin Brothers to Quebec. Orders to treat them well, &c. (½ page). Folio 32.

Memorandum of vessels taken by the English since the conclusion of peace. It mentions, amongst other things, the capture of "La Marie de Saint Jehan de Luz," off the coast of Cape Breton, by the brothers Kirke (5 pages). Folio 34.

London,
Ap 24.

Declaration of the King of England (in Latin) on the observance of the treaty of 24 April, 1629. "Quebec, and the booty therein made by the English shall be restored to France and to rightful owners" (3 pages). Folio 54.

Paris.

Memorial relating to the regulation of trade between France and England. Restitution of Quebec, of Canada, &c. (½ page). Folio 85.

Ap 24,
London.

"Articles adopted by the deputies of the two Crowns for the restoration of things taken since the treaty of peace." Full details as to the restitution of Port Royal, Cape Breton and Quebec to France. Refers to Champlain (6 pages). Folio 100.

London.

Memorial of Champlain, relative to the surrender of Quebec. An important paper. Though Champlain does not sign, it is easily seen that he is the author, for it speaks of "*his brother-in-law, Boullé*" (3½ pp). Folio 181.

Quebec,
July 29.

Articles of capitulation of Quebec. Original document signed by Champlain and De Pont, as well as by Louis and Thomas Kirke (2 pp). Folia 192-193.

1629
Quebec,
July 20.

Statement of arms and other "commodities" remaining at Quebec after the capitulation (1½ p). Folio 194.

Oct 6.

Articles of agreement between Sir Wm. Alexander, Lieutenant of Nova Scotia and le Chevalier Claude de St. Etienne, Seigneur de La Tour and Charles de St. Etienne. Concession of Acadia to the two latter (2 pp). Folio 195.

Paris.

Memorial respecting the restitution of Canada and Acadia by the English (2½ pp). Folio 290.

Quebec,
Oct 30.

Procès verbal of the taking of Quebec (2½ pp). Folio 296.

London,
Nov 20.

Letter from Chateauneuf, French Ambassador in England, to Cardinal Richelieu, presenting Champlain, who was returning to France (½ p). Folio 326.

London,
Nov 21.

A long and curious letter from Chateauneuf to Cardinal Richelieu, in relation to the taking of Quebec (10 pp). Folio 332.

London,
Nov 26.

Another letter from Chateauneuf to the Cardinal, relating to the taking of Canada by the English, &c., &c., after the conclusion of peace. Curious diplomatic details. Several passages in cipher, with the explanations in margin (10½ pp.) Folio 345.

London,
Dec 1.

Mem. as to the restoration of Nouvelle France, given to the Council of the King of Great Britain (1 p). Folio 351.

London.

Memoir of what the French possessed in Canada (½ p). Folio 353.

London.

Mem. respecting the restitution of Canada to France (1 p). Folio 354.

London,
Dec 5.

Letter from Chateauneuf to the Cardinal, relating to the restitution of Canada to France. Difficulties he meets at the English Court, where the matter is allowed to drag (2½ pp). Folio 355.

End of volume 43.

VOLUME 44.

1630
Feb 20,

Letter from Chateauneuf to Cardinal Richelieu, concerning the restoration of Canada. To be copied, from the foot of folio 34, beginning at the words, "*Cependant je vous envoie ce porteur qui m'a été envoyé de la Cie du Canada*," as far as the word, "*obéir*," which ends folio 35 (3 pp). Folio 34.

No date.

"*Que la forteresse de Quebec: Port Royal, Cap Breton, &c., seront restitués par Sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne*" (2½ short pp., or 1½ p). Folio 132.

No date.

Copy of a letter in which reference is made to the claim of the English to Canada (1½ p). Folio 195.

London.

Articles agreed upon between the two Kings of France and England. To be copied; only the last three paragraphs relative to the restoration of Canada, from the words: "*Leurs Majestés passeront le traité*" (2½ pp). Folio 238.

1631
Paris,
Jan 1.

Document declaring that the King of France is satisfied with the promise made by His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to restore Quebec, Port Royal, &c. (½ p). Folio 254.

Paris,
Ap 16.

Letter without signature or address, Sr. De Lauzon to fit out vessels for Quebec and Canada. Induce the King of England to send ships also, bearing his orders to those in command at Quebec to give up the place to the French (1 p). Folio 262.

Greenwich,
May 23.

Letter signed by — Montagu, declaring that the King of England is ready to restore Quebec, Port Royal, &c., to France (4 pp). Folio 264.

1631
London,
June 5.

Demand by the French Ambassador as to the restoration of Canada, and the vessels and merchandise taken by the English there ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p). Folio 263.

London.

Letter from M. de Chatenay, French Ambassador at London, to Cardinal Richelieu, relative to pending negotiations for the restoration of Canada ($4\frac{1}{2}$ pp). Folio 270.

No date.

Declaration of Charles I. as to the restitution of Quebec, &c. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p). Folio 279.

London,
July 4.

Order from King Charles I to Sir William Alexander, 1st Secretary of State for Scotland, directing him to restore Port Royal to the French in the same condition in which it was, to demolish the fort constructed there by Kirke, to remove the people, munitions and provisions and to leave the place unoccupied, &c. (1 p.) Folio 285.

(In the Memoirs of Earl Stirling (William Alexander) Vol. I p. 130, edition 1877—the date of what seems the original of this Order is 10th July.)

London,
Dec 9.

Copy of a letter from the English Merchants' Company to Captain Thos. Kirke, directing him to restore the fort of Quebec to the French (1 p.) Folio 320. End of Vol. 44.

VOLUME 45.

1632
London,
March 19.

Memorial respecting the regulation of trade between France and England and relative to the restoring of vessels, furs, &c. taken "Since the peace with Quebec and Canada" (1 p) Folio 22.

St Germain-
en-Laye,
March 29.

Articles of the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye concluded between the Kings of England and France respecting the restitution of Cape Breton, Acadia and Canada, &c., to France (12 pp.) Folio 24.

Fontainebleau,
Ap 27.

Extract from an Article of a letter written by M. Boutillier to M. De Fontenay, 27th April, 1632, at Fontainebleau, respecting the despatching of a vessel from England "to carry out the giving up of Quebec, &c., to our people" ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 106.

1633
London,
June 25.

Concession to Lord Baltimore of a colony in Virginia, called Mary Land (?) (27 pp.) Folio 246. End of Vol. 45.

AMERICA.

VOLUME I.—1592—1660.

1605
Paris.

Hydrographie du P. Fournier sur la Floride. Expédition de Jean Rebaud, Diépois, en Floride en 1562 (1 page.) Folio 1.

(Printed) "*Commission du Roy et de Mgr. l'Amiral au sieur de Monts pour l'habitation es-terres de l'Acadie, Canada, &c.*" 36 pages. Folio 2.

1606
Port Royal.

Letter dated Port Royal, not signed ($2\frac{1}{2}$ p p) Folio 25.

1629
Ap 29.

"*Relation du capitaine Daniel de Dieppe en la Nouvelle France.*" Original bearing the signature of Captain Daniel. Though this paper has been printed, it is important that a copy should be had in order to compare it with the original. (3pp.) Folio 65.

- 1629
Ap 29. Memorial concerning losses incurred by Sieur De Caen in consequence of being deprived the trade of Nouvelle France. (2½pp). Folio 82.
- Ap 29. Memorial of what the French possessed in Canada from the time when they were brought out by Captain Michel of Dieppe. (1p). Folio 84.
- 1632
Metz,
Feb 7. Commission for receiving the fort of Quebec. (1p). Folio 86.
- Paris,
March 27. Commission to Sieur De Razilly to receive the fort of Quebec from the English. (2½pp). Folio 88.
- Paris,
March 27. Treaty with M. Le Commandeur DeRazilly as to his mission to Canada. (2½pp). Folio 90.
- Paris,
Ap 22. Inventory of documents committed to Sr. DeRazilly. (1p). Folio 92.
- Paris,
May 10. Royal Commission to Razilly. (1½p). Folio 93.
- Quebec,
July 13. Copy of protests made by Captain Emery DeCaen against Captain Kirke, and others. (3pp). Folio 95.
- Paris,
Sep 27. Letter from De Caen to Richelieu. Restitution of Quebec. (1½p). Folio 97.
- Paris,
Sep 28. Draft of letter of Richelieu in reply. (1p). Folio 98.
- Paris,
Jan 28. Letters Patent from Richelieu in favour of DeCaen. Concessions of lands in *Les Indes Occidentales*. (1p). Folio 99.
- Paris,
March 16. Copy of a letter from the King to Sieur De La Tour, in the Cardinal's hand, to place "a few Capuchins in the said fort." (½p). Folio 100.
- 1633
Aug 15. Letter from Champlain to Cardinal Richelieu. (1½p). Folio 101.
- Oct 19.
Paris, Letter from DeCaen to Cardinal Richelieu. He informs him that Quebec has been handed over to Captain Duplessis. (½p). Folio 102.
- 1634
Paris,
Jan 24. Agreement between Richelieu and Lauzon. (5½pp). Folio 103.
- Fort Marie de
Grace, Nouvelle, France,
July 25. Letter from Razilly to the Cardinal (1½ p). Folio 106.
- 1640
Paris. Gift by the King of several islands to Sieur DeCaen. One large page on parchment (3 p). Folio 162.
- 1641
Paris,
Feb 13. Copy of a letter from the King to Sieur De Charnisay with a memoire: "*Pour éloigner les Hollandais des côtes de l'Acadie et de la Nouvelle France.*" (1p). Folios 164 and 165.
- 1645
Paris. Letters Patent from the King, respecting "*La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France.*" One large page on parchment. (2 pp). Folio 178.
- Jan 14. Articles between "*La Cie de la Nouvelle France*" and M. De Repentigny. (9 pp.) Folio 179.
- Paris,
Ap 9. Letter from the King to Comte De Oignon, as to the delivering of two small pieces of casting to "*La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France*" (½ p). Folio 184.
- 1641
Paris,
Sep 27. Letter from the Queen Mother to Sr. De Charnisay in relation to Acadia (½ p). Folio 188.

- 1641
Paris,
Sep 28,
Copy of a letter from the King to Sr. De Charnisay in relation to Acadia (1 p). Folio 190.
- 1647
Paris.
Ap 13.
Letters from the King and from the Queen Mother, as "*Grand Maitre de la Navigation*" to Charnisay (8½ pp). Folios 354 and 357.
- Paris,
Dec 11.
Letter from Laborgne. representing Charnisay, asking that the above letters be enregistered (1½ p). Folio 362.
- 1651
Paris,
June 4.
(Printed). Letter and commission to Sieur de Lafosse empowering him to administer the lands and properties of Charnisay (1 p). Folio 392.
- 1651
March 20.
"*Commission du Gouvernement de M. Lauzon en Canada*" (3 pp). Folio 416.
- 1652
Paris.
Letters Patent from the King confirming the treaty between Duc de Vendome and widow Charnisay, who had ceded a part of her rights over Acadia to Vendome, conditioned that he should protect her against La Tour, Denis, &c. (2½ pp). Folio 429.
- 1658
Paris.
March 12.
Royal decree ordering payment to Viscomte D'Argenson of his salary as Governor of La Nouvelle France (1½ p). Folio 481.
- Paris,
March 12.
Ordonnances against persons unlawfully taking shipping from Canada for France, with furs (2 pp). Folio 483.
- No date.
Placet presented to Brienne by Mme. D'Augoulême on behalf of the children of Charles de Menon D'Aunay De Charnisay (1 p). Folio 485.
- 1659
Paris,
Ap 2.
Placets to the King, same subject (1 p). Folios 486, 487.
- Paris,
March 13.
Royal Decree respecting Fisheries at Newfoundland (2 pp). Folio 498.
- 1660
Paris,
Aug.
Decree regulating the mode of conducting the fur trade in La Nouvelle France (2 pp). Folio 501.
- Letters Patent, appointing Le Marquis De Feuquières Vice Roy of Nouvelle France. (4½ pp). Folio 1639. End of Vol. I.

AMERICA.

2ND VOLUME, 1661-1688.

- 1661
Quebec.
Letter of M. D'Avaugour, written in Canada. He describes the country. "I have seen nothing to equal the beauty of the River St. Lawrence," he writes (2 pp). Folio 6.
- March 14.
Letter unsigned respecting the death of Rev. Père André (2pp). Folio 8.
- Paris.
Paper in relation to the office of Vice Roy of America, and the influence exercised by those who hold it (2 pp). Folio 13.
- Paris.
Paper "*Touchant l'établissement d'un conseil à Québec et l'entrée de l'évêque en icelui*," (½p). Folio 15.
- Paris,
Oct 5.
Resignation of Feuquiere as Viceroy of America (1p). Folio 17.
- 1662
Paris.
May 3,
Paris.
Taking possession of Baie du Nord in Canada, by Père Druillette and Sieur De La Valière (1p). Folio 23.
- Post of Vice Roy of America granted to Comte De L'Estrade (4pp). Folio 29.
- No date.
Paris.
Royal Letters Patent in favour of Le Chevalier Seigneur D'Aulnay Charnisay. Important—One large page, equivalent to (3pp). Folio 31.

- 1663
Paris,
May 1. Royal Letters Patent, appointing M. De Mézy, Governor of La Nouvelle France (2pp). Folio 34.
- Paris,
May 1. Orders and instructions to Sieur De la Rochette Gargot, Captain of Marine, about to sail for Newfoundland in Canada (3½ pp). Folio 35.
- Quebec,
May 10. Commission from Sieur D'Avagour, Governor of New France, and to Sieur Couture, missionary, to take possession of La Baie du Nord (½ p). Folio 38.
- Paris,
Nov 6. *Lettre de cachet* from the King to Sieur De La Barre, appointing M. De Tracy as Vice Roy of America (1½ p). Folio 50.
- Paris,
Nov 9. Commission to M. De Tracy (7 pp). Folio 53.
- Nov 19. Instructions to M. De Tracy. Important (22 pp). Folio 59.
- 1664
Paris,
Jan. Instructions to Commandant Brézé for the voyage he is about to make to America (4 pp). Folio 87.
- Paris,
Feb 22. The King's order to pay to Sieur Gargot the sum advanced by him in a voyage to Quebec (1p). Folio 89.
- Paris,
March 1. Taking possession of La Baie du Nord, by Sieur Couture and Sieur De La Chenaye (½ p). Folio 91.
- Quebec,
June 23. Letter from *Le Conseil Souverain de Québec*, to the King. An important paper, but it is perhaps contained in the Archives of *Conseil Supérieur* (3 p). Folio 120.
- 1665
Paris,
Ap 10. The King's instructions to Sieur Talon going out as *Intendant* to New France. An important document (17½ pp). Folio 138.
- Quebec,
Oct 10. Letter from the King to LeBarrois, Portuguese interpreter and general agent of La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, going to Canada (14 pp). Folio 147.
- Quebec,
Nov 3. Autograph letter from Talon to Minister (4pp). Folio 178.
- Quebec,
Dec 1. Letter from Talon to Minister (8½ pp). Folio 182.
- Without date. Explanation of eleven presents offered by the Ambassadors of the Goyogouins. They bring back Lemoyne, whom they had taken prisoner (3 pp). Folio 184.
- 1666
Quebec. Remonstrances of La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales against the pretensions of Feuquières (1 p). Folio 192.
- Quebec, May 22. *Ordonnance* respecting the wife of Jean Seveau (Marguerite Boileau), whose conduct was a cause of scandal at Isle D'Orléans, in 1666. A most curious paper (3 pp). Folio 193.
- Quebec,
Nov 10. Treaty of Peace with the Tsonnonthoans (3pp). Folio 196.
- 1667
Paris,
Ap 9. Letter from Talon to Minister (13 pp). Folio 205.
- Quebec,
Oct 27. Letter from the King to MM. De Tracy, Courcelles, Talon, Laval and Chambly, respecting the Carignan regiment and the state of the colony (4 pp). Folio 223.
- Quebec,
Dec 13. Letter from Courcelles to the Minister (½ p). Folio 228.
- Paris,
Dec 30. Treaty of Peace with the Goyogouins (11 pp). Folio 229.
- Paris,
Dec 30. Commission, in blank, for the command of Plaisance, Island of Newfoundland (1 p). Folio 236.
- Paris,
Dec 30. Letter from the King to Mgr. l'évêque de Pétrée, respecting "the best means of settling Canada," marriage of minors, &c. (4 pp). Folio 237.

- 1668
Paris,
Ap 8. Letter from the King to Sieur de Bouteroue, appointing him Intendant of Nouvelle France in place of M. Talon (2 pp). Folio 240.
- 1669
Paris,
Ap 9. Letter from the King to M. De Courcelles, notifying him of the appointment of M. De Bouteroue (1 pp). Folio 241.
- 1670
Aug 14, Treaty between Hector Daudigny, Sieur de Grandfontaine and le Chevalier Temple, respecting Acadia. "Sent by M. Bigot, Intendant of Canada, with his letter to M. de Puissieux, of 1st Aug., 1750," [written at top of the document] (5 pp). Folio 272.
- 1671
Paris. Letters Patent establishing "La Congrégation Notre Dame" (2 pp). Folio 275.
- May 16. *Procès Verbal* of the taking possession of the great lakes and of the territories of Hudson's Bay by Sr. Lussou (1 p). Folio 277.
- Quebec,
Nov 3. Memorial sent to the King by Talon. Highly interesting. Details respecting Temple, who wished to settle in Canada. Talon gives an account of the resources offered by the country, and of the advantages to be derived from its mines and products. Mention is made of Frère Donné, a Jesuit, an excellent mathematician, "who is instructing the young;" of Perrot, Governor of Montreal; of Contrecoeur, who went to France to sell his estates there. Talon asks for the King's commission for the Governor of Three Rivers, who holds only a commission from M. De Courcelles. Ill feeling between Talon and De Lauzon, who starts for France. Letter from Colbert, without date (62 pp). Folio 279.
- 1673
Quebec,
Nov 13. Long and interesting letter from M. de Frontenac to Colbert, on men and things in Canada. Sends him a map of Quebec and of the shores of Lake Ontario [Autograph] (68 pp). Folio 313.
- 1681
Quebec,
Ap 18. Circular respecting the death of P. Drullette (6 short pages, or 3 pp). Folio 357.
- Extrait de diverses relations de Canada qui peut servir à établir le droit de la France sur le pays des Iroquois.* At the head of the document are written these words: "sent by M. Bigot, Intendant of Canada, with his letter to M. De Puissieux of 1st Aug. 1750" (7 pp). Folio 370.
- Quebec. Regulation made by the Governor of New France as to treaties to be made with the Indians (2 pp). Folio 379.
- 1686
1687
Paris,
March 30. *Procès Verbal* of Sieur De Tonty on his voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi (5 pp). Folio 437.
- Quebec. The King's reply to M. De Denonville (29 pp). Folio 444.
- Quebec. Memorial of M. de Denonville to Le Marquis de Seignelay (18 pp) Folio 459.
- 1686
Quebec. Most interesting letter from M. De Denonville. Schools established in various parts of the country. The bishop desires to have a few Lazarists for Port Royal. Boisvenet drowned. Chailly has deserted. Bronze bust of Louis XIV. at Quebec (28 pp). Folio 468.
- 1673
Quebec. Memoir of various documents concerning New France. Amongst others: "*Le récit véritable de la Cie, de la N. France, dite Canada,*" &c. (8 pp). Folio 497.
- 1681
July 19. List of documents numbered: 21, Certificate of Messrs. Dallier & Galinée; 22, Map of Lake Ontario, Maps of the most remote lands and lakes discovered by the French (2 pp). Folio 498.
- Acte of the taking possession of the Iroquois country by the French (sent by M. Bigot to M. De Puysieux, 1st Aug. 1750) (4 pp). Folio 508.

1687
Quebec.
No date.

Copy of a Memorial sent to M. De Seignelay by "La Compagnie de la Baie D'Hudson," established at Quebec, on the affairs of the said Bay (sent by M. Bigot, &c., &c., 1750) (14½ pp). Folio 536.

Memorial on the same subject sent by M. Denonville (20½ pp). Folio 544.

1689
Quebec,
May 8.

Taking possession of Baie des Puants by Nicholas Perrot (sent by M. Bigot, &c., 1750) (3 pp). Folio 555. End of Volume II.

VOLUME III.—(America).

1693-1732.

1706
Ile de Nières,
Ap 19.
Ap 4,

Treaty between Iberville and the inhabitants of the Island of Nièves (4 pp). Folio 41.

Conditions granted by D'Iberville (2 pp). Folio 126.

1716
Quebec,
Oct 14.

Letter from the Intendant, Begon, to the Duke of Orleans, representing the necessity of granting 500 livres a year to Sieur Sarasin, Physician to the King, in Canada, for his voyages and discoveries (2 pp.) Folio 170.

Quebec,
Nov 2.

Letter from Vaudreuil to the Duke of Orleans. War ended between the French and the Indians (2 pp). Folio 172.

1726

Regulations respecting servants, and as to fire arms to be carried by merchant vessels to the American colonies, New France [Printed] (9 pp). Folio 195.

1717

Paris,
Aug.

Letters Patent establishing "La Cie de Commerce d'Occident," and the two following *arrêts* connected therewith: Folios 211 & 212 [Print] (23 pp). Folio 201.

1718

Quebec,
Nov 13.

Letter from Vaudreuil to the Duke of Orleans. Assures him of his devotedness. Of little importance (1 p). Folio 221.

1719
Dec 22,

Letter from Chevalier De La Forest as to his rights on the Mississippi and in Canada on Fort Frontenac. Inventory and documents of Chevalier De La Forest, nephew and successor to La Forest, who died 1714. Very important [Printed] 8 large pages, or (15 pp). Folio 240.

1688 to 1720..

Extract from papers which M. Le Maréchal D'Estrées entrusted to Sieur D'Auteuil for examination—continuation of most interesting memoirs relating to Acadia, Canada and Hudson's Bay: amongst others—"Mémoire au Roi pour faire connaître les efforts du commandeur de Razilly, et de D'Aulnay, son cousin, pour remettre l'Acadie sous la puissance de la France;" memorial of a person (anonymous) making complaint against Mgr. De Laval; treaty relating to Acadia, 1664; memorial from Collobes, 1667 and de La Borgue, 1670; narrative of events in Acadia since the arrival of Grandfontaine, 1670; memorial on Hudson's Bay by Villermont, 1683. Another by Comporté—Memorial of Père de Charlevoix on the extent of Acadia, &c., &c., (74 pp). Folio 244.

Proclamation by His Excellency Richard Phillips, Governor of Acadia. (2pp). Folio 279.

1713

VOLUME IV.—(America).

Paris,
May.

Copy of Royal Letters Patent on the cession of Acadia and the island of St. Christophe to England (Sent by Bigot, &c., &c.) (4½ pp). Folio 1.

1714

Jan 24.

Ordonnance of M. Bégon, Intendant of Canada, (2pp). Folio 4.

May 12.

Letter from Sieur de la Martinière to Sieur Bégon. He complains of a dearth of corn, &c. (4pp). Folio 6.

Quebec,
July 16.

Representations from Sieur de la Martinière on the same subject. (4 short pages, say, 2pp). Folio 8.

Quebec,
Aug 25.

Highly interesting letter from Mr. De la Martinière to Mr. Bégon, on the disorder and scarcity prevailing at Quebec since Mr. Bégon has been at Montreal. (9pp). Folio 10.

1715

Quebec,
Oct 28.

Original letter from Lamartinière to Duc de Saint-Simon on the state of the colony. Biographical details relating to Bégon—Highly interesting. (16pp). Folio 20.

1718
Montreal.

Letter from Jean D'Ailleboust D'Argenteuil, who, having been convicted on default, of killing, by a blow of a sword, at Montreal, Sieur Dela Mollerie, asks for pardon. A very curious paper. (1½ p). Folio 54.

1719

Quebec,
May 23.

Extract from the reply of M. M. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the King respecting the limits of Nouvelle France and Acadia (Sent by Bigot, &c., 1750.) (3pp). Folio 58.

1720

Paris,
June 12.

Extract from *mem.* from the King to De Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting presents to the Abénaquis (Sent by Bigot, &c., 1750). (2pp). Folio 63.

Paris,
Aug 23.

Petition of Les Religieuses Hospitalières of Montreal to the Regent, praying him to continue the payment of their allowance as in the past. (1p). Folio 70.

1721

Quebec,
June 8.

Extract from reply of M. M. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the King's *mem.* as to the efforts of Père Rasle and the Abénaquis to repel the English from Acadia (Sent by Bigot, &c.) (2½ pp). Folio 72.

1720

Paris.

Memorial on the boundaries of Acadia and Hudson's Bay, given in 1720, by Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, to the Duke of Orleans. De Latour having failed to induce his son to betray France, marched on Port Royal and captured the place. It was he who gave the name of Nova Scotia to Acadia, &c. (12½ pp). Folio 74.

1720

Memorial respecting the limits of Acadia and Canada, by Sieur Bobé, priest. Summary of the history of Acadia up to 1720 (71 pp). Folio 81.

1721

Quebec,
Oct 8.

Extracts from the reply of De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the King's memorial, 8th June previous, relating to P. Rasle, the Abenakis and the English in Acadia (19½ pp). Folios 117 and 123.

1723

Quebec,
March.

Another paper relating to the limits of New France, Acadia, &c., by Sr. Bobé (sent by Bigot) (15½ pp). Folio 154.

1723

Paris,
June 9.

Copy of the King's memorial to Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting Acadia and the English (4 pp). Folio 162.

Quebec.

Demand made by France on England in relation to Acadia. Reply, &c. (sent by Bigot) (11 pp). Folio 169.

1724

Paris,
May 30.

Extract from the King's *mem.* to Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting Acadia and the English (2½ pp). Folio 215.

1725

Quebec,
Ap 21.

Extract from a letter of M. Bégon in relation to the Abenakis war with the English. English deputation to Montreal (sent by Bigot, &c.) (12 pp). Folio 222.

- 1725
Quebec,
Aug 1. Summons sent by Beauharnois to the Commander of the fort built by the English on the shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Chouaguen River (5½ pp.) Folio 229.
- 1727
Quebec,
July 20. Extract from a letter of le Marquis De Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, to the Governor of New York, in relation to the encroachment referred to in the preceding paper (sent by Bigot, 1750, &c.) (4 pp.) Folio 232.
- New York,
Aug 8. Reply to that letter (11 pp.) Folio 234.
Copy of articles granted to the French inhabitants of Acadia when they took the oath of fidelity to the King of England in 1727 (1 p.) Folio 240.
- New Orleans,
Nov 15. Extracts from letters written by Sieur Perrier, Governor of Louisiana (5 pp.) Folio 241.
- Paris. Reply to *mem.* of His Majesty the King of England respecting Fort Niagara (13 pp.) Folio 241.
- 1728
New Orleans,
Ap 25. Extract from a letter of Sieur Perrier, Governor of New Orleans (3½ pp.) Folio 251.
- Paris,
May 14. Extract from a Royal despatch to Beauharnois respecting the fort established by the English at Chouaguen (½ p.) Folio 253.
- New Orleans,
May 17. Letter from Sieur Perrier, Governor of Louisiana, to La Compagnie des Indes (5½ pp.) Folio 254.
- Paris. Remarks on the fitting out of a squadron in England. (7 pp.) Folio 259.
- 1730
New Orleans,
Ap 10. Letter from Sieur Baron to Cardinal Fleury respecting Louisiana. Details as to the Natchitoches war (7 short pages, or 3 pp.) Folio 288.
- Paris,
Oct 6. "*Mémoire sur le nécessité indispensable, pour l'autorité et les intérêts de Sa Majesté, qu'elle empêche le commerce étranger dans les colonies d'Amérique.*" This document is most important for the history of commerce (23 long pages, or 30 pp.) Folio 298.
- Paris.
No dat. "*Projet de lettre particulière de la Cie. à M Perrier pour ce qui regarde les Anglais et les Espagnols à la Louisiane.*" In the margin the Minister writes: "It must be clearly shewn that the Miamis posts belong to Louisiana, so as to oppose the claims of the Governors of Canada." This highly interesting document also suggests that Louisiana be settled by Canadians, the French not having the strength to stand the climate of the country (9 pp.) Folio 337.
- Paris.
No date. Document by which the King engages to pay the expenditure to be made in Louisiana (14 pp., say 8 pp.) Folio 342.
- Paris. Another memoir respecting the developement of Louisiana (3½ pp.) Folio 349.
- Paris. Reply to the foregoing memoir (3½ pp.) Folio 351.
- Paris. Remarks on the two preceding papers (5 pp.) Folio 353.
- Paris. General statement of expenditure by *La Cie Des Indes*, in Louisiana, year by year (13½ pp.) Folio 356.
- 1731
Quebec,
Oct 10. Extract from the reply of M. M. De Beauharnois and Hocquard to the King's memoir of the 8th May, for the establishment of a stockade fort, at Pointe à la Chevelure (3 pp.) Folio 369.
- 1734
Paris. Memorial on the present state of all the French colonies of America; the West Indies, Louisiana, Acadia, Canada (20½ pp.) Folio 441.
- Paris. American Colonies. State of the artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. These two papers are important (14½ pp.) Folio 452.
- Paris,
Dec. Memorial on Canada. Respecting trade, the defence of the country, &c. Very important (39 pp.) Folio 469. End of Volume IV.

1735

VOLUME V.—(America).

1735—1748.

- Nay 24. *Règlement des droits et salaires des officiers du siège de l'Amirauté de Québec.* [Print]. (11 pp.) Folio 9.
- Paris, May 24. The same Regulation respecting the Admiralty of Ile Royale. [print]. (11 pp.) Folio 15.
- Memorial in relation to Acadia. It deals chiefly with the treaty passed between Mme. De Menon De Charnisay and the Duke De Vendôme. It also gives the history of the establishment of the colony by Siour De Saint Etienne de La Tour, whose son married the widow Menon de Charnisay, and was drowned before his sons reached their majority. It was probably on this accident that his widow concluded the treaty with Vendôme. When the King erected Acadia into a royal domain he granted seignories to five of the children of of Charnisay de La Tour; Vendôme, having claimed the half, lost his suit. (This document is repeated at folio 39 but more briefly.) (5½ pp.) Folio 30.
- Fort St. Charles, July 12. Memoir, in form of a journal, of all that took place at Fort St. Charles, from 27 May, 1833, to 12 July, 1734. Signed by "Laverandry" (17½ pp.) Folio 44.
- 1736 New Orleans, Sept 25. Letter from Desruaux to the Minister as to measures to be adopted in Louisiana. (10½ pp.)
- 1741 New Orleans, Apl 29. Copy of a letter from Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, to Comte de Maurepas (2 pp.) Folio 213.
- 1742 Paris, July 24. Autograph letter from Père de Charlevoix to Cardinal Fleury, in relation to grants of money to the missions of Canada and Louisiana. He asks for an audience. He is overwhelmed with work, being engaged in superintending the printing of his history, &c. (4 small pages, or 2 pp.) Folio 232
- 1743 Paris, June 20. Regulations respecting the cod fishery at Ile Royale [Print] (12 pp.) Folio 251.
- Paris, June 24. *Arrêt* of the Council of State in relation to merchandise shipped from the French Islands to Ile Royale [Print] (2 pp) Folio 257.
- Paris, July 27. Declaration of the King respecting concessions of land in America (6 pp.) Folio 259.
- 1744 Mch 1. *Arrêt* of the Council of State proclaiming a regulation respecting the trade of the French colonies in America [Print] (7 pp.) Folio 285.
- Paris, Nov 4. Royal Ordinance forbidding games of chance in the colonies [Print] (1 p.) Folio 297.
- Paris, Dec 21. Memorial sent to M. M. De Vaudreuil and Le Normand, Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, in relation to the matter of Sieurs Boussebay and Tontal (11 large pages, 15 pp.) Folio 298.
- 1747 Sep 10. Memorial on Cape Breton (10 pp.) Folio 323.
- 1748 Quebec, Nov 2. Authentic record of the speeches made by the Six Nation Indians at Château St. Louis, Quebec. 2 Nov., 1748. Autographs of the Indians. Curious (sent by Mr. Bigot, 1750, &c.) (6 pp.) Folio 332.
- London. Translation of the orders transmitted by the Court of London for the restitution of Cape Breton (2½ pp.) Folio 345-46. End of Volume V.

1749

VOLUME VI.—(America).

1749-1752.

- Annapolis,
July 14. Project of an English settlement in Nova Scotia (3 pp). Folio 18.
Ordinance of His Excellency Edward Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia or Acadia, promising religious liberty (2 pp). Folio 63.
- Annapolis,
Aug 1. Another from the same, allowing the Acadians to have their priests, and not to take arms against France ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 64.
- July 23. Official record of the retaking possession of Cape Breton and Ile Royale (2 pp.) Folio 71.
- July 25. Letter from Rouillé to Puyseulx, on the subject of the possession of Canceau Island in 1720. A commission consisting of two Englishmen and of M. d'Astées and the Archbishop of Cambrai, Dubois, examined the question. Compelled to admit that the Treaty of Utrecht gave the island to France, the Englishmen pretended that they must wait for instructions, and did not again present themselves (3 pp.) Folio 73.
- Louisburg,
July 29. Autograph letter from Bigot to Puyseulx in relation to the restoration of Cape Breton by the English, with some observations on Acadia—Interesting (3 pp.) Folio 75.
- Paris,
July 29. Letter from Puyseulx to Rouillé on the importance of provisioning the colonies and putting them in a state of defence (1 p) Folio 77.
- July 29. *Procès verbal* of the taking possession of Belle Rivière by M. Célon, Captain (3 pp.) Folio 78.
- Paris.
Fort Toulouse
Sep 24. Letter from M. Puyseulx to Bigot (1 p.) Folio 80.
Declaration made by the Micmac Indians to Sieur Goorom (Goreham) an English officer, to be laid before the Governor of Chibouctou. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ small pages, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 88.
- Letter from Rouillé to Puyseulx on the returning of French and English prisoners at New Orleans and in New England ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 90.
- Paris,
Sep 27. Letter from Puyseulx to Albemarle on the same subject as the preceding ($3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 92.
- Remarks on M. Rouillé on the limits of Acadia and of Canso Island (8 pp) Folio 95.
- Letter from Bigot to Puyseulx concerning the limits of Acadia (8 pp.) Folio 98.
- Louisburg. Summary of letters on the present condition of Ile Royale and Acadia. Translation of the body of Duc D'Auville from Chiboucton to the chapel of Louisburg ($7\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 98.
- Halifax. "A plan of the town of Halifax by M. Harris." Ought to be copied if we have not got it. Folio 109.
- London. Translation of the orders of the King of Great Britain to the Governors of America, for the exchange of Indian prisoners (2 pp). Folio 126.
- Paris. Letter from Puyseulx to Bigot. Very affectionate (2 small pages, or 1 p). Folio 139.
- Paris. Letter from Puyseulx to Albemarle in relation to the exchange of Indian prisoners in America (1 p.) Folio 141.
- Dec 28. Letter from Puyseulx to Rouillé, same subject ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 142.
- Paris. Letter from Rouillé, on the same subject (3 pp.) Folio 143.
- Observations on the translation of the orders of the King of Great Britain in relation to the mutual restitution of prisoners ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 145.

- 1748
Paris. Observations to M. M. De Puysieux and Albemarle on the same subject (2½ pp.) Folios 147, 148.
(Then comes a number of letters which are merely repetitions.)
- Paris. *Arêt* of the Council of State proroguing for ten years, the exemptions granted to trade between Canada, Ile Royale and the American Windward Islands [Print] (1 p.) Folio 165.
- 1750
Quebec. Memorandum of munitions, merchandize, &c., drawn from the Kings' stores at Quebec and charged to the order of Mr. Bigot, to be given to the Indians. Interesting (3½ pp.) Folio 182.
- Paris,
July. Letter from M. De Puysieux to M. de Laporte in relation to the trade carried on by the French on the African coast, and the Question of Nova Scotia with England. Interesting (11 pp.) Folio 200.
- Quebec,
July 10. Letter from an inhabitant of Canada to a merchant of Larochelle. It treats at length of the encroachments of the English. Very interesting as to the state of the colony at the period (34 pp.) Folio 207.
- Paris,
July 28. Observations in relation to the above letter (3 pp.) Folio 225.
Memorial sent to Albemarle in relation to the colonies of America (2½ pp.) Folio 227.
- Quebec.
Aug 1. Memorial respecting the claims of the French and the English to the lands of Nouvelle France. Sent by Bigot to M. Puysieux, 1st Aug. 1750. Most interesting (34 pp.) Folio 230.
- Same date. Another document on the same subject (27 pp.) Folio 247.
- Same date. Another document on the same subject (15½ pp.) Folio 261.
- Memorial as to the limits of Abenakis lands, &c. (4 pp.) Folio 269.
- Quebec.
Aug 1. *Mémoire sur la résidence des Canibas ou Abenakis* (5½ pp.) Folio 271.
Letter from Bigot. He sends all the papers asked for. We have mentioned them above (7 pp.) Folio 274.
- Paris. *Inventaire des papiers qui ont rapport à nos prétentions dans l'Amérique Septentrionale* (3 pp.) Folio 278.
- Paris,
Sep 23. Letter from M. Puysieux to Le Drain respecting Acadia (14½ pp.) Folios 290 & 292.
- Oct 3. Extract from a letter written from Nova Scotia in relation to the conduct of Governor Cornwallis (2 pp.) Folio 299.
- Oct 4. Letter from Bigot to Puysieux as to the capture by the English of a bateau containing presents for the Indians (5 pp.) Folio 301.
- Paris,
Oct. Reply of Puysieux to Bigot (3 pp.) Folio 306.
- Paris. Observations on Albemarle's letter to Puysieux in relation to Acadia (3 pp.) Folio 313.
- 1751
Ap 5. A highly interesting memoir in relation to Acadia (11 pp.) Folio 333.
- Ap 5. Instructions for M. de La Jonquière for the defence of Acadia (7½ pp.) Folio 339.
- Paris,
Ap 5. Secret instructions given by M. de La Clue in command of "Le Titon" and "La Gracieuse," respecting Acadia, &c. (3 pp.) Folio 243.
- Ap 5. Demands made in England for the restitution of the bateau taken by the English (3½ pp.) Folio 345.
- London,
Oct 31. Account of expenditure incurred by the King of England for the maintenance, &c. of Nova Scotia, from 1 Dec. 1750, to 31 Oct. 1751. Documents transmitted by the London Embassy. 1,004 emigrants sent out at a cost of £5,944 stg. The total amount of the transport

- 1751 of emigrants, their support, &c., &c., is £74,970, 13s., 10½d. stg. (3pp.) Folio 379.
- Paris. Importance of settling and fortifying Nova Scotia; with description of the climate, soil and inhabitants, by a gentleman recently arrived from that country (16½ pp.) Folio 380.
- 1753 Translation of a Treaty published in the London Gazette of 22 June, 1753, and passed between Thos. Hopson, Governor of Nova Scotia and Jean Baptiste Cope, Chief of the Micmaks (5½ pp.) Folio 407. End of Volume VI.

VOLUME VII.—(America.)

From 1753 to 1771.

- Paris. Memorial on the trade of Louisiana (7 pp.) Folio 40.
- London. Statement of the expenditure of Great Britain for the colony of Nova Scotia from 1749 to 1753 (2 pp.) Folio 46.
- Index for 1753 (11 pp.) Folio 47.
- London, Sep 13 and 14. Translation of a notice published in the London journals of 13 and 14 Sept. 1753 concerning Nova Scotia. Interesting (5 pp.) Folio 56.
- 1754 "Mémoire signifié pour l'évêque de Québec au sujet de son intervention dans l'instance d'entre le chapitre et la Séminaire de la même Ville." In quarto. [Print] (7½ pp.) Folio 75.
- Paris. Arrêt of the Council of State directing that for and during ten years after 1754, cod from L'Île Royale, heretofore called Cape Breton, shall enter all ports of the Kingdom free from the duties of the *cinq grosses fermes*. In quarto. [Print] (3½ pp.) Folio 78.
- "Première relation de l'établissement des François dans l'ouest." (5 pp.)
- June. "Journal de la compagnie de M. de Villiers depuis son arrivée au Fort Duquesne jusqu'à son retour du dit fort." (8 pp.) Folio 82.
- Consultation between M. M. de Contrecoeur, de Villiers, le chevalier Le Mercier and de Longueuil, as to avenging the murder of Jumonville (3 pp.) Folio 86.
- Fort de la Necessité, July 3. Capitulation granted by M. de Villiers to the English troops of Fort Necessity, 3 July, 1754, copied from a Pennsylvania newspaper of 25 July (3½ pp.) Folio 83.
- Montreal, July 24. "Seconde relation : " Letter from Duquesne to the Minister on the subject of the murder of Jumonville (3½ pp.) Folio 90.
- London, Sep 4. Translation of an article of the London Gazette, in relation to the defeat of Washington by De Villiers (1½ pp.) Folio 97.
- Quebec, Oct 23. Letter from Duquesne to M. Le Garde des Sceaux (3½ pp.) Folio 100.
- "Relation abrégée des hostilités françaises sur l'Ohio en 1754, par la quelle on prouve que les Français furent les premiers agresseurs. (An English version evidently) (5 pp.) Folio 102.
- London, Dec 24. Translation of an article of the London Gazette of 24 Dec. 1754, in relation to the moneys voted by the States of Virginia, Mary-Land and Carolina (1½ p.) Folio 106.
- 1762 Extract from a letter of Comte d'Estrades in relation to Acadia (2 pp.) Folio 108.
- March 13. "Relation de la prise de l'Alcide, commandée par M. Hoquart, par une escadre sous le commandement de l'amiral Boscawen." This document, which is much fuller than that in the *Archives Nationales* on

- 1755 the same subject, in *Carton K 1351*, papers 90 and 91, should be copied (109 pp.) Folio 109.
 Extracts from letters received from Canada and written by:
 M. de Vaudreuil.
- Quebec,
 July 2. M. M. de Vaudreuil and Duquesne.
 July 2. M. Duquesne.
 July 3. M. de Vaudreuil.
 July 7. M. le baron Dieskau.
 July 4. M. Bigot (7½ pp.) Folio 111.
 July 4. Letter from a private person in Virginia to a correspondent in
 Virginia, London, on the defeat of General Braddock (2½ pp.) Folio 119.
 Sep 23. Letter from M. de M. ——— respecting English writings about
 Nov 1. the limits of America—8 small pages (5 pp.) Folio 122.
- Basle,
 Nov 1. "*Discussion sommaire sur les anciennes limites de l'Acadie et sur les stipulations du traité Utrecht qui y sont relatives.*" Small quarto—
 Basle, S. Thourneisan, MDCCLV, (27 pp.) Folio 136.
 Memoir relating to Ile Royale and observations on that colony
 and its condition, about 1755 (4 pp.) Folio 139.
- Utrecht,
 Sep. Translation. Letter from M. ——— to M. ——— in reply to M.
 ———, which was published in *La Gazette d'Utrecht* of 8 September,
 with some remarks on a paper intituled: "*Discussion sommaire sur les anciennes limites de l'Acadie*" (40 pp.) Folio 157.
- 1753
 May 25 Translation of an English article beginning thus: "*Vous désirez être informé de la conduite des Français et des Anglais dans l'Amérique, &c.*" (8 pp.) Folio 182.
- June 29. Narrative of Sr. de Lery's expedition to Fort Bull, 20 leagues
 from Chouaguen (3½ pp.) Folio 186.
- New York,
 Oct 26. The most humble remonstrance of the Governor and General
 Assembly of the Province of New York to His Sacred Majesty, touch-
 ing the dreadful apprehension of being invaded by the French since
 they have taken Oswego" (3½ pp.) Folio 189.
- Boston,
 Sept 2. Extract from a letter dated Boston, on the taking of Oswego by
 the French (2 pp.) Folio 191.
 "*Relation (print), de la prise du fort Oswégo par les Français*
 (2 pp.) Folio 192.
 "*Relation abrégée des possessions des Anglais sur le continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale.*" (Print). Small duodec (12 pp.) Folio 193.
 "*Plan proposé par Sieur de la Salle (the name is half effaced by three pen strokes) pour s'emparer de Québec et de Montréal.*" With
 the letter of comte d'Affray (2 pp.) Folio 194.
- 1757
 March 27. Plan of operations to be carried out by the English in America
 under orders of comte de Loudon and La Salle (2½ pp.) Folio 195.
- March 26. Continuation of La Salle's plan of operations (2 pp.) Folio 197.
 "*Notions que le Sieur Prévot, Secrétaire du comte d'Affray a sur le compte de La Salle dont il est question ci-dessus*" (1½ p.) Folio 199.
- Apr 5. Mem. sent to M. d'Affray by Captain Baillie. Send some Scotch
 volunteer officers to Montcalm's army; they would bring over many
 Scotch Highlanders from the London army (4 pp.) Folio 200.
- Quebec,
 July 15. "*Nouvelles du Canada sur la situation de nos affaires en ce pays*"
 (8½ pp.) Folio 202.
- La Rochelle,
 Nov 10. Document and letter from M. M. de Montcalm and de Vaudreuil
 respecting the taking of fort William Henry and the precautions
 taken to protect the English against the violence of the Indians
 (17 pp.) Folio 207.
- 1758
 Louisbourg, July 28. Translation of a letter published in the *London Chronicle* and
 written on board the war vessel *Burford*, in the port of Louisbourg.
 Interesting (6 pp.) Folio 212.

- 1759
Paris, Feb 18. Letter to Montcalm introducing Monin, who sets out for Canada with Bougainville (1½ p.) Folio 215.
- Quebec, Apl 21. "*Rapport du Capitaine commandant la flûte du Roi l'Outarde*," sent to Quebec 21 Apl. 1759, (1½ p.) Folio 229.
- Quebec, Sep.1 Return of French officers wounded 13 Sept. at the battle of Quebec (3 pp.) Folio 230.
- Quebec, Montreal, "*Campagne du Canada 1759, du 1er Mai au 18 Sept.*" (3 pp.) Folio 232.
- Dec 13. "*Affaires présentes du Canada*," with a letter from M. de La Houlière to Duc de Choiseul (3pp) Folio 234.
- 1760
London, June 23. "*Extrait d'une lettre écrite à M. Cornet par M. de Hasselang, de Londres, sur l'état de Québec que les Anglais croyaient pris*" (½p.) Folio 236.
- London. Extract from a letter of M. Kanderbach, same subject (1 p.) Folio 237.
- La Haye, Oct 9. "*Relation*" (printed) *sur la nouvelle de la réduction de tout la Canada* (3pp.) Folio 238.
- 1762
Feb 28. Kings Ordinance in relation to colonial officers going to Canada (5 pp.) Folio 255.
- Paris, March 24. *Ordonnance du Roi*, ordering officers of the troops lately serving in Canada to retire to Touraine, there to live and remain under the orders of M. de Longueuil, late Governor of Three Rivers, and enjoy the allowance appointed for them (2 pp.) Folio 256.
- 1764
Paris. *Arrêt* of the *Conseil d'Etat* relative to Bigot, Cadet, &c. [Print] (3pp.) Folio 276.
- Paris, June 29. *Arrêt* of the Council of State ordering the liquidation of bills of exchange and money bills of Canada (10 pp.) Folio 284.
- Paris. *Arrêt* directing payment of salaries, wages, &c., due to various officers and employés lately serving in Canada (3 pp.) Folio 286.
- 1765
Pensacola, Jan 4. Letter from Aubry to Haldimand, respecting the Spanish in revolt in the Illinois (2 pp.) Folio 334.
- The same to Duc de Praslin as to the state of weakness in which Spain leaves Louisiana (7 pp.) Folio 335. End of Vol. VII.

VOLUME VIII.—(America.)

- 1759 "*Etat des dépenses que fait par mois un officier qui veut vivre décentement dans les temps présents.*" Prices of Provisions, &c. (4 pp.) Folio 21.
- 1750-1760
Paris. Table of expediture in Canada from 1750 to 1760 (1 p.) Folio 30.
- 1765
Paris. *Catalogue du papier de crédit français qui avait cours en Canada et dont la vente se fera le 11 janvier 1765.*" (3 pp.) Folio 53. (End of America).

West Indies.

1518-1759.

Canada—Acadia.

VOLUME 21.

- 1712
Paris, Jan 2. Memoirs relating to the colonies, trade and navigation, by M. M. the King's plenipotentiaries, 2 Jan. 1812. Historical sketch of the French colonies (126 pp.) Folio 10.

1712
Versailles,
May 4.

Letter from the Minister to the French plenipotentiaries. He insists that Acadia shall belong to France (2½ pp.) Folio 73.

1712
Jan 2.

Extract from the Utrecht negotiations concerning North America, P. 75 to p. 106. (59 pp.) Folio 75.

The English delegates, on their maps, had marked the limits of Hudson's Bay by drawing a line from Labrador Coast to the Pacific. The French line deviated from it; it only extended from Cap Enchanté as far as lake Nemisko, where it struck the first tracing. "Nevertheless, in what way soever the said lines of demarcation may be established, we must specify in the first case that the frontier line shall run from the head (*fond*) of *Baie du Sud*, and pass immediately to the south of lake Nemisko; thence running to the west it shall pass eight leagues above and north of lake Superior of the Sioux Indians. In the second case, it will be necessary to specify that the line shall begin twelve leagues above and north of cape *Enchanté*, will pass one league and north of lake Mistassin, and thence running west will pass six leagues above and to the north of lake Superior of the Sioux Indians (14 pp.) Folio 92.

Memorial of M. de La Galissonnière on the colonies of France in North America (57 pp.) Folio 107.

Reflections on the Memoir of M. de la Galissonnière (12 pp.)

Memoir of the King's Plenipotentiaries on the cession and boundaries of Acadia (2½ p.) Folio 142.

Boundaries of Acadia and Nova Scotia, claims of England and France. Page 144 to pages 150. (13 pp.) Folio 144.

Remarks upon Ile Royale, and upon the establishments necessary for the preservation of Canada (16 pp.) Folio 151.

Memoir on Ile Royale by an ex-commandant of this colony (16 pp.) Folio 159.

1755
Paris,
Dec 18.

Draft of a Memorandum on the death of Jumonville, to be delivered by the Duke of Mirepoix to the English Court (23 pp.) Folio 183.

Paris.

Refutation of the objection made by England that the French establishments in Ohio would render more easy the invasion of the English colonies (2½ pp.) Folio 195.

Paris.

Circular letter respecting the Ohio negotiations (3½ pp.) Folio 197.

Paris,

Continuation of the particulars respecting American affairs (10 pp.) Folio 199.

Paris,
Apl 13.

Refutations of the proposals of the English as to Acadia, the shores of French Bay and Ohio (6½ pp.) Folio 204.

Paris.

Circular letter about the unfair proposals of the English in the matter of the dispute respecting the River Ohio (4½ pp.) Folio 208.

Paris and
London,
May 9.

Memorandum respecting the boundaries of Canada and Acadia, &c. Answer from England (25½ pp.) Folio 215 and 224.

Claims of England and of France, shown in juxtaposition (22 pp.) Folio 230.

Plan showing the position of the English and French in North America. Statement of the military forces (2½ pp.) Folio 244.

1759
London,
Jan.

Scheme for exchanging Canada for Georgia. Memoir of the war between France and England (18½ pp.) Folio 246.

1759

Paris. First Memoir, which treats of the question whether it is politic or not to give up Canada (27 pp.) Folio 256.

Paris. Second Memoir. In which the scheme for the deportation of the people of Canada to Louisiana is considered (30½ pp.) Folio 270.

Paris. Memorandum about the river called the Ohio, in North America. (17 pp.) Folio 287. End of volume 21.

The West Indies.

1632-1766.

VOLUME XVIII.—(Canada.)

1683

May. Grant of the Cape Breton and Magdalen Islands, &c., to the stationary (sédentaire) fishing Company of Acadia. (4 pp.) Folio 3.

1750
London, July 6. Translation, or extract. Sketch of the conduct of the French; in connection with Nova Scotia from its establishment up to the present time (17 pp.) Folio 5.

London. Thoughts on the complaints of Mr. Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia, contained in the Memoirs of the Duke of Albemarle (6½ pp.) Folio 14.

Quebec. Memorial addressed by Bigot to Mr. Paysieulx, respecting the rights possessed by the French over the territory of New France (9½ pp.) Folio 18.

Memoir beginning with the words: "Il y a plusieurs contestations à régler entre la France et l'Amérique, etc." (21½ pp.) Folio 24.

Warsaw, Jan 3. Extract from a letter by Mr. Durand, Warsaw. The interest the English have in not restoring Cape Breton (3 pp.) Folio 35.

1761

Paris. No. I, 1761. Memoir on Canada and Louisiana, as to the importance to France to retain possession of them to their fullest extent of territory respectively (8 pp.) Folio 43.

Paris. No. II., 1761. Rights of France over the eastern portion of Canada and Canadian waters, with the injurious proceedings of the English (6 pp.) Folio 52.

Paris. No. III., 1761. Rights of France over the western and southern portion of Canada, etc. (8 pp.) Folio 56.

Paris. No. V., 1761. The unjust character of the English pretensions (12½ pp.) Folio 60.

Paris. No. VI., 1761. Development of the country claimed as their property by the English, and the savage tribes which they allege have submitted to them (17 pp.) Folio 75.

Paris. Feasible method for reconciling the disputes of France and England as to their respective territories in North America (15 pp.) Folio 85.

Versailles, Oct 30. Letter from the Marquis of Vaudreuil to the Minister, respecting the boundaries of Canada as they had been shown to Haldimand (2 pp.) Folio 93.

Paris, Nov 22. Article on the foregoing matter, to be inserted in the "*Gazette de France*" (7 pp.) Folio 94.

1763

Paris, Nov 12. On the debts of Canada. There is reference to the trial of Bigot (1 p.) Folio 99.

Paris. Memorandum for the Canadian Bills of Exchange (3 pp.) Folio 105.

Paris. Remarks on the foregoing (3 pp.) Folio 107.

Mémoire pour le Sieur Cadet." (19 pp.) Folio 109.

1763
Paris.

Letters from the Duke of Praslin to the Count de Guerchy, respecting the condition of the Roman Catholics of Canada. Abbé la Corne had assured them he had, at London, obtained favourable conditions for the Roman Catholics. It appeared that he had done no such thing. The Canadian delegates to London claim the support of the King of France. The delegates suggest that one of the Grand Vicars might be secretly appointed bishop. The document is very important (4 pp.) Folio 118.

1764
Paris,
Aug 7.

Memorandum from the English Ambassador respecting the payment of the debts of Canada (2 pp.) Folio 128.

Paris,
Aug 12.

Letter from the Duc de Choiseul to the the Duc de Praslin, in the matter of the debts of Canada, in answer to the foregoing (6½ pp.) Folio 130.

Paris.

Several letters on the same subject (23 pp.) Folios 134 to 148 inclusive.

Paris,
Oct.

Letter from a French merchant to his correspondent in London on the same subject (11 pp.) Folio 149.

Paris.

Observations, replies and drafts of replies on the same subject (49 pp.) Folios 155 to 187 inclusive.

1764-1765
Paris.

Series of letters about the efforts of Mr. Hume, Secretary to the Embassy, for adjusting the debt of Canada (33 pp.) Folio 190.

1766
Paris.

Differences among the members of the convention on Canadian paper, signed the 19 March 1766, and the draft of agreement sent by the Count Guerchy on the 20 January, 1766 (5½ pp.) Folio 209.

Paris.

Letter to the Count de Guerchy on the same subject (3 pp.) Folio 214. (End of the Volume.)

West Indies.

CANADA 1760-1663 ACADIA.

VOLUME 22.

1760
Paris,
Jan 7.

Sketch of the French position in North America (3 pp.) Folio 1

Paris.

Memorandum respecting the position of Canada; all expenses not absolutely necessary to be reduced so as to keep possession of this colony for the King until the spring (5½ pp.) Folio 3.

1761
Paris.

Condition of the English Colonies in North America (18½ pp.) Folio 6.

1760
Paris.

Defects in the government of the English colonies. Important (16 pp.) Folio 62.

Paris.
Paris,
May 8.

Memoir on the boundaries of Canada and Acadia (8 pp.) Folio 74.
Remarks upon the foregoing (15½ pp.) Folio 78.

Paris,
Apr 15,

"Interests of France with respect to America, or objects to be kept in view, while negotiating peace, as to what concerns our colonies." This Memoir shows what singular ideas were then held in France respecting Canada. It is stated there, that Canada cannot be an agricultural country. The document is none the less curious on this account (47 pp.) Folio 86.

1761
Paris,
Apr.

Memorandum as to the boundaries of Canada (12½ pp.) Folio 110.

Paris.

Patriotic reflections upon New-France (30 pp.) Folio 117.

Paris.

An examination of the question as to whether Canada possesses much importance for France (8 pp.) Folio 139.

- 1761
Paris. Necessity for holding Canada, in order to keep Louisiana ($6\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 144.
- Paris. Memoir standing as an answer to that which treats of the holding of Canada (43 pp.) Folio 148.
- Paris. Value of the maritime objects of the present war ($24\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 174.
- Paris, July. Geographical details respecting the interior of Canada, considered with respect to commerce, and to communication with Louisiana (9 pp.) Folio 195.
- 1762
Paris, Dec 29. First manuscript intituled: "French colonies in America" (68 pp.) Folio 200.
- 1763
Paris, Feb. On the request of the *Père Provincial* of the Récollets of the Province of St. Denis, in France, not to recal the Récollets from Canada ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 238.
- Letter from the Duc de Praslin to the Ablé La Corne, dean of the chapter of Quebec. Application to be made to the English Court for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion in Canada ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 241.
- Memorial by the Abbé La Corne respecting the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Canada (16 pp.) Folio 243.
- "Remarks upon the foregoing Memorial." The author discovers that he gives too wide a meaning to the text of article 2 of the peace preliminaries, which contains the words: "So far as the laws allow." It is in the interest of the King of France to urge the King of England to grant this liberty to the fullest extent. Besides would not this retain the French Canadians in Canada? ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 251.
- Paris. Letter from the Duc de Praslin to the Duc de Choiseul, about the negotiations respecting the Roman Catholic religion in Canada, and the correspondence between the Abbé de l'Île-Dieu and the Comte d'Outremont. The Abbé de l'Île-Dieu does not approve of the vacillating conduct of La Corne. The latter has however succeeded. The Comte de Vere has received, at the request of the Pope, orders from his master to assist the Roman Catholics of Canada (10 pp.) Folio 253.
- Dec. 14. Extract from a letter from l'Abbé La Corne. He is ready to go to London with the delegates from Canada ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 258. (End of Volume 22).

ENGLAND.

From January to 15 July, 1761.

Mr. de Bussy, Ambassador at London.

VOLUME 443.

The Abbé Verrault, in his Memoir, inserted in the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1874, enumerates all the correspondence between the French Ambassador at London and the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, in which there is very little notice taken of Canada. So I will only mention these letters or documents which have immediate connection with the History of Canada.

1761
Paris,
May 23.

Memorandum to serve as instructions for Mr. de Bussy, when proceeding to England in the capacity of Minister to the King ($34\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 117.

1761
London,
June 11.

Bussy to Choiseul. He gives a description of his first interview with the English Ministers. New conditions as to the *uti possidetis*. Pitt appears sincere. Every one in England desires peace, especially the merchants. Pitt desires to conduct the negotiations (57 pp.) Folio 162.

London,
June 11.

The same to the same. The expedition against Belle-Isle ought to be in the commencement directed against Martinique, &c. (6 pp.) Folio 193.

June 19.

The same to the same. To have it copied, beginning from these words:—"Vous jugerez, Monseigneur, s'il convenait de demander tout le Canada avec l'Île Royale et l'Île Saint-Jean, ou seulement la Guadeloupe," &c., to the end of the letter (7 pp.) Folio 245.

Paris,
July 9.

Stanley firmly refuses the cession of Cape Breton. Nevertheless France requires one harbour for her fisheries. The King would rather sacrifice Canada and would continue the war (7½ pp.) Folio 320.

London,
July 9.

Bussy to Choiseul. Pitt refuses to leave any thing whatever to France in North America. To which Bussy answers: We have then nothing else but to go on with the war (25 pp.) Folio 330.

Memoir about the limits of Louisiana, and about Canada (2 pp.) Folio 354. End of Volume 443.

ENGLAND.

From the 17 July to the 28 December, 1761.

VOLUME 444.

1761
Paris.

Memoir of the proposals for peace on the part of France. She will give up Canada on four conditions: The Roman Catholic religion shall be maintained there; 2. The inhabitants shall have the liberty of going to live elsewhere; 3. The boundaries of Louisiana shall be determined; The right of fishing shall be granted, with Isle Royale (20 pp.) Folio 8.

London,
July 26.

Bussy to Choiseul. He has communicated the foregoing propositions to Pitt who refused the 2nd and absolutely refused to give up any island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (26 pp.) Folio 58.

London.

Ultimatum from England (6½ pp.) Folio 85.

Paris,
Aug 10.

Ultimatum from the Court of France (10 pp.) Folio 116.

Aug 15.

Memoir as to the boundaries of Louisiana on the side of the English Colonies, and on the side of Canada (17 pp.) Folio 178.

Pitt to Bussy. The King will keep to the basis and form of his ultimatum and cannot accept that of France. Pitt, however, proposes a conference (3½ pp.) Folio 188.

London,
Aug 16.
London,
Aug 18.

Bussy to Pitt. He accepts the conference (1 p.) Folio 191.

Bussy to Choiseul. Pitt fixed an interview for the 17th. The conference lasted for three hours. Pitt refused to give an island for the sake of the fisheries, and offered the French access to a French Port. Bussy refused. There will be another interview with Pitt on the 19th in the matter of the boundaries of Louisiana, etc. (21½ pp.) Folio 192.

London,
Aug 25.

There were Meetings held on the 19, 20, 22 and 24; another will probably take place on the 26. Lord Grantham has undertaken the solution of the question as to the boundaries of Louisiana (14 pp.) Folio 230.

- 1761
London, Aug 30.
Bussy to Choiseul. On the the question of boundaries, Pitt offers as an objection the notes of Mirepoix, and the chart of Vaudreuil. England cannot yield up Ohio, which has been the occasion of the war. Pitt declared his regret at not being able to express himself in French. "Frenchmen alone are able to hurt people's feelings in a polite way." Eulogium of Pitt by Bussy (33 pp.) Folio 244.
- London.
Reply from the Court of England to the Court of France. The boundary line of Canada, as drawn by Vaudreuil, from Red Lake, embraces by a winding course, the river Ouabache up to its junction with the Ohio, and thence continues along this river to its junction with the Mississippi. With respect to the liberty of professing the Roman Catholic faith, it is granted to the new subjects of His Britannic Majesty. The property of the Island of St. Pierre de Miquelon is granted for fishing interests (17½ pp.) Folio 261.
- Paris.
Remarks upon the answer of the British Court to the ultimatum of the French one. Boundary line between Canada and Louisiana (9 pp.) Folio 270.
- London, Sep 6.
In "the Memorandum for the Council of the 6 September, 1761," have copied beginning from the words: "Le Duc de Choiseul fit observer," to the end of the document on page 292. This passage has connection with the discussion respecting the tracing of the frontiers (3 pp.) Folio 289.
- Paris, Sep 9.
Choiseul to Bussy. He sends him a Memoir to be given to Pitt. Bussy is to pretend to have urgent private affairs and demand his Passport (3 pp.) Folio 293.
- Paris.
Memoir from France. Canada is ceded in accordance with the plan of the boundaries made by Vaudreuil (14 pp.) Folio 295.
- Paris.
Minutes, under the hand of the Duc de Choiseul, of the Memoir of justification by the Court of France, after the breaking off of negotiations by Bussy at London in 1761 (50 pp.) Folio 430.
- London.
Document entitled: "An account of all the exports and imports from England and Canada with its dependencies in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence since the Conquest" (7 pp.) Folios 457, 458 and 459. (End of Volume 444.)

ENGLAND.

Supplement 1761-1762.

VOLUME 445.

1761
London, Dec 18.
This volume has escaped the notice of Abbé Verrault. The one he analyses under the No. 445 is really No. 446.

Letter from Bussy. He has signified to the King of Great Britain, "That the Court of France would only agree that the dividing waters (eaux pendantes) should serve as the boundary of Canada on the side of Ohio and Louisiana, that France would retain Isle Royale without fortifications, with the privilege of fishing, &c. (5½ pp.) Folio 14.

y 4.
"Provided that England gives us something in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as a convenient and safe shelter for our fishermen, we will sacrifice Canada" (8 pp.) Folio 21.

is.
Ultimatum from the Court of France which will serve as an answer to the ultimatum from the Court of England forwarded to the Duc de Choiseul by Mr. Stanley (10 pp.) Folio 33.

1761
London.

"The efforts of the genius of conciliation, or historical memoir of the negotiations." Signed, Philip Carteret Webb (48 pp.) Folio 70.

1762
Fontaine-
bleau,
Nov 3.

"Preliminary articles of peace between His Britannic Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the Catholic King, signed at Fontainebleau the 3rd day of November, 1762." Printed in French and English (21 pp.) Folio 105.

London,
Dec 9.

Extract from the *St. James Chronicle* of the 9th December, 1762. "The opinions of a Frenchman on the peace preliminaries signed at Fontainebleau the 3rd November, 1762. Faithfully translated from the original which at present, forms the staple of talk at Paris, with respect to which we learn that several persons of distinction have been shut up in the Bastille." Very curious document (19 pp.) Folio 122.

ENGLAND.

VOLUME 446.

From January to August, 1762.

1762
London,
March 27.

The Comte de Véry to the Bailiff of Solar. He gives a description of his first interview with the English Ministers who showed that they were hurt at the distrustful attitude of France (8 pp.) Folio 22.

London,
March 27.

The same to the same. He made use of the second letter of the 1st February containing an explanation by the Duc de Choiseul. There will be a Meeting of the Cabinet so soon as Lord Egremont is better in health (2 pp.) Folio 23.

London,
April 8.

Letter from the Comte de Véry, to the Bailif of Solar. He forwards a letter from Egremont to Choiseul (2 pp.) Folio 26.

London,
April 8.

Copy of the Declaration of the King of England to the King of France. He takes as a basis the last ultimata (3 pp.) Folio 28.

London,
April 8.

Copy of a letter from Lord Egremont to the Duc de Choiseul. The King sets Mr. d'Estaing at liberty unconditionally. He also desires peace (3½ pp.) Folio 30.

London,
April 9.

Letter from Véry to the Bailiff de Solar. Messieurs Mackenzie and Stanley wish to proceed to France as Ministers in order to negotiate a peace (2 pp.) Folio 31.

From the mid-
dle of April.

France has no objection to cede Canada,—provided there is granted to her unrestrained liberty to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (11 pp.) Folio 34.

London,
May 1.

Egremont to Choiseul. He accepts the proposal (4 pp.) Folio 37.

Paris.

Letters from the Bailli de Solar. Claims of the King of France in the matter of Isle Royale or Isle St. Jean, and the free right of fishing, etc. [Printed] (9½ pp.) Folio 46.

Paris,
June.

Choiseul to Véry. He holds out for the free right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland (3 pp.) Folio 65.

Paris,
June.

The reply of France to the proposals of England. France demands for the Canadians the liberty of professing the Roman Catholic religion; Isle Royale for the use of the fisheries, and the Mississippi as the boundary of Canada (36 pp.) Folio 68.

London,
July 10.

England's answer. What concerns the religion is granted. The other articles will be discussed (4 pp.) Folio 75.

July 21.

Draft of preliminary articles resolved upon between France and England (9 pp.) Folio 79.

1762

London, Aug 31. Egremont to Choiseul. The King of England gives up New Orleans and Sainte-Lucie (4 pp.) Folio 122. (End of Volume 446.)

ENGLAND.

VOLUME 447.

September and October, 1762.

(Negotiation of the Duc de Nivernois).

1762

Paris, Sep. Memorandum to serve as instructions to the Duc de Nivernois about the peace preliminaries (48 pp.) Folio 13.

Paris, Sep. Character of the Ministers of the King of England, and the Ministers of Foreign Courts to that of London. Memoir sent to the Duc de Nivernois for his guidance. Very curious (3 pp.) Folio 42.

Sep 10. Nivernois to Choiseul. Bedford requires among other things the right of free navigation on the Mississippi for the English (8 pp.) Folio 62.

London, Sep 15. Nivernois to Choiseul. He admits that Lord Bute cannot yield as respects Article 6, on account of Parliament. A powerful section is opposed to peace; the Minister desires it, but Egremont is afraid of Parliament (5 pp.) Folio 79.

Sep. Memoir on Canada and Louisiana. This document, treating of the peace negotiations, ought to be analysed and summarized as far as Folio 240, and not copied verbatim. In a hurry to leave Paris, I had not the time to do it (about 50 pp.) Folio 91.

Paris, Oct 7. Choiseul to Nivernois. The taking of Havana hinders negotiations (6 pp.) Folio 240.

London, Oct 7. Nivernois to Choiseul. It is plain that that they are taking advantage of the pretext of the capture of Havana to delay negotiations, in order to wait for the opening of Parliament (13 pp.) Folio 245.

London, Oct 9. The same to the same. Peace must be concluded before the opening of Parliament, &c. (10½ pp.) Folio 257.

London, Oct. What England will probably demand from Spain (1½ p.) Folio 273.

London, Oct 12. Nivernois to Choiseul. He has been received in a wonderfully cordial manner by Egremont, who feels that he is more firmly seated in his ministerial seat. The latter desires that the article respecting the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion should be in conformity with the laws of England. This article must be discussed anew (7 pp.) Folio 284.

Paris, Oct 21. Choiseul to Nivernois. The change proposed by Egremont in the matter of the article respecting the Roman Catholic religion is abandoned. Pitt himself had accepted this article. This discussion is an act of bad faith (7 pp.) Folio 331.

London, Oct 24. The Cabinet meeting was long and animated. "These people," says Nivernois, "who readily compare themselves with the Romans, have in verity all their pride and stubbornness, and at the same time they possess all the greed and selfishness of the Carthaginians; unfortunately they have the fleet of the one nation and the good fortune of the other. Moreover, their boasted constitution which will some day work out their ruin, forces them in the meantime to work, without ceasing, for the destruction of their neighbours." Egremont endeavours, by his delays, to exasperate Nivernois, who is not likely to fall into the snare. Peace ought to be concluded as quickly as possible (12 pp.) Folio 351.

1762

London,
Oct 28.Paris,
Oct 30.

Egremont does all he can to cause the peace negotiations to fail, and to bring the question before Parliament (10 pp.) Folio 361.

Choiseul to Nivernois. He complains of the constant changes which English opinion undergoes, and suspects the sincerity of Egremont (6 pp.) Folio 388. (End of Volume 447.)

ENGLAND,

VOLUME 448.

November and December, 1762.

Nov 3.

Choiseul to Nivernois. He announces the signing of the peace preliminaries (6 pp.) Folio 10.

London,
Nov 10.

The Duc de Nivernois to the Duc de Praslin. The discontent produced in London by the Treaty (14 pp.) Folio 18.

London,
Dec 1.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Grenville, First Secretary of the Admiralty, rather unfriendly towards France, has demanded what is to be done with expatriated Acadians. Nivernois not wishing to delay peace, has declined explanations. He forwards the memorial of the Acadians (2pp.) Folio 203.

London,
Dec 2.

Copy of a letter about the Acadians sent to the Duc de Nivernois on the 2nd December 1762, with notes posterior to that date. Very interesting paper (6 pp.) Folio 218.

London,
Dec 9.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Very warm debate in Parliament respecting the Treaty of Peace. The House of Lords sat until midnight, and that of the Commons long after, &c. (2 pp.) Folio 244.

London,
Dec 11.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Announces the sending of a Memorial to procure the release of 300 Acadians, who were brought over as prisoners to England ($\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 267.

London,
Dec 13.

Nivernois to the Duc de Praslin. Debates in the English Parliament, in the matter of the treaty (11 pp.) Folio 305.

London,
Dec 18.

The same to the Duc de Praslin. It would be better to put off the matter of the Acadians until after the signing of the treaty ($1\frac{1}{2}$ p.) Folio 341.

London,
Dec 24.

The same to the same. Among other things he says that the poor Acadian prisoners at Liverpool have sent him a memorial. Their condition only grows worse while in England; but they continue attached to their religion and to their oath of fidelity to the King ($9\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 355.

Paris,
Dec 25.

On article 4: "Rejection, by France, of the proposal which tends to de-poil the Seignors and the whole population of Canada and Acadia of their landed property" (3 pp.) Folio 373.

Paris,
Dec.

Upon Article 7: "It is necessary to establish the boundaries of Acadia" ($\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 376.

Paris,
Dec 29.

It is impossible to sign the treaty sent from London, on account especially of Article 7 respecting the boundaries of Louisiana (2 pp.) Folio 445. (End of Volume 448).

ENGLAND.

VOLUME 449.

1763.

(The Duc de Nivernois.)

1763
London,
Jan 2.

Nivernois to Choiseul. Lord Halifax asked him whether it was true that Louisiana had been handed over to Spain, &c. (4 pp.) Folio 9.

- 1763
Paris, Jan.
Choiseul to Nivernois. Among other things, he approves of Nivernois' conduct in the matter of the Acadian prisoners in Liverpool (10½ pp.)
- London, Jan 4.
Nivernois to Egremont. Reasons for which it is necessary to adhere to the preliminaries in the question of New Orleans and the boundaries of Louisiana (3½ pp.) Folio 29.
- London, Jan 5.
Nivernois to Choiseul. He gives an account of his interview with the Marquis of Bute. The English Minister desires the freedom of navigation on the Mississippi. Impossible to bring the English to give up the clause which cedes to English emigrants the use of their vessels, &c. (9 pp.) Folio 33.
- London, Jan 8.
Nivernois to Choiseul. Complete success of the negotiation for the definitive treaty (6 pp.) Folios 41 and 42.
- Paris, Jan 8.
Ill humour of the Duke of Bedford respecting the Louisiana matter, &c. (6 pp.) Folio 71.
- London, Jan.
In a despatch from Egremont to the Duke of Bedford, the latter is recommended to hold to the letter of the preliminary articles, and that there should be inserted in the treaty a clause rejecting any jurisdiction or exemption incompatible with the laws of England (6 pp.) Folio 87.
- Paris, Jan.
Choiseul to Nivernois. France cannot consent to the exclusion of the missionaries from Canada. In respect to "Neutral Acadians," it is not understood what is meant by this expression, etc., (4 pp.) Folio 150.
- Paris, Feb.
Choiseul to Nivernois. He announces that the treaty of peace is signed at last, and that it will be forthwith brought to London (8 pp.) Folio 252.
- London, Feb 16.
Letter from Nivernois to Choiseul respecting the fisheries of Newfoundland (4½ pp.) Folio 315.
- Paris, Feb 20.
Reply from Choiseul (1 p.) Folio 318.
- London, Feb.
Memoir about the Acadians sent from London in February 1763. Table of the number of Acadians brought into England. The Acadians were detained seven years at Liverpool, where they had been brought from Virginia to the number of 336. In 1763 there survived 224. A Scotch minister urged them, but in vain, and afterwards the Duke of York, to become Protestants and English subjects. Different schemes to send them to France. Very important document (20 pp.) Folio 340.
- London, Feb 17.
Nivernois to the King of France. He announces that he has just had an interview with the King of England, who is delighted with having at last obtained peace (2 pp.) Folio 350. (End of Volume 140.)

VOLUME 132.—(ROME.)

1657-1658.

- 1658
Rouen.
Letter from the Archbishop of Rouen to the Cardinal. New-France has desired to put herself under the authority of the Archbishop of Rouen. He learns with surprise the clandestine appointment of M. Laval de Montigny as Bishop of Quebec, etc., (3½ pp.) Folio 596.
- Dec 16.
Letter from the Abbé Thoreau, clerical agent at Rome, to Cardinal Mazarin, respecting the complaints of injury which the Arch-

1658

Paris,
Dec.

bishop of Rouen alleges that he has sustained in the matter of the appointment of the Bishop of Quebec (2½ pp.) Folio 599.

Extract from the Registers of Parliament. "To forbid the Abbé de Laval de Montigny, who has obtained the Bulls appointing him Bishop of Quebec, to put them into execution without having presented them to the King, and without having obtained the ordinary Letters Patent" (1½ p.) Folio 639.

Rome,
Dec 20.

Letter from Abbe Thoreau, general clerical agent at Rome, to Cardinal Mazarin. Suggestions respecting the mode of preventing the execution of the decree of Parliament, with respect to Mgr. de Pétrée, Bishop of Quebec (2½ pp.) Folio 612. (End of Volume 133.)

VOLUME 166.—(ROME)

Years 1664-1665.

The Duc de Créquy, Ambassador at Rome.

1664

Paris,
June 28.

Letter from the King to Créquy, demanding the erection of Quebec into a Bishopric, under the direction of Rouen (1 p.) Folio 44.

Paris,
July.

The same to the same, proposing M. de Laval as Bishop of Quebec (4½ pp.) Folio 136. (End of Volume 166.)

VOLUME 192.—(ROME.)

1663.

M. de Chaulnes, Ambassador.

Volume marked XXXIX.

1668

Rome.

Draft of Bulls, in latin, for the erection of the Bishopric of Quebec submitted by the Court of Rome to that of France for examination (13 pp.) Folio 132.

1668

Remarks upon the foregoing. Renaudin and Talon are of opinion that it would be sufficient for Mgr. de Pétrée to style himself *Episcopus de Petreæ*, without adding the quality of *vicarium apostolicum* (3½ pp.) Folio 140.

Paris,
July 21.

Letter from M. de Lionne to the Duc de Chaulnes, containing among other things, instructions in the matter of the Bulls respecting the erection of the Bishopric of Quebec (2 pp.) Folio 142.

VOLUME 195.—ROME.

Year 1668. Supplement.

1668

Paris,
April.

Letter from the King to the Pope, respecting the appointment of François de Laval de Montigny, to the Bishopric of Quebec (2 pp.)

End of the manuscripts about Canada found in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, PARIS.

PRINTED.—Edicts—Decrees of the *Conseil d'Etat*.

Edicts.—Decrees of the *Conseil d'Etat*. Five documents relating to commerce from 1669 to 1722 inclusive;—one paper dated 5 Ju

1717, respecting the card money of Canada. Edicts and Decrees respecting the payment of debts contracted in Canada,—33 papers dated from 13 March 1762, to 6 May 1769. There are several references made to Bigot and his accomplices. Each of these documents contains from 2 to 4 pages. At the top of the cardboard box containing them are printed the words "*Collection unique par matières*" (125 p.)

MANUSCRIPTS.

1702
Quebec,
Nov.

In cardboard box M. 204.

Joint letter written to the Court by M. de Callières, Governor, and M. de Beauharnois, Intendant of New France and M. de Champigny. English vessels have arrived at Quebec to sell flour there. Building of churches etc. (36 pp.)

1703

Statement shewing the expenditure of New France in 1703 (8½ pp.)

Cardboard case M. 204.

Joint letter of M. M. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois setting forth the general condition of the country. Recommending the younger de Varennes for his noble conduct during the siege of 1690 (35 pp.)

1704
No date.

Statement of expenditure in New France (2 pp.)

Draft of proposals made to work in earnest at whatever might contribute to the benefit and advantage of the King's interests and those of his subjects in New France (14 pp.)

1705
Paris.

Letter from M. de Pontchartrain to M. de Beauharnois (3 pp.)

1712

The same to the same (4 pp.)

1714

The same to the same (3 pp.)

1704
Quebec.

Joint letter written to the Court by M. M. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois respecting Canadian affairs in general (18 pp.)

1702
Michillimackinac,
Aug 20.

Letter from P. Etienne de Carheil of the Society of Jesus, respecting the state of the missions in the country (26½ pp.)

Memorial from Lino, Canadian Deputy, requesting in the name of the colony the abolition of the watch (5 pp.)

Letter from M. de Ramsay to the Marquis of Vaudreuil, respecting an insult given to Sieur Chartrain, Esq., by Denis Juchereau de La Ferté (3 pp.)

1704
March 21.

Letter respecting Canadian matters (signature illegible) (28 pp.)

Quebec,
April 3.

Letter respecting the expedition despatched against the English by Vaudreuil (8 pp.)

Quebec,
Nov.

Letter from de Lino to the Count de Pontchartrain explaining to him what passed in Canada during 1703 (9½ pp.)

Paris,
June 30.

Letter from Pontchartrain to Beauharnois (10 pp.)

Memoir as to the present condition of the business of the "Compagnie du Canada" (between 1701 and 1705) (4½ pp.)

No date.

Memorial presented by direction of the "Compagnie de la colonie du Canada," to Callières and Beauharnois about the necessary means to keep up its trade, etc. (22½ pp.)

Quebec,
Dec 18

Answer from de Lino as to the Memorandum sent by M. Riverin respecting the sale of Beavers in 1700, 1701, 1702, and 1703 (23½ pp.)

1705
Paris,
Jan 27.

Memoirs of Riverin. Reasons for the bad state of affairs in the colony of Canada.

1704
Paris,
June 14.
No date.

Letter from Pontchartrain to Beauharnois (22 pp.)

Propositions to work in earnest at whatever may contribute to the welfare and advantage of the king and his subjects in *Nouvelle France* (14½ pp.)

1690
Quebec,
Aug 29.

In the portfolio respecting the *Séminaire des Missions étrangères*, copy the following documents:—

Documents respecting the death of R. P. Claude Allouez (14½ pp.)

1653
Paris.

Printed document intituled:—Memorandum to serve as short instructions to the Directors and Provincial Commissioners of *La grande Compagnie d'Amérique* (30½ pp.)

In the portfolio intituled:—"Idée générale des Missions étrangères." Copy the last three pages respecting the Bishopric of Quebec (3 pp.)

In the portfolio containing "*un abrégé des établissements des Missions étrangères à Paris, au Tonkin, etc.*" copy that portion which treats of the Bishopric of Quebec. Biography of Laval (1½ p.)

Cardboard box K—1232.

(Colonies—Canada).

1628
Paris,
May 6 and 18.

Printed. Formation of "*La Compagnie du Canada (les cent associés)*". Decrees and commissions (26 pp.)

1720

Second Memorial respecting the boundaries of the colonies. Presented in 1720 by M. Bobé, priest of the Mission congregation. General condition of the colonies, Canada, Acadia, etc. Interesting (40 pp.)

Document 1285.—Letters from the Reverend Antoine Gaulin, Missionary to the Mikmaks in Acadia to the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, and letter from the Reverend François Lemaire, apostolic vicar of Louisiana. The last letter is extremely curious (12 pp.)

1663

Statement showing the lands possessed by the Jesuits in *Nouvelle France* (10 pp.)

1694
Montreal.

Official Report made at the instance of P. Hyacinthe Perrault of all that passed in the matter between the Bishop of Quebec, de Calières, Governor of Montreal, and the Recollets Fathers of Ville Marie.—Important (11 pp.)

1759

Paris.

"Memoir of Louis XV., to serve as Instructions for Vaudreuil Governor of *Nouvelle France*";—and copies of interesting letters written by Vaudreuil to the Minister during the course of 1759. Important document (102 pp.)

1740
June 15.

Nine originals on Parchment, respecting the expedition of Jean François de la Roque, Seigneur of Roberval, whom Francis the 1st called the little king of Vimeux. (Each of these documents has large sheet.) About 12 pp.

Portfolio K1. 351.

1755

Documents 90 and 91. Letter by an officer taken on the ship *l'Alcide*. (This narrative is given at greater length in a letter in the Office of Foreign Affairs, and it is this last that should be procured)

Quebec,
July 2 and 3.

Document 92. "Extract from letters which the keeper of the seals has received from Canada." Letters from Vaudreuil and Dequesne (5 pp.)

1755
London,
Aug 26.
Paris and
London.

Documents 94, 96 and 98. Documents respecting the attack of General Braddock against Fort Duquesne (5½ pp.)

Documents 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121 and 125. Memoirs of the Duc du Mirepoix. Robinson's answer—reply—scheme of a convention between England and France; counter scheme, etc., in the matter of the disputes, which since peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 18 October, 1748, have arisen in North America. Important (66½ pp.)

Portfolio K—1374.

Negotiations—Foreign Missions.?

Book marked "*Canada*."

Document 79. Condition of the Church in Canada.

1690
Quebec.

Document 80. Narrative by Michel Germain, of the siege of Quebec by the English in 1690 (8 pp.)

1699
Jan 2.
May 3.

Document 81. Letter from J. F. Buisson St. Cosme, Missionary to the Bishop of Quebec. (19 pp.)

Document 82. Letter from Mr. de Montigny, Missionary in Louisiana, to the Bishop of Quebec (4 pp.)

Arkansas,
Jan 2.

Document 83. Letter from De Montigny, Missionary (3 p.)

Chicago,
April 19.

Document 84. Letter from De la Source, Missionary (4 p.)

Documents 85, 86 and 87. Three memoirs of the most curious kind, relating to the quarrel between the Bishop of Quebec, De Callières, Governor of Montreal, and the Recollets Fathers (36 pp.)

Document 88. About the Canadian Missionaries in general (1 p.)

Portfolio M 75.

After the ses-
sion of Cana-
da to England

Document No. 5. Case of conscience proposed in the Sorbonne with respect to Marriages in Canada,—and consultation of doctors in such a case (48 pp.)

Portfolio K 907.

1758
Quebec.

Document 11. About the embarrassment into which the capture of Louisbourg plunges Canada. 4 large pages—about (6 pp.)

REGISTER X. 1a.

1757
Paris,
July.

Folio 200. Ordonnance respecting Canada (7 pp.)

REGISTER Y. 150.

Paris.

Folio 283. Ordonnance respecting Champlain. 3 large pages—about (5 pp.)

Portfolio V 7.

1699 to 1742
Paris.

Extraordinary Commission from the Council. Document having on the endorsement the title: "*Compagnie du Castor du Canada*." Important Document (100 pp.)

Portfolio H 3263.

Two books of the receipts and expenditure of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Of but little importance.

Portfolio V. 7403.

Judgment respecting the heirs Planchut in the matter of the Compagnie du Castor du Canada (32 pp.)

Portfolio H 4226.

Administrative Section. "Colonization of Canada."

1693 to 1703 Record of the utmost importance and which contains a great number of documents especially useful to consult with respect to the condition of trade, finance, the administration of justice, &c., to the end of the 17th century and during the first years of the 18th. The voluminous book beginning with these words: "Stâtement made by John Devin and Luzanne Neveu" should not be copied; nor the last third of the documents in the portfolio respecting Saint Domingo. The portion to be copied covers nearly (500 pp.)

REGISTER O 1 15.

Folio 248. Confirmation of the establishment of the *Congrégation des filles*, in Canada (3 pp.)

Register O¹ 19.

1671
Paris. Letter from the King to the Comte de Frontenac, to instruct him to revisit the Bishop of Petreœa, at Quebec (1 p.) Folio 118.
1675
Paris. Erection into a County of "la terre des Islets," situated in Canada (1 p.) Folio 124.
Paris. Letter from the King to the Sovereign Council of Quebec, allowing the *Religieuses Hospitalières de St. Joseph de Montréal* to accept gifts (1 p.) Folio 197.

Register O¹ 20.

1676
Paris. Letter granting the erection into a County of the Island of Orleans in favor of Sr. Berthelot (4½ pp.) Folio 155.
Paris. Ratification to the Recollet Fathers of Quebec (6½ pp.) Folio 166.

Register O¹ 21.

1677
Paris. Permission to open mines in Canada in favor of Sr. de Lagny (2½ pp.) Folio 82.
Paris. Letter of incorporation of a Seminary in Nouvelle France in favour of the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice (2 pp.) Folio 85.

Register O¹ 23.

1679 Commission to enquire into the taxes on the domain of Canada (1 p.) Folio 144.

Register O¹ 25.

1681

Paris. Letters patent granting an amnesty in favor of the Canadian *Coureurs des Bois* (2pp.) Folio 128.

Paris. Edict for the punishment of the Canadian *Coureur des Bois* who trade with the Indians (2 pp.) Folio 129.

PORTFOLIO T 77^e.*Sequestered Papers.*

1718 to 1757

Quebec. "Collection of letters by Madame du Plessis de Sainte Hélène (sister of the famous Jesuit Missionary), Nun of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, to Madame Hecquet. These letters in the order of date, from 1718 to 1758 are as christian in sentiment, as they are lively and interesting in the details of Canadian news, which she yearly sent to her." These letters, which were published by Abbé Verrault in the *Revue Canadienne* of 1875, make up in manuscript 143 pp.

PORTFOLIO T 590.

Sequestered Papers.

The third Record includes 116 documents, all relating to the claims of Bréard and his heirs. Bréard, one of Bigot's accomplices, had been condemned to restore 300,000 livres. It is doubtful if this record which, besides, contains a very long statement of account, is worth the trouble of copying.

PORTFOLIO G 2484.

1762

Memorial to the Archbishop of Narbonne respecting piteous extremity to which the clergy of Quebec have been reduced since the war (2 pp.)

PORTFOLIO G^s 2599.

1764

Annual donation of 2,000 livres to the clergy of Quebec from the clergy of France (1 p) Folio 455.

Decrees of the *Conseil d'Etat*.

E. 696-697.

1700

Paris. Decree 89. Revoking the power granted to the Farmer of the Western Domain, to be the sole receiver of all the beaver skins of Canada (13½ pp.)

Paris. Decree 315. Ordering that the beaver skins fished up from the wreck of the ship "*La Manon*," amounting to one hundred and seven thousand five hundred and eighty-seven *livres*, should be burnt, on account of the injury that trade would receive from their sale (20 pp.)

E. 709.

Paris.

Decree 234. Ordering that Angelique Osmont, widow of Jacques Bretonville, be paid 3,615 *livres*, 10 sous, &c., from out of the treasury (11½ pp.)

1700
Paris.

Decree 262. Confirming and approving the treaties passed at Paris on the 15 May and 9 June, 1700, in the matter of the power granted to the Lessee of the Western Domain to receive all the beaver skins of Canada (2 pp.)

E. 710.

Paris.

Decree 1701. Allowing the colony of Canada to place guards in the seaports to watch the entry of beavers into France. (2½ pp.)

E. 711.

1701
Paris.

Decree 52. Ordering that there should be paid to the Revenue Officers of His Majesty for all export duties, only 6 livres per hundred in weight for beavers belonging to the colony of Canada (7½ pp.)

E. 717.

1702
Paris.

Decree 177. Respecting the suits between Sr. Guigue and Sr. Dubenton with respect to the beaver of Canada (10 pp.)

Paris.

Decree 180. Releasing Sr. Guigue from payment of the sum of 75,000 livres per annum on account of beavers (24 pp.)

E. 755-756.

1705

Decree 111. Releasing the colony of Canada from the yearly payment of 25,000 livres on account of the beavers (8 pp.)

E. No. 703.

1700
Paris.

Decree 92. Ordering that Sieurs Orry, Le Berger, Mesnel and Toubert should be freed from their security. (Beavers of Canada) (8 pp.) Folio 732.

E. 732.

1703
Paris.

Decree 272. Allowing Sr. Guigue, the Farmer of the Western Domain, to seize and attach whatever is found to belong to the "Compagnie de la colonie du Canada" as security for what is due. (Beavers of Canada) (5 p.)

E. 768.

1706
Paris.

Decree 10. Maintaining Sieurs Bougé, Durand and partners in the privilege of collecting the duties on moose and beaver skins, &c., coming from Canada (8 pp.)

E. 799.

1708
Paris.

Decree 85. Ordering that the sum of 140,000 livres to be paid by Sieur Guigue be written out and allowed in the statements and accounts of the Petitioner (4½ pp.)

E. 851.

1713
Paris.

Decree 90. Releasing Sr. Ysambert from the claim for restitution made by Sieur Hérault on account of entry duty upon 27 bales of beaver skins (3½ pp.)

1722

E. 954.

Paris. Decree 46. Allowing the Ursuline Nuns to cut down thirty feet of trees on their land in the Parish of Saint-Aubin (1½p.)

E. 955.

1722

Paris. Decree 67. Containing regulations for putting into force the *Ordonnance* respecting farms through the French Islands in America and Canada (3 pp.)

E. 1084.

1732

Paris. Decree 209. Ordering that the decree of the Intendant in the matter of the Sieur Lapointe, dated 24 February, 1730, be executed, saving the recourse of the said Lapointe against Sieur Desautniers (7 pp.)

E. 1702.

Register.

1655

Paris. Upon the petition presented by the inhabitants of Quebec, the delay asked for is granted to them to pay their creditors (2½ pp.) Folio 3.

E. 1935.

Register.

1706

Paris. Ordering that the beaver skins, now at La Rochelle, be transported to Holland (1½ p) Folio 261.

E. 1936.

Register.

1707

Paris. Permitting the holders of the letters of 1704 to insure the beaver skins up to 12 per cent. (2½ pp.) Folio 264.

E. 1717.

Register.

1665

Paris. Decree ordering the creditors of the people of Canada to send in their titles to M. Talon (2½ pp.) Folio 281.

E. 1933.

Register.

1664

Paris. Ordering that the Chevalier de Clairville should enjoy the benefit of the State Patents which have been granted him, notwithstanding even the criminal actions brought against him by Suzanne Herville du Plessis (2½ pp.) Folio 153.

E. 1924.

Register.

1703

Paris. (About two-thirds of this volume, none of which is paged). Agreement about the Canadian beaver skins, between M. M. Riverin

and Macart, representative of the colony, and Goyot, Dumoulin and Mercier, bankers at Paris (29½ pp.)

E. 1940.

Register.

1707
Paris.

Ordering the Clerks of Aubert and Co. to send, yearly, to the Secretary of State a statement of the suits, etc., entered in connection with the Colony of Canada (6 pp.) Folio 320.

E. 1943.

Register.

1703
Paris.

Ordering that the Petition of Geo. Regnard du Plessis, Clerk of the Treasury, Marine Department of Canada, be sent to Sr. Riverin to enable him to reply to it (2 pp.) Folio 139.

Paris.

Approving the agreement made between Sr. Riverin, of the one part, and Aubert Neret and Goyot, the 14th December, 1707 (4 pp.) Folio 207.

Paris.

Ordering that those who shall have concealed beaver skins, &c., be condemned to pay a fine of five livres (3 pp.) Folio 342.

E. 1941.

Register.

1707
Paris.

Ordering, without stopping the course of the Petition of the *Curés* and Missionaries of Canada, that the Decree of the *Conseil supérieur* of the 18th November 1705, and of February 1706, be put in force (24 pp.) Folio 21.

Paris.

Authorising the holder of the Bills of Exchange for the year 1705, to insure the beaver skins up to 12 per cent. (5½ pp.) Folio 249.

E. 1948.

Register.

1709
P. ris.

Appointing Sr. d'Aguesseau to hear the differences between Sieurs Guyot, Aubert, Dumoulin, Mercier, etc. (8½ pp.) Folio 6.

Paris.

Ordering that the wages due Sr. Jessé Le Duc des Fontaines, Attorney-General of the Conseil Superior of Quebec, be paid him (1½ p.) Folio 225.

E. 1944.

Register.

1708
Paris.

On the petition of those interested in the *Compagnie du Canada*, asking that the Sieurs Connat and Croyet of Marseilles be condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 livres (5½ pp.) Folio 126.

Paris.

On the Petition of Sieur Regnard du Plessis asking that the judgment rendered by Sieur Raudot on the 18 November, 1707, be executed (5½ pp.) Folio 282.

E. 1949.

Register.

1709
Paris.

Respecting the suits between Sieurs Dumoulin, Mercier & Co., and Sieurs Noyrot, Goyot & Co., in the matter of Canadian beaver skins (4 pp.) Folio 24.

1710

E. 1952.

Register.

Paris. Ordering that Sieurs Noyret, Goyot & Co. be discharged from their obligation to receive each year at Quebec thirty thousand fat beavers at 40 sous the livre (5 pp.) Folio 98.

Paris. On the petition of Françoise Juchereau Countess of St. Laurent, wife of François de la Forest, complaining of Sieurs Berthelot, on account of the sale of the Saint Laurent property (with documents included) (49 pp.) Folio 101.

E. 1953.

Register.

Paris. Ordering that the judgment in the suit between Sieur Berthelot and Dame Juchereau de la Forest be proceeded with ($\frac{1}{2}$ pp.) Folio 9.

E. 1954.

Register.

Paris. About the contract passed between Sieurs Noyret, Goyot & Co. and Sieurs Dumoulin, Mercier & Co. (3 pp.) Folio 53.

(End of the Decrees).

Packets of Manuscripts.

F. 50.

Memoirs on Canada, having reference to the Administration of Bigot and his accomplices. Not signed. Very interesting (19 pp.)

F¹⁵ 3492.

To copy all the documents respecting the pensions granted to the families of Canadians and Acadians returned to France. These documents make up twenty-two cahiers and records of the greatest importance in tracing the families who left Canada after the conquest (nearly 250 pp.)

F¹⁵ 3493.

Sequel to the foregoing, "Assistance to the refugee Acadians and others." (To copy the first fifteen quires and leaves of the packet) (about 250 pp.)

F¹⁵ 647.

Memoirs of the commercial representatives upon building timber, and scaffolding poles that can be procured from Canada. (Copy all the documents in the first book) (32 pp.)

(End of manuscripts &c. in the National Archives).

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE.

Manuscripts &c.

VOLUME No. 13516—(1265).

Small 4to manuscript intitled: "History of Canada" by M. Belmont who signs himself "an unworthy priest" (84 pp.)

1540

—In the same volume and from the hand of Mr. Belmont: "History of the traffic in liquors in Canada" (98 pp.)

—Idem. "The reasons for which the Bishop of Quebec has reserved to himself the power of granting absolution for the sin of trafficking in liquors with the Indians" (52 pp.)

—Idem. Sermon delivered to the French in Montreal on drunkenness among the Indians (77 pp.)

—Idem. Funeral oration of the Comte de Frontenac (61 pp.)

—Idem. Friendly chat between a missionary and a vendor of liquors (18 pp.)

—Idem. Recital of what passed with respect to the journey of M. de Courcelles to Lake Ontario (5.)

(VOLUME 13068 in Quarto).

In the middle of the Volume: "Memoir by Sieur Pénissault, formerly interested in the conveyance of provisions to Canada" (16 pp.).

VOLUME 9557.

Paris,
June 15.

In the middle of the volume: "Commission appointing Sieur de Robervøl Lieutenant-General of Canada (on parchment) 1 large page —(2 pp.)

VOLUME 5644.

1535

Narrative of the naval expedition undertaken by order of King Francis 1st to make discoveries in Nouvelle France (63 pp.)

VOLUME 4569.

1665
Quebec.

Memoirs of M. de Salière on Canada (9 pp.)

VOLUME 22313.

1729
Aug 31.

Detail of shipwreck occurring in the River St. Lawrence the 31 August, 1729 (20 pp.)

VOLUME 18984.

Brief thoughts on the trade and business done in Canada (7 pp.)

VOLUME 4156.

1751 to 1761

Travels in Canada by J. C. B. (a new French acquisition.) A manuscript written with Benedictine patience. Important (277 pp.)

VOLUME 8974—(3807.)

1735
May 27.

Papers respecting the suits which have arisen between the "*Compagnie des Indes*," and those interested in the armed expedition made in 1705 under the command of Sieur d'Iberville (217 pp.)

VOLUME 8989—(1074.)

1718

Journal of the voyage from *Louisiana* by Sieur Bernard de la Harpe (89 pp.)

VOLUME 12105.

Memoire on Louisiana by F. Le Maire priest. In Folio with map. Work intended for the "*Conseil Souverain de la Marine*" (21 pp.)

VOLUME 14613.

1721

Description of Louisiana by Périassault 1 vol. in Quarto. History of what passed in Louisiana since the French established themselves in the country up to 1721, by M. d'Iberville. With the gallant history of a French captain. (374 pp.)

To compare with the same printed work.

COLBERT SECTION

called the 500, because it contains 500 volumes.

VOLUME 203.

Journal of Razilly's Expedition to Maroc—the beginning of which treats of Canada (6 pp.) Folio 37.

1620
Paris,
Nov 8.

"Memoirs and advice given to the King on the navigation and commerce of America, etc." (17½ pp.) Folio 162.

Summons issued for the Duc de Montmorency as Viceroy of Nouvelle France, by the merchants of Rouen and St. Malo (4 pp.) Folio 188.

Articles granted by the Duc de Montmorency (7½ pp.) Folio 190.

1663
Paris.

Proposals to organize in France a "*Compagnie des Indes occidentales*" (21½ pp.) Folio 224.

Printed. "Edict of the King for the formation of his '*Compagnie de voyages de long cours*:' *Levant, Midy et Ponant*." (80 pp.) Folio 289.

VOLUME 204.

Letter from Colbert to the Ablé Bourlemont, asking him to obtain from Rome the Bulls necessary for the erection of the Bishopric of Quebec (2 pp.) Folio 159.

Letter from Colbert to the Archbishop of Rouen to obtain his consent to the immediate dependency of the Bishopric of Quebec, upon Rome (2½ pp.) Folio 288.

Another letter from Colbert to the Abbé de Bourlemont respecting the Bishopric of Canada (1½ p.) Folio 300.

VOLUME 458

1662

Official report of the boundaries under the Treaty of Aix la-Chapelle. Very thick volume, unpagged, of more than 600 pages. Does not contain enough of matter interesting to us to be worth copying.

VOLUME 459.

1675

Negotiations for the Peace of Nimegue 1675. Same remarks as on the preceding. Volume of 609 pages.

VOLUME 467.

1611 to 1613

Miscellany of matters in England and Scotland. Whatever Abbé Verrault may say about it, this volume contains nothing important about Canada. However, I found in the *Ministère des Affaires étrangères* all the correspondence between the Courts of France and England,—as well as the negotiations respecting the surrender of Canada to France by the Treaty of Saint Germain-en-Laye.

As for the five volumes of M. Petit, Member of the *conseils supérieurs des colonies françaises*, as they only consist of drafts of regulations of a code, &c., respecting the colonies, and as they were only written after the conquest, I do not think that we have any interest in their reproduction.

America—French Section.

VOLUME 90—97.

- 1699 Collection of Memoirs respecting American Affairs. Collection made by "Frère Léonard St. Catherine de Sienne, an unworthy bare-footed Augustine Monk." This volume contains the following papers:
- 1° Memoir or petition (printed) of Champlain (25 pp.) Folio 1.
 - 2° Short biographical notice of M. de Queylus (2 pp.) Folio 10.
 - 3° Letter from Mgr. de St. Vallier to the Recollets Fathers (4 pp.) Folio 20.
 - 4° Various notes on Mgr. de St. Vallier and on Canada, etc. (8 pp.) Folios 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26.
- 1698-99 5° Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi by d'Iberville with a superb map (99 pp.) From folio 39 to 86.
- 6° Printed. Letter from M. Delisle to M. Cassini on the Mouth of the River Mississippi (7 pp.) Folio 97.
- 1700 Feb 28. 7° Letter, unsigned, written from a point 45 leagues from the Mouth of the Mississippi (8 pp.) Folio 101.
- 8° Extract from a letter from M. de Tonty, "Description of the River Mississippi with a Map (5 pp.) Folio 107.
- Oct 10. 9° Letter from Tonty. Folio 111.
- 11° Various letters respecting d'Iberville and the Mississippi (7 pp.) Folios 113, 114, 115, 116, 117 and 118.
- About 1700. 12° Extract from the relation of the adventures and travels of Mathieu Sagean (born at the village of Lachine) written about 1700. Extremely curious (7½ pp.) Folio 119.
- 1702 Mobile, March 15. 13° Letter dated from Mobile the 15 March, 1702 (2½ pp.) Folios 123 and 124.
- Rocheport, July 10. 14° Extract from a letter by Rochefort containing the answers to questions put to d'Iberville touching his journey to the Mississippi (2½ pp.) Folio 125.
- Paris, April 6. 15° Historical letter respecting the Mississippi, written by de Renouville respecting d'Iberville and the Mississippi (4 pp.) Folio 127.
- 1698 16° Various curious statements about Chili by de Beauchesne (71 pp.) Folios from 130 to 139, and from 142 to 167.
- 1704 Fort St. Louis, Louisiana, Sep 10. 17° Anonymous letter from Port St. Louis, Louisiana (4 pp.)
- 19° Memoir for the discovery and the conquest of the country of Quinira and Théoquaye, in North America. There is reference made to Canada and Acadia (14½ pp.)

Foreign Department.

American dialects.

No. 1. Algonquin Grammar, or Grammar of the Indians of North America, etc., etc., composed in 1672-73-74 by Louis Nicholas, Missionary Priest. Small folio. (124 pp.)

No. 16. Vocabulary Algonquin—French. Incomplete at Letter T. In 8vo. (118 pp.)

No. 17. Small Dictionary of the Iroquois language of the Agnier Nation, written by La Galissonnière. In 8o (150 pp.)

No. 18. Rudiments of the Micmac language (13½ pp.)

NOTE A 1.

MR. T. FRED. ELLIOT TO MR. HENRY TAYLOR, LONDON.

QUEBEC, 24th October, 1835.

MY DEAR TAYLOR,—Although I have kept my letters to you free from politics, I should not like you to be altogether ignorant of the nature of the scene in which we are acting, and now, on the eve of the Assembly's meeting, I propose to send you as good a tableau as I can yet present, of this community. Whether or not it be correct, at least it has not been imbibed from any single source, nor adopted ready-made, but is the honest result of very general and diligent inquiries.

People have been accustomed, in England, to hear of only two parties in Canada, the English and the French, but there are in fact three parties, the OFFICIAL, the English and the French, besides some important French classes altogether distinct from the party which goes by that name.

The Official—or as the French term it, Bureaucratic party—is composed of a few old men, holding the highest offices. They seem to be fond of privilege, jealous of interference, and ready to take offence at any inquiry into the popular allegations. Most of them are dull, and those who are the reverse, are said to be interested. It is of very little consequence what they are. Whatever influence they may have formerly exercised, through the instrumentality of weak Governors, they are now destitute of any of the real elements of power, having neither connections at home, nor weight in the Province.

I take pleasure in stating this broadly, because once, from a quarter whence trifling objections too often come, my ears were shocked, on board of ship, with some talk of *danger* from these men. "They would write to their friends in England, they would give their own version of things, and would raise a clamour against the Commission, if they were annoyed." Why, if their friends numbered legions, I should trust that no mission, sent on such an errand as ours, could shrink from exposing any abuses that might be detected amongst them, but the truth is, that if there be a body in the world which may, without fear, be handled according to its merits (who would wish more?) that body is the high official party in Canada. In the Province itself it is very difficult to say by which of the great divisions of the people it is disliked the most.

Very different from this feeble Corps, is the real "English party." It is composed of almost all the Merchants, with an admixture of considerable Landholders, and of some of the younger and more intelligent Civil Officers. It possesses much intelligence, much wealth and still more credit, and in addition to these, it has all that mutual confidence, and that precision and unity of purpose, which, to do our countrymen justice, they know better than any other people how to confer on political associations. This imposing Body, moreover, has great advantage at the present moment in the moderation of tone which it can assume in contrast to the violence of its adversaries, thus gaining the goodwill, if not the overt support, of that numerous portion of Society which prefers security and a tranquil life to everything else. Yet I do not like the English party. It is fully as ambitious of dominion as the French party, and, in my opinion, prepared to seek it by more unscrupulous means. Whenever either of the two, at the present moment, speaks of separation, I look upon it as mere bombast, or artifice to bend the course of Government, but depend upon it that if ever these heats in Lower Canada should go so far as to hazard the connection with the Mother Country, the English will be the foremost to cut the tie. They, of the two parties, are by far the best disposed to sympathize with Republican principles; and, I must add, the most capable to wield Republican Institutions. They are the most rancorous, for they remember the power they have lost, and hate their rivals as a sort of usurpers. Finally, if ever the opportunity be presented to them of joining in some common cause with their English fellow-colonists in the Upper Province, they will see that to combine with such allies in renouncing the control of the English

Government in Europe, will be their surest means to overwhelm the influence of the French race in America. If ever the project of the union of the Canadas be revived, it will be well for us if the part of England be not left out of the plot. The "French party," if you confine the term to those who have thoughts, projects and feelings of their own, seems to be nearly synonymous with the majority in the House of Assembly, or rather with that small portion of it which has any mind in politics. In conformity with the descriptions we have always had, the Assembly consists mainly of Advocates, Physicians and Farmers, the last very ignorant of politics and indifferent to them, and ambitious of their Seats, as it is said, for no other object than the gain. The daily pay of \$2 enables them to make no contemptible savings in a long Session, especially as their wives are usually competent to manage their Farms in their absence. It is true, as you may have heard it reported, that two or three of the Members cannot write their names, and it is said that others, who have had the spirit to learn to trace the characters composing their signature, have no further insight into the mysteries of Reading or Writing. Without entering too much into detail, I may state to you once for all, that the bulk of the Assembly is inert, and that the few Members possessed of activity and intelligence, work in entire subordination to Papineau, of whom they stand in profound awe.

This is perhaps the most remarkable feature in the aspect of affairs here, that men, who, by the unbounded Confidence and assent of their Constituents, have so great power, quarrel so little for the shares, but willingly surrender the whole into the hands of one individual. Lower Canada is divided into four Districts, of which the Quebec District contains nearly one-third of the whole population, and returns more than a fourth of all the Representatives. *Three men*, it is notorious, are the undisputed arbiters of the public conduct of this great District, having the command of every name in it for any Petition they please, and of every vote for any candidate they choose to recommend. Other regions have in like manner their Centurions and Captains of Ten thousand. Is it not almost beyond belief that the possessors of such influence, not merely—should not oppose M. Papineau, (that might proceed from unfeigned coincidence of sentiment), but should not venture to dream of the possibility of opposing him? In confidence they will talk of their fear of his choice of measures, just as if he were in his own person the whole Assembly united.

I have anxiously sought the solution of this phenomenon. The Quebec Leaders, I have learned, flatter themselves that they act from prudence, because, as they argue, while they are outnumbered by the Montreal members, who are under Papineau's more immediate influence, it would be an unjustifiable disturbance of the Assembly to insist on any but fundamental differences of opinion. Others, again, hug themselves with the notion that Papineau is their *Instrument*. Heaven help their wits! That being the most audacious among them, they place him in the front of the battle, but voluntarily, and with power to set him aside at pleasure. These ideas may be agreeable salve to people's self-love. The real explanation of the case, I fear, is, that the Canadians want nerve and enterprise in public things, and that just as they used to follow the lead of three or four Englishmen, so now the impetuosity and oratorical talents of Papineau command from them an unqualified submission. He is, in truth, their Master. Their natures crave for support, and they will always seek it in characters more vigorous than their own. I never saw any one who seemed better versed than the Canadian Speaker, in the arts and demeanour by which one man wields dominion over the minds of many, and he is daily becoming more confirmed in his sway, as they are in their obedience. Such is the man that a few of his followers have the presumption to suppose that they can set aside, when no longer serviceable.

It is just as likely that all your sheep in England will rise up and address the sheep-dogs, and say: "While we wanted you it was well, but there are no more wolves, and we will take care of ourselves and dispense with your canine guardianship." One look from Papineau's eye would quell his whole Canadian flock.

The truth is, that Papineau, with all his faults, is rather a fine fellow. I dare say we shall find him perverse and suspicious, and that if ever he quarrels with us, he will be coarsely abusive. Still the good points of his character are not to be

denied. He seems to be irreproachable in his private life; in social intercourse he is mild and gentlemanlike; and if, in politics, he is too hot and unmeasured in his proceedings, I do not find that reasonable men accuse him of being dishonest. His principal faults are violence, a want of the plainer sort of sense, and, I fear, an inveterate prejudice against the English. Whatever else he be, it is impossible to set eyes on him, and not perceive that he is by nature, as much as by the station he has won for himself, the first of the French Canadian race.

Independently, however, of temporary causes, and the influence of ambitious men, there appears to me to be a deeper motive calculated to bind the French party together, and give a general direction to their Policy.

They can hardly fail to see that the English have possessed themselves of the whole wealth and power of every Country in which they have acquired a footing. In all parts of the world, civilized or savage, whether as British subjects in the East or as revolted Colonists on this Continent, there has shown itself in the English people the same impossibility of amalgamation with others, the same necessity of gaining the upper hand themselves. This, it must be admitted, can form no pleasing topic of consideration for the mild and uncontentious race who find themselves here, imbedded in the midst of growing Settlements and Nations of Englishmen. Whatever political power they may for the moment possess within the limits of their own Province, even there their more active rivals have hold of all the Commerce of the Country, and beyond the artificial boundaries which distinguish theirs from adjacent regions, they are surrounded on all sides by Millions using the language and the customs of which they have so much reason to dread the ascendancy. Looking to the circumstances, I cannot think that the French Canadians would be very unreasonable to dread some future extinction of their own tongue and peculiar habits, and whether or not any of them extend their views so far, it is not to be doubted that some amongst them fear a lapse into insignificance.

In fact the real question between the parties in this Country, is a question of time. The French cannot in their hearts be ignorant that they have a full measure of power at this moment, but they see it continually inclined, as it were, to pass into the grasp of others, and so they are restless and jealous. The English, on the other hand, must be confident that the dominion of the Country will eventually centre in their race; but they are impatient and wish to seize the prize before it is legitimately theirs. Both parties are at present in their proper places. Each, however, is striving, one to precipitate,—the other to avert, or at any rate, postpone, a transition which will eventually be the proper effect of the Institutions of the Province. In the meanwhile collateral objects will arise in the course of the struggle, and results will be valued by the contending parties, not merely as they may advance their own cause, but as they may injure or humiliate their adversaries. The Government will not be esteemed according to its independent merits or its courageous impartiality; it will be judged by the extent to which its views may fall in with the purposes of one or other of the Factions. Lord Aylmer's Administration was, at the outset, the ridicule and scorn of the Constitutionals (as they are now misnamed); yet, when the fractiousness of the French drove Lord Aylmer from that class, the English received him with open arms, and I myself saw them following him to the Beach with their acclamations, and their praises, and almost their tears.

After this review of the composition and motives of the parties into which this Country is divided, it may seem natural that I should draw some practical conclusions from the whole. I have already said that, if separation were the object to be feared, I should look upon the party which is continually clamouring for British Laws and British Connection as by far the most likely to revolt. But dismissing the idea of separation (as I think you safely may), and considering our difficulties a mere difficulties of *administration* from day to day, the French party, as being possessed of the Representative Institutions of the Country, is obviously, the most formidable, and the one of which the favour is most necessary to the conduct of Public affairs.

Turning from these considerations of immediate convenience to higher and more permanent objects, I will not deny that, while I dissent from their inferences

I see much weight in the facts on which the English reason. Although they can seldom prove that the French act unconstitutionally, they often show that they use the Constitution unwisely. It is not unconstitutional for instance, that a great co-ordinate branch of Parliament, entrusted moreover with the special custody of the public purse, should state the amount of its contingent expenses broadly, and refuse to submit to any canvassing of the details by the other portions of the Legislature; at the same time it is lamentable that, by almost general confession, this privilege is likely to be made the means of bestowing excessive salaries on the partizans of the majority of the Assembly, and perhaps of defraying the disbursements of unauthorized Committees of correspondence and voluntary congregations of Members out of session. The proper remedy for this would be the indignation and resentment of the people, and it is no doubt to be regretted, in common with the English party, that, for political purposes, there is scarce such a thing as a people in Lower Canada. Just as with regard to the contingencies, so also with regard to the vast influence of individuals who can command thousands of votes and SIGNATURES (if I may be allowed the term) at pleasure. I dissent from the English as to its being unconstitutional, but I agree with them so far as to think it an anxious thing to try the working of the British Constitution in a Country where there is no public opinion, and hardly spirit enough in the possessors of representative power to quarrel amongst themselves, and form some sort of a mutual check.

Having thus stated the fullest extent to which I can concur in the views of the English party. I will add, without a moment's hesitation, that I do not see sufficient reason to follow those views to their only legitimate conclusion (they lead to no other),—vizt.: to deprive the Lower Canadians of the free exercise of their Constitution. 1st. There is the obvious objection of the odium and possible danger of the attempt;—2ndly. To leave this humblest class of objection, for one of principle and feeling, I would shrink, until the last necessity, from muteting a people of institutions calculated to develop their energies and intellect. This necessity is not nearly arrived in Lower Canada. On the contrary I see no cause whatever to despair of the French Canadians learning to wield their privileges discreetly. It is but recently that they have come to know and feel their powers, and already the most experienced men in the country admit that there are dawns of improvement. I have extorted this admission from more than one Member of the miscalled "Constitutional Association." The events of the last two years will have done much to educate the French Canadians in politics. If you could see the gloom which has been hanging over this city, the shame to private families, the difficulty to honest tradesmen, the want of employment for the operatives;—if, after your ears were filled with complaints here, you could go (as I have done) into the country, and at distances of 10 and 20 miles, find the peasants deploring the loss of their usual market in the Capital; you would see that the Assembly, by its denial of all public money, has made an experiment on the patience of the people which it cannot be rash enough lightly to repeat. Wherever I have been, I have taken care, with expressions of profound submission, to explain to the good folks that it was not the Government which withheld, but the Assembly which refused, the ordinary expenditure of the place, and I was happy to find the "*Habitans*" tolerably enlightened on the subject. The leading men, you may be sure, have opened their own eyes to the risk of a re-action; and this is the secret of the compliments they begin to pour forth to our conciliatory qualities. I am glad of it, for I would rather they were brought back to moderate conduct by their own discernment of its necessity, than by any paltry arts of ours. Like boys for the first time entrusted with a gun, they could not resist the delight, mingled with trepidation, of discharging it; but having once experienced the shock and the effects, they will reserve the fire another time for the pressure of some real necessity.

This then is the sum of my creed;—that to conciliate the French Canadians, and train them up in the arts of Government, is the safest and most convenient policy for the present, and likewise the one most conducive to solid and lasting advantages hereafter; but that the experiment is likely to be obstructed by perversity and selfishness on various sides, and that in the *melée*, some of us who are now employed in

Canada, may chance to lose our reputations. So let it be. I may with the most perfect truth declare, that from the moment I found I really had gained admittance into this great field, I whistled all personal thoughts to the wind, and hitherto, the more the storm has threatened, as the Session draws near, and the greater the rumours of alarm, the more my spirits have risen. It was to encounter this we came here, and things must go very hard indeed before I part with my peace of mind.

With this comfortable sentiment, I had better prepare to conclude so long a disquisition. I had thought of saying something of the Catholic Clergy, and the owners of Seigneuries, among whom I have made several acquaintance; but time is wanting, and your patience doubtful. And as it is as well that a letter should be *either one thing or another*, I will not, on this occasion, enter into private matters, further than to say that my wife and I are well, and living on good terms with various Members of every class I have above passed in review. I know some of the Constitutionalists well enough to vex them by saying, that if they would take the really appropriate title of *Anti-Constitutionalists*, and avow their opinion that the British System was unsuited to this Province, there would be much more coherency in their reasonings, and more difficulty (tho' far from insuperable) in answering them. On the other hand, some of the Quebec Members, to whom I have alluded, are on terms with us, approaching to real friendship, and lately had a project to take Jane and me on a tour thro' the District, stopping every night at the House of some friend or relation, but the weather was provoking enough to defeat the plan. If we had made that expedition, we would have seen more of the intimate life of the French Canadians, than one English family in a thousand does. In short, we feel no lack of novelty, either of acquaintance or scenes; and in spite of business or political crosses, a man must manage ill, who could not spend a year or two at Quebec very pleasantly.

Ever yours sincerely,

T. FREDK. ELLIOT.

NOTE A 2.

MR. ELLIOT TO MR. TAYLOR.

QUEBEC, 12th Nov., 1835.

MY DEAR TAYLOR,—As a Sequel to the long Dissertation which I sent you last month on the public affairs of this place, I must write to tell you that our Session has opened with some success and eclat. The speech was made very long for two reasons, 1st not to disappoint an expectation, which prevailed, of something unusual at this crisis; 2ndly to preclude any inconvenient application for a disclosure of the letter of the Instructions, by liberally communicating the spirit of them in the first instance. As a composition, the speech seems to me by no means free from faults, which, were it an exercise for young gentlemen at their studies, it might be worth while to point out; but seeing that we are grown men, and our main object, not rhetoric but Good Humour and supplies, I cannot think that the speech was ill adapted to its purpose. At any rate it has had the merit of success. It has been highly lauded, and the English party, tho' sadly annoyed at one of the measures which it announced, have taken the rest in much better part than I expected. The answer of the Assembly is the ablest paper I have ever seen issued from that Body, it so happily accomplishes the purpose, which I knew from the principal members that they entertained, of adhering to their former Declarations on matters of general principle, and at the same time conveying that spirit of good will towards the new Governor which unquestionably prevails at this moment throughout the Assembly. If I can procure them, I will enclose copies of the Speech and the Reply. The only doubt at present seems to be, whether in voting the arrears of the last two years, the Assembly will include repayment of the sum of £31,000 advanced to the Civil servants out of the

Military Chest. If Mr. Spring Rice himself had been there, he could not have wished to hear more home truths than I delivered on this subject to two or three French Members with whom I dined *en petit Comité* the other day. I soon found the majority of the Company on my side, but one little dyspeptic man, the Editor of the *Canadien*, still held out, declaring that he would readily have repaid the English Govt., but that since he had seen Mr. Rice's despatch, he was satisfied that Lord Alymer had exceeded his authority, and would therefore withhold the amount of the advance in order that the responsibility might attach to Lord Alymer personally. On this I fell upon my man without ceremony, I roundly denied that Alymer had exceeded his authority; in proof of the necessity of his making the advance, I quoted the scandalous tales, unfortunately too true, of Judges having been threatened over night by creditors whose causes it was their duty to try the next morning in Court; and then, passing from this topic, I asked if we were in some little Island in a Tropical Sea, or whether it were possible that in the greatest Colony which England possessed, containing Half a Million of Souls, I had heard vindictive feelings against one man assigned as a reason for hazarding the continuance of a painful and dangerous contest with the Mother Country. The concessions of England, I observed, proceeded from no motive but sheer good will. She had now offered to the Assembly the unlimited control over the Finances of the Province, but if this offer were met by a churlish refusal of the sums she had advanced for the benefit of this community, it might be deemed necessary to retract her late offer until her just claims were satisfied, and perhaps Canada might have to wait long enough for the repetition of a proposal, which yet it must be obvious, tended to concentrate almost all power in the representatives of the people. What do you think was the result? The little man had the honesty to say that he would qualify according to the effect of our discourse, an article which he had prepared on the subject; and sure enough the article appeared next day with a statement of the arguments, as no doubt he had originally written them, *against* the payment of the £31,000, and then an additional paragraph embodying the spirit of my arguments on the other side, and admitting that it might be best on the whole to bury old differences, and open a new account with England. I confess I was pleased with this incident, not on account of any intrinsic importance in it, but because it afforded a further justification of the Hope, which is continually strengthening in me, that the French Canadians are candid, and open to reason. It is astonishing how this country has been mismanaged. When I came to know the men, whom the military Rulers here have been accustomed to regard as little better than Traitors, and little wiser than children, I am surprised to find, 1st, on what friendly bases their views generally are founded, and 2ndly how much superior are their perceptions in political science to those of the men by whom they have been so arrogantly despised. The other day I was present at a conversation between the Mayor of Quebec and some other Canadian gentlemen, upon the best means of raising the Revenue required for the purposes of the City, and I assure you you could not desire to hear more correct principles than they proceeded upon, in their discussion. They also showed abundance of public spirit and ingenuity, in their plans for putting down Night Robberies, which have begun to be seriously injurious to Quebec. The truth is that the French Canadians or bulk of the Community, owing to the natural effect of free Institutions, are governing the Country, and are learning the lesson which that practice teaches. The English merchants in the meanwhile, swelling with indignation at their own want of power, are exercising themselves in no School but that of agitation and remonstrance. Here, as I observed in a former letter, they are very skilful, but soon they will be fitter to disturb a Govt. than to conduct it, while their Rivals, it is to be hoped, may steadily improve. For this desirable end, however, the Municipal Institutions of Canada ought to be extended much more widely; Canadians ought to be more prominently employed in official stations, and every effort be made to train them to the wise use of that power which, unless you deprive them of English Institutions, they must inevitably exercise as the great majority of the Society. I doubt not that the British inhabitants will eventually attain an importance sufficient to procure for

them a more than equal portion of Public Influence, nor would I suffer them to be oppressed in the interval; all I maintain is that, since the French Canadians must at present predominate, it is far better to endeavour to qualify them for power than vainly seek to exclude them.

Lord Aylmer's Administration was, I grieve to say, unwise in this respect during the latter period of his Govt. His appointments and recommendations within the last twelve months were unpardonable, and there are some of his despatches on those points which I can scarce read with patience, now that I understand the real characters of the Individuals. The truth is that, though amiable and well-meaning, he became blinded by prejudice at the end of his administration, and never was there a measure more indispensable than his removal. You know that about a year ago I thought differently, and on that very account I now make the admission more emphatically. In what I have said of the friendliness and judgment of some of the French Canadians, you must not suppose that I include them all. Papineau's bias against England and Englishmen is known, and I still continue to fear that, whatever may be the intelligence of others, they will not possess amongst them eloquence and nerve enough materially to control the excesses of that energetic man. Yet the moderate people certainly have gained some advantages this Session. The mere proceeding to business is in itself a triumph, for Papineau avowedly wished to refuse to have a Session until the demands of the people for an Elective Council were conceded. The subdued and tolerant tone of the answer to the Governor's Speech is also a token of respect for the views of the temperate part of the Assembly. There is daily becoming apparent a more marked opposition of views between the Members for the District of Quebec and those from the District of Montreal; and I only hope that the separation may not be precipitated, for the Quebec Representatives have much more power, while their Colleagues hope to retain the appearance of their support, than they could have as a declared Minority acting in open opposition to the rest of the House. All I dislike in their former plan of action was their unqualified and silent submission to the Majority; to keep measures with it is no more than politic.

One of the first Members of the popular party in the House of Assembly said to me a short time ago: "It would be affectation not to look to the probability that sooner or later this Province must fall off from the Mother-Country, tho' not, I hope, in our generation. None of us think the time near at hand, but some prefer the measures which tend to postpone it, others those which seem likely to accelerate it. Mr. Papineau is one of the latter class, I belong to the former." He then proceeded to assent to the following opinions, which I have found to receive a tolerably ready acceptance among the most intelligent of the French Canadians; that the English Constitution confers upon the Assembly as great power as it has any reason to desire; that whether or not a Canadian have a predilection for Republican Institutions, he ought to see that the best preparation for them would be a schooling in the exercise of the privileges of Englishmen; that in their present state of political backwardness the Canadians could not be thrown off from England without becoming merged in the Mass of their neighbours, but that, enlightened by a long use of the powers secured to them while they are kept within their artificial limits as a British Colony, they may at some future time be capable of sustaining a separate existence of their own. Finally, this Gentleman told me that if, to the control which the Assembly was to have over all the Finances, were added a responsible Executive Council of Govt., he would desire no more, but would waive all particular Grievances and all demands of an Elective Legislative Council.

This project, of having three or five salaried Councillors, to be chosen from the leading men of the Colony, with Seats in the Legislature, and bound to get supplies or vacate their posts, seems to be fast gaining ground. Papineau dislikes it, because he knows it would put a bit in his mouth, but he confessed to me the other day, that from the strong feeling in its favour in the Assembly, and from the approval of the same object among the popular party in Upper Canada, with whom he is very desirous to co-operate, he should be disposed not to press his Individual opposition to

the scheme. If the Commissioners could devise some secure and acceptable mode of realizing it, I am persuaded they would do more to prolong the harmonious connection with Canada than by endless investigations of details; but I know not whether they will entertain the subject. Lord Howick was strongly prepossessed towards such a Measure, when last I saw him in England, and indeed he is the first person by whom I ever heard it mentioned.

Come what may, we certainly are in a position favourable enough to increase our responsibility beyond anything I expected. The measures of the Colonial Office have done much, Lord Gosford's manners have given those measures the fullest effect; all hitherto has prospered; it remains to see whether the Commissioners will be able to crown the good work. This is the part of the business in which, individually, I have most interest, but of which I cannot pretend that I am most confident of a happy issue. No pains shall be wanting, so far as my limited power extends, to bring it about; nor shall I lament less deeply, than those who did not apprehend it, any failure which may arise from the delay, irresolution, and whimsical compromises, to which it is impossible not to fear that the best selection of Individuals may fall Victims, when called upon to act jointly, in emergencies requiring the utmost promptitude and decision. As yet, at least, we have committed no positive fault; for the future I may tremble, but I will not entirely abandon hope.

In a place where there is so much daily to recall Mr. Stephens' views and plans, it is natural that I should often have felt an impulse to write to him, but I resisted it for two reasons; 1st that I had heard him express some dislike to *unauthentic* accounts of the State of a Colony; 2dly that I felt an objection myself, on the point of form, to entering into correspondence with an Under Secretary of State. If, however, you think there is anything in my late or present communication which would be worth his reading, I need not say that I should only be flattered by his taking the trouble to look at them. Of all the little which I know in public Business, he is the Father; and it would be very undutiful in me not to be solicitous that he should have any information, in my power, which he might desire to see. Even a Midshipman is authority enough to give an opinion to the Captain, if the Mid. be last from deck. In like manner, as I am now exposed to the immediate effect of the breezes here, you may report from me "Hazy weather, but clearing a little to Windward."

Ever yours sincerely,
T. FRED. ELLIOT.

There is one circumstance to which we attach so little importance on the spot, that I almost forgot to mention it. The Assembly refused to insert in its Address any formal recognition of the Commission; some injudicious or pretended Friends urged it, but the majority rejected the proposal. In this, I believe we all agree in thinking that they were quite right. The Governor is clearly the only co-ordinate Authority with the two Houses of the Legislature, nor was it ever wished that the Commission should communicate direct with the Assembly in its Public and Associated character.

I only mention the thing because at a distance it might be misconceived; while the truth is that the majority of the Assembly are on the best terms with the Commission, and that Papineau himself, in vehemently denouncing the proposal of recognizing them by the Assembly in a formal manner, observed that of course the House was bound to wish the Commission every success, and that he was persuaded Members in their individual capacity would show every desire to assist the proceedings of the Commission. This is the very same language which he and two or three others of the Chief Members, had previously held to me in private. The whole question was one of form, but of course those who are uneasy at any good understanding between the local Authorities and the "French" Party would be glad to represent the decision as one of substance, and an affront.

NOTE B.

HON. A. N. MORIN TO HON. FRANCIS HINCKS.

QUEBEC, 8th May, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I must solicit your indulgence, and express to you my sincere regret for not having been able to answer sooner your very important letters to me and to our mutual friend Mr. Lafontaine, who has sent them to me under the pretence, unfounded, according to me, that being out of the House of Assembly, he was not to be considered as a *leader* of it. But to my own delays, which have been far from coming of a want of personal respect and friendship for you, or of a want of sympathy and united feelings on the subject of our common affairs, several circumstances have retarded me: first, my health which has been bad for some time; secondly, my diffidence at attempting to write the English language, and lastly, more than all the rest, a belief that I ought not to take the lead when older and abler politicians held already the post of chiefs in this part of the Province; the fact is that I was afraid of misrepresenting the opinions of others, and almost did believe that I was alone in my way of thinking, and that unless I should modify it, I was not to consider myself as representing the general opinion here. However, the time drawing near when I must answer you, and having seen a good deal, and conversed with many of the members and other Liberals, I must at all events let you know my view of our present position, and although I beg to be considered as speaking for myself only, I will venture to say that a large portion of our members would agree with me. To resume the whole details in a few words, I am against the Union and against its main features, as I think every honest Lower Canadian should be. But I am not for violence or haste. I do not expect a direct repeal, at least for a time, and therefore I do not wish to take a hostile position and embarrass Government on account of the Union. I want to convince the authorities of their error, and give them the necessary time to repair it. As to firm though moderate declarations and protestations, we would be unworthy of those whom we represent if we did not make them. We cannot sacrifice or compromise their essential rights; we even hope that a liberal majority will be with us to assert them. But I am not for entering into collision with the other branches on any account if possible, nor for stopping the march of affairs, as some may have fancied. We must say what defects are to be remedied, and until that remedy comes or is denied, do our best to inspire to the Colonial Government those liberal and popular principles and policy which would tend in their application to secure the liberties and welfare of all. If I am reluctantly bound to oppose, I will not do it systematically. I am for peace, union, and harmony, if they can be obtained. I still longed for those blessings when I resolved to re-enter public life. I would retire soon into privacy if we were long to be without them. I will go further, and say without hesitation that I would cordially support a Government whose labours would tend to impart them justly and honestly. Much is to be done, of course, or rather undone, to convince me that such is the aim of Government, when for years no other plans have been advanced in theory and put in practice but those which were for the destruction and prostration of my countrymen. But, dear Sir, if justice can still be had, let us have justice, and help those who will offer it to us, those who are or may be ready to govern according to a free expression of the people's wishes and feelings. You may be convinced that I have no wish to quarrel with the present Governor or any other one. I hope that in all my life I will be, as I think I have been, and still more than ever if I can, above individual quarrels and considerations. Before the details of the Union were known, and before that law had received its execution, I sometimes imagined that I might be instrumental, in even a humble degree, in reconciling the Government and the people. It was my only aim, and as I had the honour to mention to Lord Sydenham, the only time I have conversed with him, I would not think it worth while for me to meddle in public affairs any longer, if I had not a hope of seeing that harmony subsist in the end. I may err, and I very often err, but to attain that end I would devote with pleasure some more years of my most fervent labours, if I could be brought to the belief that our exertions would be useful to our fellow citizens, and our advice be heard in the high quarters.

But enough, in a general point of view. I hope you have no fear of misunderstandings between you and us. For my part I have none. The following explanations and details will, I hope, convince you that the Reformers of both Provinces must and will act together, although circumstances peculiar to each late Province put them respectively in a different position.

Your letters are frank, comprehensive, and to me, satisfactory. They have been considered so by every one of the few friends to whom I have communicated them, and as to those to whom I could not give a full knowledge of them, I have had indirect means to be satisfied that their general views are concurred in. Some times there is a division in words and denominations, as there may be between you and Mr. Neilson here, when no practical discrepancy exists. You must not, therefore, be alarmed at some expressions in newspapers, or in speeches, from any one or two of our public men. And even those expressions, in the mind of Mr. Aylwin and Mr. Neilson, of whom you think you have to complain, do not apply to you, I am quite certain, but only to some of those whom you admit yourself, to be disinclined in some points to do justice to Lower Canada. Not that I approve of anything which may tend to irritate or disunite, but when I see such prospects of good understanding and mutual confidence, I look eagerly to them. You have seen how the idea of making the Repeal a *sine qua non* question, and of the members abstaining from sitting until then, which was entertained in the *Aurore*, was combatted by the *Canadien*. Not two, or perhaps not one, of the Quebec members, would be for the line of policy recommended in those articles of the *Aurore*; as to the Montreal members, I would be very much surprised if they thought otherwise than we do. I thought that on this subject, Parent's article of the 9th April would allay all uneasiness. This last article has, no doubt, met your views. Here, everyone continues to have the greatest confidence in you and the Reformers of Upper Canada, and to be thankful to you personally, as editor, for your defence of the Canadian character and rights.

As to parties in the new House, there may be probably, five shades or divisions, three with you and two with us.

1st. Upper Canada Liberals and Reformers, decided to act honestly and independently, and advocating popular and responsible Government.

2nd. Upper Canada Tories or Conservatives, independent from Government, rather opposed to it at this moment.

3rd. Officials in Upper Canada, whether Tories or Reformers, by name, tied or predisposed to vote on all matters as if they were directly responsible to the present Executive.

4th. Reformers of all grades from Lower Canada, who for the past have advocated liberal and popular measures, representing generally, French constituencies, opposed to the Union, but friendly to the Upper Canada Reformers and to responsible government.

5th. Officials from Lower Canada, other representatives of the self-called British party, and other members at Montreal, elected more or less by violence.

Now, in my opinion, the most natural alliance is between numbers 1 and 4, although some of you approve of the Union, on account of the advantages it gives to Upper Canada, while we oppose it, because none of its provisions are just or beneficial towards us. But natural justice on the one part, and common ideas and interest on the other, will bring an understanding, even on this most delicate point.

Numbers 3 and 5 will, from the beginning, act together also.

Number 2 may join either. There is a belief here among some, perhaps from not knowing the past divisions and recent strifes in Upper Canada, that the party of Sir Allan McNab and Mr. Cartwright might unite with you and us, and agree upon identical plans of good government. Do you think that Union possible under the present circumstances, or likely to last, if it could take place?

I make no mention of the possibility of that party No. 2 joining with some of us to upset the Union at once, and be at warfare until an absolute repeal comes. I have already said I saw no prudence in that hostile stand. In that case, we, Lower Canada Reformers, would be divided amongst ourselves, a circumstance which I

would deplore bitterly, but which I do not apprehend. The necessity of a permanent alliance should bring towards you those of us who might be inclined to act too decidedly, and the same reason should also bring unto us the less decided portion of you above.

Should we, in the beginning, in claiming our rights as Canadians and as British subjects, be abandoned by you and helped by the Conservatives, that circumstance would be more painful to me than I could express. It would, no doubt, lead to confusion and misunderstanding. Still, after that, and here I speak for myself and from my own convictions and firm principles on Government matters, I would join you and act with you on general affairs, unless I left the field altogether, out of discouragement. I know in this declaration I am going very far. Many would prefer the O'Connell-tail-system, and to unite with one party or the other as momentary alliance or expediency may suggest. This I am unable to do. I have no cunning, no intrigue and, perhaps, no discernment; and I crave only forwardness and honesty. Therefore, if the friends do not befriend me, I will leave the Party, and not befriend another camp.

You see my sincerity, and I can hardly go beyond that. But from the contents of your letters, there is little danger of our being thus placed. It is in that case that I would regret my election, when so many of my best friends, whom I could consult, are not to be in the House. Lafontaine, Leslie, Girouard and Huot, will be much wanting. Room may be made for the two first here below, if there are no near elections for Terrebonne and Montreal, under better protection. As to the two latter gentlemen, I am sorry that they have declined from the beginning.

Past disputes on the subject of responsible government, as exemplified in a Provincial Executive Council, have created a chasm between you and Mr. Neilson. Now, it is very difficult to guess what he will or will not do, but when you treat with him personally, you will find him very accommodating. I am sure he is not for violence and for creating difficulties. His opposition to the Union, and his labours as President of the Quebec Committee, have given him an immense influence. If we were to support a Government ready to do justice to Lower Canada, and he were to oppose it, we could not go on easily. However, nothing of the kind is to be feared. We had some fears in the beginning; now we are convinced of his pacific dispositions. But again, he is the *leader*, and not I or any other one.

You must not be surprised if we are opposed to the Union, and even if our elections have mainly turned upon that point. Marked with so many defects in its details, the measure in principle has been advocated both in England and here as the surest means of destroying the political rights and social institutions of half a million of people. No other *principle* but that one can be squeezed out of it. The few constitutional advantages it seems to confer on Lower Canada, comparatively with the late temporary Government, are offensively curtailed, and in every respect the whole of it is injurious to us. As to Upper Canada, with the exception of the debt, which I confess is a great boon, it diminishes the public liberties, and we have all been told to rest satisfied with that, content or not. It reduces the legislative functions of the Assembly to the power of voting new taxes, but without power to control the proceeds, or apply them, except when over about £150,000 yearly, and with the strange anomaly of the Executive branch having the initiative.

But another thing is to be dissatisfied with the Union, and another thing to be disposed to break everything on account of it. I am convinced that the late Act would not be immediately repealed, and that if it was, it would be only for worse. It is a well-known fact that it has been passed in opposition to the well-known wishes of Lower Canada. Bent on injustice, as are presently towards us the metropolitan authorities, from lack of duty, or from misapplied national prejudice, it is only with time, and with the help of honest and liberal men amongst you, that we can instil better feelings in the hearts of our rulers. Let us try so to do, and in the meantime let Upper and Lower Canadians know and appreciate each other better, and cement a union which, at all events, will be profitable to both; it is true that if we have not a majority for good government in the House, we may be left under the

scourge of ordinances passed permanent by the late special Council, but if the same body had lasted, some more ordinances might have heaped the system now in operation.

We do not wish to make the Speakership a political question. If you think it just that a member speaking both languages should have the honour, I would mention Mr. Viger, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Quesnel, Mr. Neilson. The one who suits you best would, no doubt, be acceptable here; as to *offering*, it has never been done, and however proper in its terms the circular of Sir Allan McNab was, it has appeared to us something strange. If you do not, any more than us, make a political question of the matter, and if you wish to have a member from Upper Canada, I think Sir Allan or Mr. Merritt would have a chance. Why has not Mr. Viger's name been mentioned? He will certainly be the most learned member in historical, political and parliamentary knowledge, and his whole life has been devoted to the popular cause. If you prefer Mr. Cuvillier, his nomination would likely be welcome. We have had very little opportunity of late to know his opinions, but I have no doubt he is independent and liberal. Mr. Lafontaine was the proper choice to be made; he has been out-seated in a bush at the furthestmost extremity of a county, with a population of 200 Tories and 20,000 Liberals. Under the present circumstances, Mr. Baldwin, who otherwise would have met our choice, could hardly be proposed. But we have great confidence in him, and so has Mr. Neilson. My name has been mentioned in Lafontaine's letters, and in yours. I must not play the hypocrite, and will speak at once on the subject. Setting aside the arduousness of the task, there would be many more aged and more able members to whom an injustice would be made if any junior member was proposed. Those members and their friends would consider it invidious. I think, therefore, that even if I were able to keep the balance and concile so many conflicting parties as there will be in the House, I should be out of the question. I had never believed that I would be thought of. I must be on the floor, where I will try to vie with my colleagues in zeal, independence and sincerity. I know prospects are not encouraging, and many think that it is better for Lower Canada, in the present time, to abstain altogether from politics, until justice is done to us. I am sometimes myself discouraged, but I hope to be able to bring on that justice, as one of many, if we can be understood, as I have no doubt we will. Our Quebec people intend to be at Kingston a few days beforehand; so the Montrealers will be invited to do. Some hours of personal intercourse will do much more than a long written correspondence.

You see at once, no doubt, that the annihilation of Lower Canada as it has up to this time existed, is a favourite project. The Tories of Montreal, therefore have realized all their dreams, and they cannot be said to have been kept down, for they have all power upon our lives, property, rights, interests and feelings even, and that without any successful appeal. And encouraged as they are, they go in every instance much beyond what the authorities might have even supposed. But Lower Canada, as a community of British-born citizens, has been transferred to that party, styling themselves exclusively British. We are told every day that such a system is to be maintained, and we be deprived of our rights and existence by all means, lawful or not. Will you accede to that? An *enlightened regard* is to be had for Lower Canada, that is to say, the *regard* of the *officials* and the pretended *British party*, just as they may advise for themselves or fancy for their interests, they being in all points to decide and judge for us, to make the law or to evade it, just as convenient, the *regard* being always subservient to the *annihilation*. Hence are legitimated fraud, violence and murder at elections, and every other thing which may be resorted to to maintain the *enlightened regard* with those who have assumed it to themselves. I can not believe, nor will I ever believe unless forced to do so, that such are the views of Government. If they were, it would be a thing much to be deprecated. Ages of suffering and hatred would ensue, where love and affection are so easy to be won. There is no people easier to govern or to maintain in affection and confidence, if but the Government would. Our political rights unimpaired on the one way, and the full enjoyment of our social institutions, unless amended by our own consent, are the best and probably the only means of securing for ever that affection and that confidence, *at heart and at hand*. It is that truth that I will endeavor with all my might to persuade to those

in power, whom I would respectfully advise to shake off the dirt which subservient and interested partizans are heaping every day on the sacred altar of justice, sullyng the honour of the Empire itself. Should Government take a contrary course, I, for one, would not only support it, but help it with my utmost endeavours, and I would have no fears for the result of the experiment. I am a friend to British connexion and institutions, if we truly had them; they are sufficient to render us happy and contented, and to develop all our energies and capabilities towards one same end, peace, justice and prosperity. Let us only endeavour to obtain in truth those liberties and institutions, and let us join in supporting any Administration which will help us and protect us. I will add one wish more; may the present head of the Executive himself be advised to adopt that liberal course.

To effect that, a change of *some men* is necessary. I have confidence in Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Daly. The other gentlemen from Upper Canada you know better than we do. The two others here are the active agents of that *domination* party to which we owe all our evils; they belong to that class of officials of whom Lord Durham's *employés* said that *they had done enough to drive the people mad into the woods*, and their irresponsibility and over-enormous salaries have since been increased with no great capacity added, as far as Messrs. Ogden and Day are concerned. What you may have to say of Messrs. Draper and Sullivan remains with you. Now, if you cherish a hope that the result of our first Session might be to bring a change in the Executive Council, by replacing the above with more able, more disinterested, more honest and more popular men, alike ready to respect all and do justice to all, I have every disposition to act in concert with you. If the present officials cling to their money, why, let them continue to have it, and be divested of the power of doing evil, and let honest advice be given to the Governor on all subjects in which the people's welfare is interested; let *enlightened, public opinion* replace the *enlightened regard* of party spirit, and I venture to say that very few of us will be wanting in the support of Government, endeavouring in the meantime to obtain justice and redress, either by Provincial legislation or by addresses to the Imperial authorities.

But, let me add one thing, and I have done. Have you a hope that *responsible government*, in the way you understand it, or something near, will be offered and conceded to us? What would you say of an organization of officials strictly responsible to the Executive summities only, who themselves would not be, in any way, responsible to the popular branch, and would pretend, instead of that, to compose that branch at their pleasure, and render it *responsible* also to themselves? Mind that there be no misunderstanding in terms when speaking of responsible government.

I wish, with all my heart, to have given you satisfaction by thus explaining my views to you. I repeat it, we will easily be understood. You, Reformers, are our only natural friends. We have been too sincere in our past toils for liberty and reform, however ill acknowledged and ill-rewarded, to join presently with men of other creeds. This is at least my view of the position which is likely to be taken by my countrymen, a position, independent from the Executive, but not hostile to it, and even of readiness to help and support it, if it would listen to our honest advice, and offer to us in its Councils the guarantee of men possessing public confidence.

I may still, if I have leisure, communicate to you by letter, some views on the practical operation of *responsible government*.

This long epistle will, I hope, atone for my past negligence. Excuse my English, for I know many of my expressions must have been very awkward. This letter is of course *private*, but I have no objections to its being communicated *privately* also, to some of our friends, if it can do good.

If the Reformers were still, as should appear to you, misunderstanding each other in both Provinces, which, however, I do not apprehend to be the case, pray lose no time in setting me at right, and giving further occasion to discussion and explanation. What I say, I say in good faith. If I have not sooner written, I have not, however, been inactive. I have consulted many of our colleagues and other friends. All agree in deprecating violence, in desiring to act in concert with you, and in expressing their confidence in your friends, and yourself personally. For my

part, Dear Sir, it shall be an unfeigned pleasure to me, when I am at liberty to cultivate your acquaintance and friendship, devoid of any political consideration.

Mr. Huot and Mr. Parent beg to be recalled to your friendly souvenirs.

Believe me ever,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

A. N. MORIN.

P.S.—Where are we to alight at our arrival in Kingston? Could you send us some information likely to serve in point of comfort and economy?

A. N. M.

NOTE C.

[The "Transactions" are reproduced literally, no change of any kind being made in spelling, accentuation, punctuation or expressions.]

TRANSACTIONS BETWEENE ENGLAND AND FRANCE RELATEING TO HUDSONS BAY, 1687.

The Sieur Barillon, and Ye Sieur De Bonrepaus Commrs. appointed by the Most Christian King with the Earle of Sunderland, the Earle of Middleton and Lord Godolphin for Executing the Treaty of Neutrality in America.

The Most Christian King haveing impowered the Sieur Barillon his Ambassadors Extraordinary at this Court and the Sieur Dusson de Bonrepaus his Envoy Extraordinary to treat as his Commissioners with such as should be appointed by his Majesty in order to the adjusting all differences that have arisen or might arise betweene both nations in America, and particularly for the better execution of the late Treaty of Neutrality betweene both Crownes in those parts, and His Majesty haveing been pleased to appoint the Right Honble the Earle of Sunderland Lord President of the Council and principall Secretary of State, the Earle of Middleton principall Secretary of State and the Lord Godolphin one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to treat with the said French Commissioners, their Lordships had their first Conference with them on the 18th of May, 1687, and upon the application of the Company of Adventurers trading to Hudsons Bay, their Lordships delivered to the French Commissioners a Representation of his Majesties Right to the Straights and Bay of Hudson, as likewise a Memorial of Damages the Company had suffered by the Invasion of the French, which with the preceeding Papers and the answers of the French Commissioners are as follows.

At a meeting ye 18th May, 1687. Memorials and other papers touching his Majesties Right to Hudsons Bay with ye answers of ye French Commrs.

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty :

The humble Petition of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, most humbly sheweth,—

.That the Ports and Places within Hudsons Bay in America, were first discovered by the subjects of the Imperial Crowne of this Kingdome, denominated, frequented and sailed to, only by them successively for upwards of one hundred Years.

That the Petitioners have Traded into those parts above Twenty Yeares, and in that time have expended near Two hundred thousand pounds sterling in erecting and making Forts and Factories there, and in settling a trade and other necessities thereunto within the limitts of their Charter, and have now arrived to a very considerable

Trade therein to the Honour and profit of this Kingdome, and the increase of Your Majestyes Customes and shipping, and never were disturbed or any way molested therein, untill the year 1682, when one Monsieur de la Cheney and other private merchants of Canada, without any Commission or Colour of Authority from his Most Christian Majesty, or from the Governor of Canada, did set out ships, and in a piraticall manner disturbe and annoy the Peticoners in their Factories and Settlements at Port Nelson and did burn their Houses and robbed them of their Trade there, of all which tho' severall memorialls were sent to the Court of France by his late Majesty of ever blessed Memory in behalfe of the Peticoners demanding satisfaction for the same, yet none was obtained.

And in November, 1685, the petitioners renewed their complaints by an humble peticon to Your Majesty setting forth they had then received fresh intelligence that ye French had, in an open hostile manner, in the time of peace and good correspondence of the two Crownes, seized within Hudsons Streights one of ye Peticoners ships commanded by one Edward Humes, and carryed her, with all her ladeing and severall of your Majestys subjects upon her, prisoners to Quebeck.

That His Most Christian Majesty gave answer thereunto and promised that as to the said ship, he would forthwith send necessary orders to Canada to have an account of what had hapned in that affair, and after information thereof, would order what should be just and reasonable, but instead thereof Richard Smithsend mate of the said ship, and some of her crew, were kept prisoners at Quebeck for above Eleven months, and for ye most part were fed only with bread and water, and at last sent away as slaves to Martinico in the West Indies, as the Peticoners have been lately assured by the said Smithsend, who made his escape and is wth in few days since arrived in London, and his affidavit attesting ye same and the French their proceedings against Your Peticoners in takeing the Bottome of the Bay is hereunto annexed.

That in February, 168⁵, the Peticoners made reply to the said answer, and at the same time made their peticon and Memoriall of complaint to Your Majesty setting forth the great Injuries and Depredations done to the Peticoners in their Trade, Factories and Estates in the Hudson's Bay, by the subjects of his most Christian Majesty and did annex to the same a deduction of their severall Losses and Sufferings by ye French of Canada, amounting to Threescore Thousand pounds.

That the Peticoners have advice, that the Canada ships are this year arrived at Rochell and noe wise doubt but his most Christian Majesty has by them received an account about the Peticoners said ship and other their great Sufferings and Losses by his subjects.

That the Peticoners have had the honour to receive many gracious Favours and Encouragcmnts from your Majestyes late Royall Brother (of ever blessed Memory) and not only then had the Glory to be under Your Royall Care as their Governor, but also lately upon their humble application and Complaint to your Majesty of the Continued Injuries they Yearly receive from the subjects of the French King, Your Majesty was graciously pleased to give them from your owne Royall Mouth, the assurance of Your Majesties Protection and Care to see them righted.

And in stedfast assurance of your Majesties most gracious and Royall Word, but in the most humble and dutifull manner,

The Peticoners do presume to represent to your Majesty,—

That within these two months the Petitioners have received repeated advices and Intelligence from France and severall other places, whereby it appears that the French of Canada, this Yeaere, have in a Piraticall manner taken and totally despoiled the Petitioners of three of their Forts and Factories in ye bottom of Hudson's Bay, three of their ships or vessels, Fifty Thousand Beaver Skinns and a great quantity of Provisions, Stores and Merchandizes laid in for many Yeares Trade; and have in a small vessell turned out to sea above Fifty of Your Majestyes Subjects, who then were in the Petitioners service, to shift for themselves or perish miserably besides those whome they have either Killed or detained Prisoners.

And the French of Canada give out to the native Indians, that they the said French will have Hudsons Bay and Trade into their owne hands and utterly out the

Peticoners of the same, which if they effect will prove a very great Loss to Your Majesty and this Kingdome and will utterly ruine the Petitioners.

All which is humbly submitted to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

And the Peticoners humbly pray, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford them your Royall assistance and Protection, and that your Majesty will demand and procure satisfaction to be made to them for all the losses and Damages they have as well formerly as by this last Invasion sustained from the subjects of his most Christian Majty and that his most Christian Majesty may be instantly pressed to give effectuall commands to His Governor at Canada and other his subjects to Quitt and deliver up to the Peticoners their agents and servants, all ye Forts, Factories, ships and whatever else they have taken from the Peticoners in Hudsons Bay and for the more sincere and effectuall obtaining of ye same, that his most Christian Majesty may now, before the departure of the Peticoners ships this spring, send unto your Majesty a positive mandate to goe by the Peticoners owne ships this expedition, commanding all the subjects of his most Christian Majty which shall be found in the Bottom of the Bay, or any other the Factories or Territories of the Peticoners on sight thereof to Quitt and surrender all the said places with all that did to them belong and to depart from thence and leave the quiet and intire possession of ye same to ye Peticoners their Agents, Factors and servants, and that noe ships or subjects of that Crowne may for ye future annoy or molest ye Peticoners in their Rights, possessions and Trade, and that ye Peticoners may have ye sole trade of Hudsons Bay, according to ye purport and gracious intention of your Majtys Royall charter.

And yor Peticoners (as in duty bound) shall ever pray &c.

CHURCHILL GOVERNOR.

Memorials of ye Comtee of Hudsons Bay Company to their Lordships. Your Lordships have doubtless heard of (as well as all Europe admired at) the many Insults committed by ye French on his Majestys subjects in Hudsons Bay for five yeares last past in the time of peace and good Correspondence between the Two Crownes after more than an hundred yeares intire and quiet Possession of the said Bay by his Majesties subjects, your Lordpps have also been acquainted with the Companys severall Memorials of complaints and repeated Petitions to his Majesty to cause restitution to be made of the ships, Merchandize and Forts taken from them, and also for reparation of the vast damage they have susteined thereby; nor can your Lordships (wee hope) be ignorant of his Majesties most gracious answer to our Petition delivered in february last, when he was pleased to tell us that his Honour was concerned with our Interest, and he would have reparation for both, which Royall assurance from his sacred mouth hath soe reanimated our desponding spiritts that we have againe prepared fresh supplies of Provisions for our servants in the Bay (if any survive their miseries) as well as new cargoes of Merchandize, for our Trade with the natives, the happy success whereof will be intirely owing to your Lordships Favour and despatch, and we cannot but acknowledge it as the first good step to ye prosperity of our Company, that providence hath soe kindly inclined His Majesty to referr the Companys Welfare, to persons of soe much real worth Honour and Integrity.

Wee are sufficiently sensible that it is our Duty to wait your Lordships houres and to attend your Motions and Comands in all things, but we humbly begg leave also to assure you that the Cegency of our affaires is so urgent in this Juncture, that we are compelled to make this humble address to begg your Lordships consideration of these preliminary propositions, vizt:

1st. That it hath been the Company's care to despatch their ships for the Bay in the Beginning of May, because there is but one season of the Year to goe and come, and if they have not an early dispatch, they will be frozen in and loose their voyage.

2dly. That this Year by reason of the Treaty Your Lordships are entring upon, We have delayed our expedition as much as possible, nevertheless we have contracted by Charter Party with the owners and masters of those ships which we hire, that they

shall saile before or at furthest on the 25th day of this Instant month of May, beyond which time if we detain them, Wee shall not only break our Charter Party and pay great Demurrage for our delay, but also highly endanger the Totall Loss of our voyage as is aforesaid.

Now because we are sensible that ye adjusting all differences, betwixt us and the French (and especially in agreeing ye Districts of the Companies country for Trade, and the particulars of their Damages sustained) may take up too much of Your Lordships time to effect the same before the necessary Departure of our ships at present we can only pray That your Lordships will endeavour immediatly to obtaine from the French Plenipotentiaries here a positive mandate to all ye French in the Bay to be sent in our vessells, commanding them to deliver us all the ships, Factories and merchandizes, &c., which they took from us last year at the Bottom of the Bay.

This we are humbly of opinion they will not deny because they never made any claime nor visited it, till the last summer, when they destroyed His Maty's subjects there by surprise, even at the instant when a Treaty was on foot for a good Correspondence and a perpetuall peace betweene ye two Crownes. And this we hope your Lordships will agree to be essentially necessary to the welfare of the Company that it would be very imprudent (if our servts. could live there without a supply of Provisions from England) to send any ships thither without the said Mandate: as well because the French there have doubtless received the Publication of the lately Treaty for confirming the possessions they had the sixth day of November last, and consequently will treat our servants as enemies and seize our ships and effects as heretofore as also for that we shall find it very difficult to engage hired ships and men to expose themselves to the mercy of ye French (who have already treated his Majestys subjects so ill) and when they carry noe force to oppose their violence.

All which we most humbly submit to your Lordships serious and timely consideration.

E. Dering, Dep.-Governr., Jo. Husband, Wm. Young, Richd. Cradock, Jo. Letten, Stephen Pitts, Nic Hayward, Saml. Clarke.

Hudson's Bay House in Noble Street London 13th May 1687.

LES DROITS DE SA MAJESTÉ SUR LA BAYE DE HUDSON.

Memorial to the
French Commissrs
touching Hudson Bay.

La partie Septentrionale de l'Amerique dans laquelle est la Baye de Hudson fut decouverte environ l'an 1497 par le chevalier Sebastien Cabot en vertu d'une Commission du Roy Henry Septieme.

En l'an 1610 Henry Hudson, sujet de Sa Majesté, naviga dans les détroits et dans la Baye de Hudson, en prit possession et donna des noms à divers lieux situez dans la Baye et les Détroits, par lesquels ils ont toujours été nommez et connus depuis ce tems là, dans les cartes qui en ont été faites tant dans les Pais étrangers qu'en Angleterre.

En l'an 1612 le Chevalier Thomas Button, Anglois, fit un voyage dans les Détroits et dans la Baye susdite et prit possession de diverses places (et particulièrement de la Rivière du Port Nelson et des Terres voisines au nom du Roy Jacques premier et nomma la dite Rivière et le Port où luy et sa Compagnie passèrent l'hiver Port Nelson du nom du Capitaine du vaisseau qui s'appeloit Nelson.

En 1631 le capitaine Luc Fox fit un voyage à Hudson-Bay par ordre du Roy Charles premier et entre plusieurs lieux de la dite Baye où il entra, il alla dans la rivière du Port Nelson et trouvant là vne croix qui y avoit esté plantée par le Chevalier Thomas Button, il la releva et en renouvela l'inscription, déclarant le Droit et la Possession que Sa Majesté y avoit et nomma ensuite les Pays voisins de cette Rivière, New-North-Wales.

En 1667 Zacharie Gilham, Anglois, fit vn autre voyage dans cette Baye et entra dans l'Embouchure d'une Rivière qui est au fond de la Baye et la nomma la Rivière de Rupert à l'honneur de feu Son Altesse le Prince Rupert qui estoit le principal des intéressez dans cette expédition, le dit Gilham bâtit aussy là vn fort à qui il donna le nom de Charles à l'honneur du Roy défunt et ayant pris possession de la dite Rivière

et des Terres voisines il y établit le commerce et vne bonne correspondance avec les naturels du País.

En 1669 le capitaine Newland entra dans le Port Nelson et declara les Titres et droits de Sa Majesté, sur cette Riviere et Terres Voisines en y plantant les armes du Roy comme vne marque de sa souveraineté sur les dits lieux.

En 1670 le Roy défunt octroya une Chartre aux dits interressez et en forma vne compagnie leur donnant pouvoir et privilege de trafiquer (à l'exclusion de tous autres) dans la dite Baye, Detroits, Terres, Rivieres et Iles, qui sont tant au dedans qu'aux environs de la Baye et des Detroits.

En 1672 la Compagnie envoya Charles Bayley en qualité de Gouverneur de leur Factories établies dans la dite Baye, avec qui le Sieur de Frontenac Gouverneur de Canada, entretint vne bonne correspondance sans jamais se plaindre d'aucun dommage ou tort fait par la Compagnie ou par ses agents, soit en y établissant son commerce ou en bâtissant des Forts au fond de la Baye, et en 1673, le dit Bayley envoya un navire appelé l'Employ au Port Nelson pour y négocier et y faire un établissement comme fit aussy le capitaine Draper, en 1680, qui y envoya vn vaisseau nommé l'Albemarle.

En 1682, les Agents et les Facteurs de la Compagnie bâtirent un Fort et travailloient à établir une Factorie dans le Port Nelson quand ils furent troublez par la premiere fois par les François nonobstant vn Etablissement et vne possession continuelle de vingt ans durant lequel tems les intéressés ont fait une dépense de près 200,000 l sterling, tant pour bastir des Forts que pour établir leur Factories.

Le Droit de Sa Majesté sur la Baye de Hudson et Pais voisins ayant aussi esté conservé, sans interruption ni contestation quelconque, jusqu'à l'an 1682, a esté aussi confirmé par le Traité conclu entre Sa Majesté et le Roy Tres Chretien le 16 novembre 1686 par lequel il est stipulé que les deux Roys auront et tiendront tous les Domaines, Droits et Preeminences dans les mers, détroits et autres eaux de l'Amérique d'une maniere aussi ample et estendue qu'ils en jouissoient alors.

Et comme cecy établit et confirme le Droit de Sa Majesté sur les Places qui sont dans la Baye et dans les Detroits de Hudson, aussi l'establit-il et le confirme sur celles dont les marchands François se sont depuis quelque tems emparez lesquelles Places à la signature du Traité estoient réputées par les deux parties d'estre-en la Possession des sujets de Sa Majesté, la dite saisie estant sans contestation commise en tems de paix, par conséquent ne peut estre reputée une juste et légitime possession selon l'intention veritable du Traité.

HIS MATY'S RIGHT TO HUDSONS BAY.

The Northern part of America, wherein Hudsons Bay is comprized, was discovered in the Year 1497, by Sr. Sebastien Cabot by particular Commission from King Henry the 7th.

Translation of ye
Memorial to the
French Commrs
touching Hudsons
Bay.

In the Year 1610, Mr. Henry Hudson His Majestys subject sailed into the streights and Bay of Hudson, took possession thereof givinge names to severall places therein by which they have been since called and knowne in the maps of those parts, as well forreign as English.

In the Year 1612 Sr. Thomas Button an Englishman sailed into the said streights and Bay, took possession of severall places particularly of the River of Port Nelson and Territories thereunto belonging in the name of his master King James the first, and called the said River and Port wherein they then wintered by the name of Port Nelson from the Comander of the ship wherein he sailed, whose name was Nelson.

In the Year 1631 Capt. Luke Fox by comand of his late Majesty King Charles the first made a voyage to Hudson's Bay and amongst other places within the said Bay, he entered the River of Port Nelson and finding there a cross which had been erected by Sr. Thomas Button with an Inscription defaced, he set up the said cross

again with a new inscription declaring his Majesty's Right and Possession and then named the adjacent countries upon the said River New North-Wales as its called to this day in the maps of America.

In the Year 1667 another voyage was made to the said Bay by one Zachery Gilham an Englishman who sailed into a River in the Bottom of the Bay calling it Rupert River in Honour of Prince Rupert, who was principally concerned in that expedition with other adventurers, built a Fort there which he called Charles Fort in Honour of his late Majesty and taking possession of the River and Lands thereabouts entered into a good Correspondence and Trade with the natives.

In the Year 1669 Capt. Newland entered Port Nelson and declared His Majesties Right thereto by setting up His Majesty's Armes as the Ensignes of his Sovereignty.

In the Year 1670 His Majesty was pleased by his Royal charter to incorporate the said Adventurers granting them power to Trade exclusively to all others within the said streights and Bay and within all the Lands and Territories, Rivers and Islands in and about the said streights and Bay.

In the Year 1673 Charles Bayley was sent by the Company as Governor of the Factories within the said Bay, with whome Mon. Sr. Frontenac then Governor of Canada, kept a good Correspondence, without complaining of any injury done by the Company or their agents in settling of commerce or building of Forts in the Bottom of the Bay.

In the year 1680 Capt. Draper in one of the Companies ships entered the River of Port Nelson.

In the Year 1682 the Company's Agents and Factors built a Fort and were settling a Factory in Port Nelson when they were first disturbed by the French, the Adventurers having expended near 200,000*l* for Twenty Yeares last past in building of Forts and Factories within the Limits of their charter.

His Majesties Right to Hudson's Bay and Territories thereunto belonging being thus deduced without any Interruption or dispute, untill the Year 1682, is likewise confirmed by subsequent Treaties, and particularly by the Treaty concluded between his Majesty and the Most Christian King on ye 11^{th} November, 1686, where in it is stipulated that both Kings, shall have and retain to themselves all the Dominion, Rights and Preeminences in the America Seas, Roads and Waters, in as full and ample manner as of Right belonged to them, and in such manner as they then possessed the same, which as it certainly establishes and confirms a Right in his Majesty to those Places in Hudson's Bay and streights whereof the English were then actually possessed, soe doth it likewise of those places which were lately seized by the Merchants of France, which at ye Signing of the Treaty, were understood by both parties to be in the Possession of His Majesty's subjects, such dispossession as lately hapned having been certainly made in the time of peace and therefore cannot be deemed a Rightful Possession of the French within the Genuine intention of the Treaty.

Lastly if any objection should be made to the facts and arguments herein set forth to prove his Majesty's Title to Hudsons Bay and Territories thereunto belonging or if any Right shall be pretended by the French to those places, the Company of Adventurers most humbly pray that leave and opportunity may be given them to make their reply, not doubting to give His Majesty full satisfaction therein.

Réponse.

Copie du Mémoire remis par Messrs les Commissaires de Sa Majesté Britannique au sujet de la Baye de Hudson.

La partie septentrionale de l'Amérique dans laquelle est la Baye d'Hudson fut découverte environ l'an 1497 par le

Answer of
ye French
Comms.
to the Me- Ce país qui est appellé dans
toutes les anciennes cartes, la
Coste de Labrador a été ainsi

Réponse.

morial
touching
Hudson's
Bay.

nommé par les Espagnols qui
en firent la decouverte long-
temps avant que les Anglois y
eussent esté.

On voit par les Relations que le dit
Sebastien Cabot n'y a passé que par oc-
casion comme les autres navigateurs en
cherchant un passage du costé de l'Ouest
pour aller aux Indes, ce sont des faits
connus par tous les navigateurs. Les
François y ont esté en divers temps, mais
on n'a jamais creu que ces voyages pus-
sent servir de Titre.

Henry Hudson peut avoir navigué
dans le Détroit de la Baye du Nord de
Canada comme plusieurs autres ont fait,
mais il est constant qu'il n'en prit point
possession n'y ayant aucun acte qui en
fasse mention ni aucun vestige d'établis-
sement fait par les Anglois.

Le droit qu'on voudroit prendre par
les cartes modernes et sans aucun fon-
dement, ces sortes d'ouvrages n'estant
point fait par ordre ni par la participa-
tion des Souverains, ceux qui les compo-
sent ne cherchent que la nouveauté pour
en avoir un plus grand débit, et prennent
les dernieres relations qu'ils trouvent
sans s'informer d'où elles viennent.

Si on veut admettre ces sortes de
preuves, les François feront voir par plu-
sieurs Relations imprimées à Londres
avec privilege que tous les Païs en ques-
tion leur ont appartenu avant que les
Anglois les eussent connus et cela seul
finiroit la contestation mais il me semble
qu'il est plus convenable et qu'on con-
naîtra mieux le Fond du Droit des deux
Nations en examinant les titres qui se-
ront produits par les deux Compagnies de
commerce, ceux de la Compagnie Fran-
çoise seront mis cy après.

Les François occupoient en ce tems
là toutes ces terres et l'on prouvera par
les Procès-Verbaux du Sr. Champlain
qu'il en prit possession et de celles qui
sont cinq cens lieues par delà, le pays
des Iroquois et de la Rivière de Sague-
nay et y fit des établissemens qui ont
esté continuez. Aulieu que par se qui
est dit dans l'Article cy à costé, il par-
roist qu'après le voyage du Chevalier
Thomas Button en 1612 les Anglois n'y
sont retournéz qu'en 1631 ce qui justifie
qu'ils n'ont jamais esté en ce pays là pour

chevalier Sebastien Cabot en vertu d'une
commission du Roy Henry Septieme.

En l'an 1610 Henry Hudson sujet de
Sa Majesté naviga dans les Détroits et
dans la Baye de Hudson en prit posses-
sion et donna des noms à divers lieux
situez dans la Baye et les Détroits par
les quels ils ont toujours esté nommez et
connus depuis ce tems là dans les cartes
qui ont esté faites tant dans les Païs
étrangers qu'en Angleterre.

En l'an 1612 le chevalier Thomas
Button, Anglois, fit un voyage dans les
Détroits et dans la Baye susdite et prit
possession de diverses places et particu-
lièrement de la Rivière du Port Nelson
et des Terres voisines au nom du Roy
Jacques premier et nomma la dite Ri-
vière et le Port ou luy et sa Compagnie
passèrent l'hyver du Port Nelson du nom
du capitaine du vaisseau qui s'appellait
Nelson.

Réponse.

s'y établir mais seulement par occasion et comme il a esté dit ci-dessus pour chercher un passage du Costé de l'Ouest pour aller aux Indes.

A l'égard du lieu de Nelson, Ils peuvent y avoir mouillé par occasion, mais il n'y a jamais eu aucun vestige d'établissement qu'en l'année 1682 qu'ils y vinrent qu'après que les François y eurent bâti un fort sur la rivière de Bourbon, et vne marque certaine qu'ils n'y ont point pris d'établissement n'y qu'ils n'ont pas eu dessein de s'y établir en ce tems là c'est qu'ils n'ont eu le pouvoir de leur Souverain de le faire qu'en l'année 1670 par les Lettres du Roy Charles Second.

Cette croix n'a pu estre plantée que par les François et c'est vne preuve infailible qu'ils ont esté les premiers occupans de ces Terres.

Le nom de New Nord Wales donné à cette contrée en 1631 ne prouve rien contre la première possession des François qui est depuis l'année 1640 outre que ce lieu là ne peut avoir aucun rapport avec celui de Nelson en estant esloigné d'environ 400 lieues. On convient qu'en ce tems là les Anglois entrèrent dans la Rivière qu'ils nommèrent Rupert, où ils ont bâti ensuite un Fort, mais ce Pais leur estoit si peu connu qu'ils furent obligez de s'y faire introduire par les nommez des Grosseliers et Raddison François habitans de Canada, qui quitterent pour la première fois la Compagnie Française qu'ils servoient.

Il n'est pas vray semblable que la trahison de ces deux hommes puisse servir de titre contre la Compagnie Française qui en fit ses plaintes en ce tems là et a continué depuis à demander raison de cette usurpation les affaires qui survinrent en Europe peu de tems apres, ont fait negliger la poursuite de celle-cy, dont la Compagnie Française ne s'est jamais desistée.

Les François n'ont eu aucune connaissance de cette prise de possession qui ne pourroit avoir aucun lieu quand elle seroit véritable, puisque les François estoient les premiers occupans fondez en Titre, et qu'il ny avoit point de guerre entre les deux Roys et qu'au contraire le Traité de Bréda fait en 1667 les maintenoit dans leur ancien Droit.

En 1631 le Capitaine Luc Fox fit un voyage à Hudson's Baye par ordre du Roy Charles premier et entre plusieurs Lieux de la dite Baye où il entra, il alla dans la Rivière du Port Nelson et trouvant là vne Croix qui y avoit esté plantée par le Chevalier Thomas Button, il la releva et en renouvela l'inscription, declarant le Droit et la possession que Sa Majesté y avoit; et nomma ensuite les Pais de cette Rivière New-North-Wales.

En 1667 Zacheirie Gilham Anglois fit un autre voyage dans cette Baye et entra dans l'Emboucheure d'une Rivière qui est au fond de la Baye et la nomma la Rivière Rupert à l'honneur de feu Son Altesse le Prince Rupert qui estoit le principal des Intéressez dans cette Expédition, le dit Gilham bâtit aussi un Fort à qui il donna le nom de Charles à le honneur du Roy deffunt et ayant pris possession de la dite Rivière et des Terres voisines il y établit le Commerce et vne bonne correspondance avec les naturels du Pais.

En 1669 le Capitaine Newland entra dans le Port de Nelson et declara les Titres et Droits de Sa Majesté sur cette Rivière et Terres voisines en y plantant les armes du Roy comme vne marque de Sa Souveraineté sur les dits lieux.

Réponse.

Cette concession faite depuis le Traité de Bréda qui porte que les sujets des deux Roys demeureront en possession des Terres qu'ils possédoient au premier Janvier 1665, ne peut avoir lieu contre le droit des premiers occupants, que les François ont par un Titre antécédent.

La négociation qu'il y avoit en ce tems là entre les deux Roys pour un Traité Général de Commerce, où cette affaire devoit estre comprise fit qu'on donna l'ordre à Monsieur de Frontenac de n'entreprendre rien contre les Anglois dans cet Etablissement jusqu'à nouvel Ordre.

Il a déjà esté dit ci-dessus que les François bâtirent un Fort pres d'un lieu appelé Nelson, sur la Rivière de Bourbon et que les Anglois n'y sont venus qu'après eux, leur premier Droit et celui de l'Etablissement qu'ils venoient d'y faire, les obligea de repousser les Anglois qui les y venoient troubler, et la Compagnie Française demanda toujours satisfaction de l'enlèvement de ce Fort et de tous ses effets pillés en 1683 par la Trahison du nommé Radisson.

Le Traité conclu au mois de Novembre 1686 seroit plus Favorable aux François qu'aux Anglois, si on vouloit l'expliquer à la lettre, mais il semble que les deux Roys estant convenus de décider l'affaire au ffond sur les pièces et Titres qui seront rapportez par les deux Compagnies de Commerce, Il ne s'agit à présent que d'examiner ces Titres et de rendre Justice en connoissance de cause à qui il appartiendra.

En 1670 le Roy deffunt octroya vne Chartre aux dits interessez et en forma vne Compagnie leur donnant pouvoir et privilege de trafiquer à l'exclusion de tous autres dans la dite Baye, Detroits, Terres, Rivières et Isles qui sont tant au dedans qu'aux environs de la Baye et des Detroits.

En 1672 la Compagnie envoya Charles Bayley en qualité de Gouverneur de leurs Factories établis dans la dite Baye avec qui le Sieur de Frontenac Gouverneur de Canada entretint vne bonne correspondance sans jamais se plaindre d'aucun dommage ou Tort fait par la Compagnie ou par ses Agents soit en y établissant son Commerce ou en bâtissant des Forts au fond de la Baye et en 1673 le dit Bayley envoya un navire appelé l'Employ au port Nelson pour y négocier et y faire un établissement comme fit aussi le Capitaine Draper en 1680 qui y envoya un vaisseau nommé l'Albemarle.

En 1682 les agents et les Facteurs de la Compagnie bâtirent un Fort et travailloient à établir une Factorie dans le Port Nelson, quand ils furent troublez pour la première fois par les François nonobstant un Etablissement et une Possession continue de vingt ans durant lequel tems les Intéressez on fait vne depense de pres de 200,000 Livres Sterling tant pour bâtir des Forts que pour établir leur Factories.

Le Droit de Sa Majesté sur la Baye d'Hudson et pais voisins ayant esté ainsi conservé sans interruption ni contestation quelconque jusqu'en 1682 a esté aussi confirmé par le Traité conclu entre Sa Majesté et le Roy Tres-Chrétien le 16 Novembre 1686, par lequel il est stipulé que les deux Roys auront tous les Domaines Droits et Preeminences dans les mers, Detroits et autres eaux de l'Amérique d'une manière aussi ample et estendue qu'ils en jouissoient alors, et comme ceci établit et confirme le Droit de Sa Majesté, sur les Places qui sont dans la Baye et dans les Detroits de Hudson aussi l'établit-il et le confirme sur celle dont les Marchands François se sont depuis quelque tems emparez lesquelles Places à la signature du Traité estoient réputées par les deux Parties d'estre en la posses-

Réponse.

sion des sujets de Sa Majesté, la dite saisie étant sans contradiction commise en tems de Paix, par conséquent ne peut être réputée une juste et légitime possession selon l'intention véritable du Traité.

Proofs produced
by the French
Commiss in
answers to the
memorial touch-
ing Hudson's Bay.

La Compagnie Française de la Baye du Nord de Canada produit :
(1°). Une Commission en forme d'Edit du Roy François premier donnée en l'année 1540 en faveur du Sieur Robertval, pour prendre possession de toutes les Terres que le dit Roy avoit fait découvrir en l'année 1525 par le nommé Verazzano Florentin et par Jean Cartier de St Malo en 1534 et 1535 dans laquelle commission la Baye du Nord de Canada qui a esté depuis appelée Hudson est comprise.

2°. Lettres patentes du Roy Henry le Grand de l'année 1598, par lesquelles il établit le marquis de la Roche, Cottenmel (*) son lieutenant es pais de Canada, Hochelaga, Terres Neuves, Labrador, Rivières de la Grande Baye, Rivière de Norembegue et Terres adjacentes des dites Provinces et Rivières. Ces lettres patentes en forme de Commission, sont enregistrées au Parlement de Rouën et portent en termes formels que les dites terres n'estoient habitées en ce tems là par aucun sujets des princes Chrétiens.

3°. Les Actes d'une société de Marchands, établi sous le nom de Sieur de Caën, qui y ont fait actuellement leur commerce jusqu'en 1627.

4°. Les Lettres Patentes du Roy Louis 13e en date du 29 avril 1627 qui forma une nouvelle compagnie à laquelle il concéda tout le Pais de Canada, tant le long des costes depuis la Floride que les Roys ces prédécesseurs avoient fait habiter en rangeant les costes de la mer jusqu'au cercle Arctique pour latitude et de Longitude depuis l'Isle de Terre neuve tirant à l'ouest jusqu'au grand Lac dit la mer douce et au delà que dedans les Terres et le long des Rivières qui y passent, et se déchargent dans le fleuve St. Laurens et dans tous les autres fleuves qui les portent à la mer. Dans lequel espace de pais est comprise sans difficulté la Baye du Nord de Canada appelé par les Anglois Hudson.

5. Un Acte tiré des Registres du Conseil Souverain de Québec en date du 26 avril 1656 signé Pevoret secrétaire du dit Conseil par lequel il est prouvée que le nommé Jean Bourbon commandant un vaisseau de la dite Compagnie courut toute la coste du Nord de Canada, entra et fit de nouveaux actes de prise de possession dans la dite Baye.

6. Les Certificats du Sieur de la Vallière officier et du Pere Dablon Missionnaire qui prouvent qu'en l'année 1661 les sauvages de la Baye du Nord de Canada vinrent expres à Québec, pour confirmer qu'ils vouloient continuer de vivre sous la Domination des François et pour demander un Missionnaire. Le dit pere Dablon y fut envoyé par Terre avec le dit Sieur de la Vallière accompagné de cinq soldats.

7. Une commission du Sieur d'Avaugour pour lors Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France en date du 10e May 1663, portant ordre et permission au Sieur Couture de se transporter avec cinq hommes au Fond de la Baye du Nord de Canada, pour en conséquence de la requisition des Sauvages qui estoient revenus à Québec pour luy demander secours, les conduire et assister dans leurs affaires. A cette commission est joint un certificat du dit Sieur Couture, portant qu'il a fait ce voyage en l'année 1663, et fait planter de nouveau sur les Terres du Fond de la dite Baye une croix et les armes du Roy gravées en cuivre et placées entre deux plaques de plomb au pied d'un Grand Arbre.

8. Le procès verbal du Sieur de la Chesnay de la dite prise de possession.

9. Les Lettres Patentes de Sa Majesté de l'année 1663 par lesquelles Elle reunit à la Couronne la propriété des susdites Terres sur la Cession de la dite Compagnie.

10. Autres lettres Patentes du Roy de l'année 1664 par lesquelles Sa Majesté ayant établi une nouvelle compagnie des Indes Occidentales, luy concéda la Nouvelle

(*) Cottenmeal, vide Charlevoix. Tome I. p 108. Note.

France avec la même estendue que Louis 13 l'avoit concédé à la Compagnie qui fut établie en 1627.

11. Un Procez Verbal fait en l'année 1671 par le Sieur de St. Lussou envoyé par ordre du Roy à Ste. Marie du Sault chez les Outouacs, où se rendirent toutes les nations de plus de cent lieues à la ronde au nombre de dix-sept, lesquelles se soumirent volontairement à la Domination de Sa Majesté. Le dit Sieur de St. Lussou y planta ensuite la Croix et y arbora les armes de Sa Majesté. Ces 17 Nations comprenoient toutes celles des Outouacs et de tout le Lac de Huron, celles du Lac Supérieur de toutes les Terres du Nord et de la Baye de Hudson, celles de la Baye des Puans et du Lac des Illinois, comme il est amplement justifié par le dit procez verbal de prise de possession.

Réponse.

Meml. of
Damages
suffered
by the En-
glish Com-
pany with
the An-
swer of ye
French
Com-
missrs.
thereunto.

La Compagnie François de Canada soutient et prouvera que les Anglois n'ont eu ni Etablissement ni Factorie dans le Port de Nelson avant l'année 1682. Voici le fait qu'ils certifient veritable et qui servira de Reponse à ce qui est dit cy a costé.

En l'année 1682 la dite Compagnie François équippa deux vaisseaux à Quebec, sur lesquels étoient Radisson et des Grosseliers, qui avoient obtenu en France le pardon de la Trahison qu'ils avoient faite en l'année 1687, en introduisant les Anglois à la Rivière qu'ils appellent Rupert et autres lieux circumvoisins dans la Baye du Nord de Canada.

Ces deux vaisseaux estant arrivez dans la ditte Baye descendirent à la Rivière appelée Bourbon où ils avoient auparavant establi vn Commerce par terre avec les Sauvages des environs qui les y reçurent bien et leur faciliterent le Bâtiment d'un Fort et d'un magasin qu'ils y establirent pour commencer leur commerce avec les dits Sauvages.

Trois jours apres cet Etablissement il y relacha vne Barque de Baston montée de dix hommes que les François reçurent comme amis et quatre jours apres on vit paroistre au bas de la Rivière vn grand vaisseau de Londres dont les Anglois de la Barque de Baston eurent peur parce qu'ils n'avoient point de Commission comme ils l'ont avoué depuis. Le capitaine du dit Navire de Londres dit qu'il estoit venu la pour s'y établir, sur quoy les François luy presenterent leur ancien Droit sur ces Terres et qu'outre cela ils s'y trouvoient premiers occupans.

Copie du Mémoire remis par Messrs. les Commres. du Roy d'Angleterre au sujet des Dommages soufferts par la Compagnie de Hudson Bay.

En l'an 1682 le Sieur de la Chenay et autres marchands de Canada équipèrent plusieurs Bâtiments et entrèrent avec main Forte dans les Etablissements et Factories de la Compagnie au Port Nelson, où ils brulerent leurs maisons, se saisirent de leurs effets et Provisions et ruinerent la Factorie que la Compagnie y avoit établie, emmenerent prisonniers à Canada le Sr. Bridgar Gouverneur de la Factorie et 16 autres personnes sujet de Sa Majesté.

De plus la Compagnie perdit au meme temps le navire nommé le Prince Rupert commandé par Zacharie Gilham avec sa charge, provisions et munitions, le dit Gilham et cinq autres personnes ayant péri avec le vaisseau et six autres sujets de Sa Majesté ayant esté aussi obligés par cette Invasion de se retirer dans les bois où ils moururent de Faim et de misère. Ces Dommages estant supputez avec toute la moderation possible montent du moins à plus de vingt-cinq mil Livres Sterling de perte aux Interesses.

Réponse.

Ils en estoient dans cette contestation Lorsque les Glaces poussées par la marée couperent les cables du vaisseau Anglois le firent deriver en large, où il fit naufrage, les gens de l'équipage s'estant sauvez à Terre dans des chaloupes demanderent du secours aux François qui le leur accorderent, et leur donnerent mesme vne barque et des vivres pour se retirer où ils voudroient aller.

Vne partie des François qui estoient dans le dit Fort de la Rivière de Bourbon apres avoir laissé les Gens nécessaires pour la Garde de leur Poste et pour continuer leur commerce avec les Sauvages s'en retournerent à Québec avec la Barque de Baston et son équipage que le Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France fit relascher, quoiqu'elle fust sans Commission et par consequent sujetté à confiscation.

Messieurs les Commissaires pourront juger par les faits ci-dessus, dont plusieurs Anglois qui en ont connaissance rendront temoignage, si la compagnie d'Hudson Baye est bien fondée dans les pretendus Dommages et Interests qu'elle doit avoir souffert en cette occasion.

Il a desja esté repondu à cette plainte que les François n'ont rien entrepris contre les Anglois en 1684 et que ces deux vaisseaux ayant trouvé les Anglois établis par Radisson ne toucherent ni à leur Fort ni à leurs Habitations quoyqu'ils les possedassent contre toute sorte de Justice et de Raison et se contenterent d'entrer dans une petite Rivière nommée La Gargousse à demie lieu de là où ils furent obligez de passer l'hyver et ils s'en retournerent ensuite à Quebec.

Ce vaisseau n'a pu estre pris par les François lesquels au contraire demandent la restitution des Agrez Poudres et autres munitions enlevées à vn bâtiment François.

En 1684 les François en vertu d'une Commission du S^r de la Barre Gouverneur de Canada, entrerent avec deux vaisseaux et cinquante hommes dans la dite Baye et allerent au Port-Nelson, où ils entrerent avec main-forte et y bâtirent vn Fort audessus de celuy de la Factorie de la Compagnie et par ce moyen firent cette année le Commerce de la Compagnie avec les Indiens, ce qui est vne perte aux Interesses du moins de dix mil Livres sterling.

Au mois de juillet de l'an 1685 les deux vaisseaux susdits retournant à Canada rencontrerent à l'Emboucheure des Détroits un navire de la Compagnie nommé le Marchand de Perpetuana Edouard Humes Maistre, qui alloit rendre son bord à Port Nelson avec sa charge et Provisions, qui estoient destinées pour le service et pour l'avancement des Etablissements et Factories des Interesses et s'en estant emparez ils l'ammenerent à Quebec en Canada avec le maistre, l'équipage et 14 Passagers qui furent faits Prisonniers, ce qui a causé vne perte à la Compagnie du moins de cinq mil Livres Sterlg, comme aussi aux proprietaires du vaisseau, par

Réponse.

La Compagnie de Canada convient que n'ayant pu avoir raison en Angleterre ni en France de Milord Preston au sujet de l'enlèvement qui fut fait en l'année 1683 de son Fort, Magazin et marchandises à la Rivière de Bourbon le dit milord Preston ayant dit à leur agent que cette affaire ne regardoit point le Roy son Maistre ne s'agissant que de l'Interest des marchands, Elle prit la Resolution au mois de juin de l'année 1686 n'ayant point asses de vaisseaux pour reprendre son Fort de la Rivière de Bourbon, d'envoyer 90 hommes par Terre aux Forts Rupert, Monssipi et Chichitchouan, desquels ils se rendirent les maistres et en leverent les marchandises qu'ils y trouverent pour Represailles de ce que la Compagnie d'Hudson Baye leur avoit enleve aut dt. Fort de la Riviere de Bourbon en l'an 1683,

Et à l'égard des Pertes Dommages et Interests soufferts de part et d'autre, Elle consent volontiers qu'ils soient jugés et liquidez par Messrs les Commissaires nommez par les deux Roys. Il seroit à souhaiter pour l'utilité des deux Compagnies que leurs agents se tinssent chacun dans leurs postes pour faire leur commerce sans se traverser les vns les autres, ce procedé n'estant qu'à l'avantage des sauvages qui par cette desunion leur vendent plus cher leurs Pelleteries.

Sa Majesté très Chretienne a donné en dernier lieu ses ordres pour empescher les courses de ceux qu'on appelle Coureurs de Bois ou Gens sans avenu qui causent ces desordres. Lorsque Sa Majesté Britanniq en aura donné de semblables de sa part, le Commerce des deux Compagnies en ira beaucoup mieux.

To which Papers of the French Commissioners there was delivered the reply following :

Reply to the Answer given by the French Commissioners to the memoriall concerning the Right of His Majesty of Great Brittain to ye Bay and Streights of Hudson and of the Damages which his Majesty's subjects have sustained by the Violence of the French Together with an answer to what is alledged by the French for justifying the Right and Title to that Country and Streights.

Reply to the Answer of the French Commissioners to ye

Sr. Sebastian Cabot discovered this part of America now in question, not by chance, but by particular Order from King Henry the seventh in quality of Great Pilot of England: It would be easy to

la perte de leur bâtiment et de son fret, gages et habits du maistre et de l'equipe, du moins de douze cents cinquante cinq pieces.

En l'an 1686 les François de Canada prirent et ruinerent par Force trois Forts et Etablissements de la Compagnie situes au fond de la Baye et trois de leurs vaisseaux avec vne grande quantité d'Effets, Provisions et munitions que les Intereszez avoient amassées pour s'en servir dans leur negoce durant plusieurs années. Ils enleverent aussi plus de cinquante mil peaux de Castor et exposerent à la meroy des vagues dans un petit et vieux Bâtiment tout ruiné environ cinquante sujets de Sa Majesté pour les faire perir miserablement en mer outre plusieurs autres qu'ils tuerent ou emmenerent prisonniers. Cette perte se monte à plus de cinquante mil Livres Sterling.

De plus les François de Canada ont depuis cinq ans négocié et fréquenté dans les limites mentionnez et prescrites dans la Chartre de la Compagnie se cachant aux Environs, et espiant leurs Factories s'attirant ainsi induement le commerce des Intereszez avec les naturels du Pais, par où la Compagnie perd du moins dix mille peaux de Castor par an de la valeur de vingt mil livres sterling.

Le totall des sommes susdites montent à cent onze mil deux cens cinquante cinq Livres sterling.

Memorial touching Hudson's Bay. prove the discovery and takeing possession before ye Spaniards had set footing in that Country should they pretend to dispute the Right thereof which they never yet undertook to do to the prejudice of His Majesty's Title.

It is not necessary to prove settlements made by the said Cabot or by Hudson, seeing the French never began to make any till ye year 1682, above twelve years after the English had built severall Forts and established Factories under the immediate Protection of his present Majesty who was Governor thereof.

There is noe intention of Establishing a Right by Maps, yet the names given in them to Places and Countrys are convincing arguments of the Propriety.

It would seeme very strange that had they some years before had any thoughts of making pretensions to this Colony they would have permitted ye printing Mapps at Paris (licensed by the King's authority and dedicated to the Dauphin in France) in which are seen none but English names for all that part of America.

It hath been already said that ye French never made any apparent settlements in the Bay and Streights of Hudson before that which they made by Force of Armes in the year 1682.

If Capt Henry Hudson in the year 1610 Sr Tho. Button in 1612 and Capt Luke Fox in 1631 have made notable voyages into those parts by the express commands of their Sovereignes 'tis not to be imagined but there have likewise been private Voyages made within that time, in which as well as in the other, they did not only take possession, but continued there for some time and left the usual marks of the sovereignty of their masters, besides the names which have not been since changed, there needed not at that time any other soe considerable navigators to maintaine His Majtys Right which other nations never disputed.

As to the Cross planted and erected by the English Captains the Truth of it is beyond all dispute, this Erecting of Crosses haveing been practised by the English in every Reigne as the Publick Acts of all times do testify on like occasions and hitherto nothing was ever userped where the Cross was a certaine mark of the takeing Possession.

The name of the North Wales given by Sr. Thomas Button to the neighbouring Country after a formall Possession taken of Hudsons Bay and the streights, doth sufficiently Justify His Majesty's Right to those parts and leaves noe Roome for other nations to make their pretensions. The expedition made in 1667 is alone solemn enough to establish the Right of the English, and is not the less valid for the service they reaped therein from Grossoliers and Radisson said to be French men. The Venetians might as well pretend to the English Colonies, because Cabot made the discovery and the Genoese might demand reason of Spaine for their Possessions in the Indies, because Colomb was a native of that State. There are few expeditions or Voyages, and scarce any Conquests made where there is not a mixture of Forreigners 'tis sufficient that those people were not forced but hired into the service of the English nation.

It hath been made appear that the French never had any right to these Countries, so that the Treaty of Breda makes nothing for them, but rather Confirms His Majesties Right and Title.

The Right to the Bay and streights of Hudson, being thus plainly made out, it will not be necessary to prove His Majestys Title to ye River, Coasts and Port Nelson, which are but members or a small part of the former inclosed within His Majesties continent under those names. It is likewise needless to rehearse that in the Year 1612, Capt. Nelson going in Person dwelt there till his death leaving his name to that place and that the French never came into that river or Road before the Year 1682, when they first began to build a small ffort upon the Ruines of his Majesties subjects after having by meer violence caused great Loss and Damage to the English nation. 'Tis owned that the two french Vessels came in the year 1682 to ye Western Coasts of Hudson's Bay called by the Indians Kakiakioway, the name of Bourbon being given it upon the spott. But it can at ye same time be proved by Authentick Witnesses that these ships arrived after ye vessell from Boston whereof

young Guilham was master being his Majesty's subject who had no need of commission to verify his Majesty's Title and who, tho' he did not owne the English Company, was nevertheless under ye Royall Protection of England, and as a subject to ye Crowne, might establish the same Right for his nation as the French ships pretended to doe for theirs.

This late taking of Possession on which there is noe necessity of founding our Right was seconded few days after by the arrival of an other vessell from England whereof Guilham the father was master, at which time Mr. Bridgard Governor for the English Company made knowne to ye French His Majestyes Right and Title and the Priviledges of the Company to the Trade of that Country. Notwithstanding which, these new comers overcame by strength or Policy both the ffather and the son and destroyed or took their vessells with what they had on board, tho' in time of peace and within the Possessions of the Crowne of England, which never were disputed there before even in time of warr.

'Tis acknowledged that ye Grant or Letters given by His Majesty to ye English Company do not of themselves give any Right, but ye establishmt of a Company priviledged for so Considerable a Commerce and the Actual Tradeing they have Maintained with ye Inhabitants in pursuance of the said Grant or Letters, the Forts they have built in severall places and the Factories they have kept at so vast a charge, do plainly shew that his Maty was not deceived, but that ye grant was founded in his owne Right which hath been yett further confirmed by this last takeing of possession and ye Continual Tradeing of his subjects under his Royall Authority.

The English Company doth not think it selfe obliged to answer the Damages sustained by the French in 1683, seeing what they did on that occasion was against the Intrusion of the French and in pursuance of the Powers and Priviledges granted them by his Majesty for the Trade of those parts.

What is here meant is little to the Purpose either in regard to ye last Treaty or to his Majestyes former or present Title whereof the Dispute and proceeding by such ways in time of peace and under the shadow of a Treaty of good Correspondence seeme very extraordinary and may prove of dangerous Consequence.

As to the Titles produced by the French Commrs, the Commission given by King Francis the first is of noe force in respect to these Countries, there having never been any Actual Possession taken and in effect all the other Letters Patents can signify nothing in prejudice to his Majtys Right, seeing noe prince whatsoever can be hindred from giving to his Governors, Agents and Companys such Titles as he shall think best. Those given by Henry the Great and Louis the 13th comprehend all that the Crowne of England possesses or hath possessed on ye Continent of America, together with severall Large Islands, which nevertheless cannot in the least eclipse or diminish His Majestyes Claime. Now if the Commissioners should insist on Titles of that nature, there would be no safety for his Majestys subjects in America. Carolina, Pensilvania and other places possessed by his Majestys subjects even since the Treaty at Breda would be in Danger should the French think fit to surprize them, after which it would not be difficult for them to alledge imaginary discoveries or even to prove that five or six French had passed that way before, and made some Contract with the Indians. It is much more just and reasonable to rely upon Actuall discoveries and upon possession taken in view of all the World and which have continued for a long time together and are too clearly proved by the Violence of the French in their enterprise in the Years 1682 and 1686.

As to the Damages sustained by the subjects of ffrance, the English Company maintaine they are not obliged to indemnify them after soe manifest an Invasion.

It shall not be ye fault of ye Company of Hudsons Bay, if their Agents and those of ye Company of Canada do not keep within their respective Bounds, the one pretending only to the Trade of the Bay and streights above menconed, whilst the other keeps to that of Canada—and that the Forts, Habitations, ffactories and establishmts. of the English Company be restored and their Limitts made good as ye first discoverers, Possessors and Traders thither, being the Lawfull marks of sovereignty and this for above Twelve Years together before ever the French thought of attack-

ing it or troubling the Trade of the English within the Bounds of ye said Company, for otherwise how may subjects of England Trust to a Treaty of Neutrality in case of a Rupture if even in time of peace they see themselves bereaved of their possessions and estates without such intire Reparation and satisfaction as proceedings so violent and unjust doe require.

Replique à la Reponse donnée par Messrs les Commissaires de France au memoire des droits du Roy de la Grande Bretagne sur la Baye et Détroits d'Hudson et des Dommages que les sujets de Sa Majesté ont soufferts par la violence des François ensemble la Reponse aux Titres produits pour la Justification des Droits de la France sur le même Pais et Détroits.

**Réplique à la
Réponse donnée
par les Commissaires de France
au Mémoire touchant Hudsons Baye.**

Le Chevalier Sebastien Cabot découvrit cette partie de l'Amerique dont il est Question non pas à l'aventure mais par ordre exprez du Roy Henry 7^e en qualité de Grand Pilot d'Angleterre. Il seroit facile de justifier cette decouverte et la prise de possession auparavant que les Espagnols eussent mis le pied dans le Pais, s'ils s'avisent d'en vouloir disputer le Droit, ce qu'ils n'ont jamais entrepris de faire au prejudice des Titres de Sa Majesté. Il n'est pas necessaire de prouver des Etablissements faits par le dit Chevalier Cabot ou par Hudson, puisque les François n'ont jamais commencé d'en faire avant l'année 1632 plus de 12 ans apres que les Anglois ont bâti plusieurs Forts et établi des Factories sous l'aveu et protection particuliere de Sa Majesté qui en estoit Gouverneur. On ne pretend pas s'establir vn droit certain sur les cartes, mais les noms qu'Elles donnent generalement aux Pais sont des marques convaincantes de la propriété.

Il paroistroit fort étrange que si l'on avoit eu il y a quelques années la pensée de former des pretentions sur cette Colonie on eust voulu permettre qu'on imprimast à Paris des Cartes dediées au Dauphin de France même avec privilege du Roy tres Chretien dans lesquelles on ne voit que des noms anglois pour toute cette partie de l'Amerique.

Il a desja esté dit que les François n'ont jamais fait aucun Etablissement apparent sur la Baye et Detroits de Hudson avant celui qu'ils firent à main armée en l'année 1682.

Si le Capitaine Henry Hudson en 1610, le Chevalier Thomas Button en 1612 et le Capitaine Luc Fox en 1631, on fait des voyages notables dans ces Pais et Detroit par les ordres expres de leurs souverains, on ne doit pas conclure qu'il ne s'en es point fait d'autres particuliers. Les vns et les autres n'en prirent pas seulement possession, mais ils y demurerent quelque tems et y laisserent des marques ordinaires de la souveraineté de leurs maistres outre les noms qui n'ont point changé depuis. Il n'est pas necessaire qu'il y ait eu dans ce tems là d'autres navigateurs si considerables pour soutenir le Droit de Sa Majesté que d'autres nations n'ont pas disputé.

Pour ce qui est de la Croix plantée et relevée par les Capitaines Anglois, l'averité en est incontestable et cette erection de Croix a esté pratiquée par les Anglois dans tous les reignes comme les Actes publics en font foy de tout tems et en pareilles occasions, et l'on n'a jamais auparavant userpé sur les prises de Possession dont les Croix estoient les marques certaines.

Le nom de Nord-Wales qu'imposa le Chevalier Thomas Button aux Pais voisins apres vne prise de possession formelle de la Baye et Detroits de Hudson, justifie asses le Droit de Sa Majesté sur ces Pais contigus et ne laisse aucun moyen aux autres nations, d'y porter leurs pretensions, mesme au delà sur les Possessions de Sa Majesté, l'Expédition qui se fit en 1667 est seule asses solemnelle pour etablir le droit des Anglois, et elle n'est pas moins legitime et valable pour le service qu'ils tirerent des nommez des Grosseliers et Radisson qu'on dit estre François. Les Venitiers pretendront-ils aux Colonies d'Angleterre parce que Cabot en fit la decouverte, et les Genoïs demanderont-ils raison de l'Espagne pour leurs Possessions aux Indes, parce que Colomb estoit natif de leur Estat? Il ne se fait gueres ni d'Expéditions ni d'

Voyages ni même de Conquête où il n'y ait quelque mélange de Nations Etrangères. Il suffit que ces gens n'ont pas été Forcés mais reçus à Gages au service de la Nation Angloise.

Au reste on fait voir que les François n'ont jamais eu aucun droit sur le Pais en question, de sorte que le Traité de Breda ne fait Rien pour eux et justifie seulement le Droit de Sa Majesté.

Tellement que ces droits estant si bien établis sur la Baye et Detroits de Hudson il n'est pas nécessaire d'entrer dans les preuves de ses Titres sur la Rivière, Coste et port de Nelson qui n'en est qu'un membre et une petite partie renfermée dans l'étendue du Domaine de Sa Majesté sous les susdits noms. Il est même inutile de redire qu'en l'année 1612 le Capitaine Nelson y estant en Personne et y ayant demeuré jusqu'à sa mort, il y laissa son nom et que les François ne sont jamais entrez dans cette Rivière et rade avant 1682 quand ils commencerent d'y bâtir un petit fort sur les Ruines des Sujets de Sa Majesté et apres leur avoir causé par des violences extraordinaires des pertes et Dommages considerables à la Nation Angloise. On avoue bien que les deux vaisseaux François abordèrent en l'an 1682 à la Coste du Ouest de la Baye de Hudson appelée par les Indiens Kakiakioway, le nom de Bourbon y ayant été donné sur le champ. Mais on peut aussi prouver par des temoignages autentiques que ces vaisseaux y arriverent apres le Bâtiment de Boston, monté par le jeune Guilham sujet de Sa Majesté qui n'avait pas besoin de Commission pour faire valoir le Droit de Sa Majesté et qui, quoiqu'il ne reconnust point la Compagnie Angloise estoit toujours sous la Protection Royale d'Angleterre et comme sujet de la Couronne, pouvoit établir le même droit pour Sa Majesté que les deux vaisseaux François pretendoient faire pour la leur.

Cette nouvelle prise de Possession sur laquelle il n'est pas nécessaire d'établir son droit, fut encore secondée peu de jours apres par l'arrivée d'un autre navire de Londres monté par Guilham le Père quand le sieur Bridgard Gouverneur pour la Compagnie Angloise declara aux François les Titres de Sa Majesté et les Privileges de la Compagnie pour le commerce du dit Pais. Mais nonobstant tout cela, ces nouveaux venus accablèrent ou par Force ou par Surprise les deux Capitaines Pere et fils et ruinerent ou prirent deux vaisseaux avec tout ce qui restoit dessus quoyqu'en tems de Paix et sur le Domaine de la Couronne d'Angleterre, qu'on n'avoit jamais contesté auparavant même en tems de guerre.

On sçait bien que la Concession ou Lettres du Roi octroyées à la Compagnie Angloise ne peut simplement former un droit, mais l'Etablissement d'une Compagnie privilégiée pour un Commerce si considerable et le Commerce actuel qu'elle a entrete nu avec les Naturels du Pais en consequence de cette concession. Les Forts qu'elle a bâtis en plusieurs endroits et les Factories qu'elle a maintenues si long tems avec de si grandes Depenses, font bien voir que Sa Majesté s'est fondée sur son ancien Droit, qu'elle a cependant affermi par cette dernière possession et commerce continuél de ses Sujets sous la Faveur de son Autorité Royale.

La Compagnie Angloise ne croit pas devoir tenir conte aux François des dommages qu'ils souffrirent en l'an 1683 puisqu'elle n'a agi en cette occasion contre l'Intrusion des François qu'en consequence des Pouvoirs et Privileges donnés par le Roy pour le Commerce de tous ces Pais.

Il importe peu à l'interest de Sa Majesté à quoi on se rapporte ou au dernier Traite ou à son ancien et premier droit, dont la Contestation et Procedures par des voyes de fait en tems de Paix et sous l'ombre d'un Traité de bonne correspondance parroissent fort extraordinaires et peuvent avoir de fort dangereuses suites.

Pour Reponse aux Titres produits par Messrs les Commissaires de France, on dira que la Commission du Roy François premier n'est d'aucune valeur à l'égard des Pais en question, n'y ayant point eu de Possession actuelle et même toutes les autres Lettres patentes mentionnées ne peuvent rien operer au prejudice de Sa Majesté puisqu'on ne saurait empêcher que tout autre Prince ne donne à ses Gouverneurs, Agents et Compagnies tels Titres qu'il luy plaira. Ceux que les Roys Henry le Grand et Louis 13^{me} ont donné aux leurs, comprennent tout ce que la couronne d'Angleterre a possédé et possède en la Terre ferme de l'Amerique et plusieurs Grandes Isles

ce qui pourtant ne peut rien diminuer du droit de Sa Majesté. Et si Messieurs les Commissaires insistoient sur des Titres de cette nature, il n'y auroit point de seureté pour les sujets de Sa Majesté dans l'Amérique, et il y auroit toujours à craindre pour la Caroline, la Pensilvanie et autres Païs possédez par les sujets d'Angleterre, même depuis le Traite de Breda, si les François trouvoient seulement à propos de les surprendre apres quoy il ne leur seroit pas difficile d'alleguer des découvertes imaginaires et de prouver même que cinq ou six François y auroient passé et fait quelque contract avec les Indiens quelque tems auparavant. Il est bien plus juste de se fonder sur des decouvertes actuelles et sur des prises de possession dont tout le monde est convenu et dont la Continuation pendant une longue suite de tems est trop clairement prouvée par la violence même des François en ce qu'ils ont entrepris en l'année 1682 et 1686.

Pour ce qui est des Pertes souffertes par les sujets de la France, la Compagnie Angloise soutient qu'elle n'est pas tenue à les en dedommager apres vne invasion si manifeste.

Il ne tiendra pas à la compagnie de la Baye d'Hudson que ses agents et ceux de la Compagnie de Canada ne gardent chacun leurs Postes l'une ne pretendant qu'au Commerce de la Baye et Detroits susdits, pourveu que l'autre ne fasse de son costé que celui de Canada et que les Forts, Habitations, Factories et Etablissements de la dite Compagnie Angloise soient restitués et ses Limites evacuez en consideration de la premiere decouverte, la premiere occupation, les poursuites et marques legitimes de souveraineté, et la Possession continuelle de plus de douze ans de suite des dits Etablissements avant que les François eussent songé à les attaquer ou troubler le commerce des Anglois, dans les limites de la dite Compagnie puis qu'autrement comment les sujets d'Angleterre se peuvent-ils fier à vn Traité de Neutralité en cas de Rupture, si en tems de paix même, ils se voyent depouilles de leurs possessions et de leurs Biens sans vne Reparation entiere et satisfaction telle que demandent des Procédez si violents et si injustes.

Whereupon the French Commisisoners delivered the Paper following :—

DEUXIEME MÉMOIRE de la Compagnie Française pour servir de Réponse à la Replique fournie par la Compagnie Angloise.

1°. La Compagnie Française de Canada ne pretend pas établir le Droit qu'elle a sur les costes de la Baye d'Hudson par de simples citations de concessions accordées par les Roys, comme la Compagnie Angloise le presuppose, au contraire elle ne veut se servir que de Titres autentiques et des Actes, qui justifient les prises de Possession des Terres, la construction des Forts et Magasins et l'Etablissement effectif des Compagnies qui y ont fait et continué un commerce actuel.

2°. C'est par ces sortes de preuves qu'on pretend détruire ce qui est avancé sans fondement par la Compagnie Angloise qu'avant l'année 1682 les François n'avoient aucun Etablissement sur les costes de la Baye d'Hudson.

3°. Messrs. les Commissaires pourront examiner comme ils sont suppliés de faire les Faits ci-apres rapportés sur les Cartes et pieces que la Compagnie Française produit en bonne forme.

4°. Pour ne plus parler des Anciens Titres qui ont déjà esté citez on se reduit à l'Etablissement de la Compagnie Française en l'année 1627 qui avoit esté précédée

Edit du Mois de May
1628.

par d'autres. Elle fut autorisée par une Déclaration en forme d'Edit de Louis 13, qui luy concéda le Fort et Habitation de Quebec avec tout le Païs de la Nouvelle France dite Canada, jusques au Cercle

Arctique par latitude et de Longitude depuis l'Isle de Terre-Neuve tirant à l'Ouést jusques au Lac dit la Mer douce et au delà plus les Terres et le long des Rivières qui passent et se déchargent dans le fleuve St. Laurens et qui les portent à la mer.

5°. Et sur ce que les Anglois disent que cette concession comprend toute l'Amérique Septentrionale, et que par là les François seroient en droit de demander la Caroline, Pensilvanie et autres Païs qu'ils y habitent on leur répond que ces terres estant demeurées par le Traite de 1632, les François n'y prétendent rien, comme les Anglois ne peuvent legitiment rien pretendre sur le Canada et autres Terres des costes du Nord que les François occupoient ou dont ils avoient pris possession avant le dit Traité.

6° Chacun sait que les Colonies ne peuvent s'établir dans toute leur estendue qu'avec le tems et les soins que ceux qui en ont la conduite y apportent.

7° La Compagnie François ayant à établir des Missionnaires pour instruire les Sauvages dans la véritable Religion Chretienne et des Forts et Factories pour son commerce, envoya d'abord les dits Missionnaires avec des Agents dans tous les lieux ou sa concession s'étendoit pour en prendre possession, comme il sera justifié par les pièces et commença son Etablissement à Tadoussac, Québec, aux Trois Rivières et à Montreal, en attendant l'ecceasion de le pouvoir pousser plus avant comme elle a fait dans les suites.

8° En l'année 1656, Elle envoya vn de ses vaisseaux commandé par Jean Bourdon, dans toutes les costes du Nord de Canada, lequel entra et fit de nouveaux actes de prise de possession dans la Baye appelée à présent Hudson, mais comme il estoit plus commode à la dite Compagnie de faire ses Etablissements du costé de la Terre que du costé de la mer à cause de la facilité quelle avoit par le moyen du Lac et des Rivières de transporter les Pelleteries à Québec, Elle n'en fit pour lors aucun du costé de la mer dans la dite Baye, ayant toujours en vue d'y venir de proche en proche comme Elle a fait.

9° Pour cet effet en l'année 1661 Elle fit bâtir un Fort sur la Rivière Nemiskau appelée par les Anglois la Rivière des François qui se dégorge dans le Fond de la Baye d'Hudson, à deux ou trois lieues de la Rivière appelée depuis Rupert.

10° Cette meme année 1661 les sauvages de la Baye vinrent expres à Quebec pour confirmer la Resolution qu'ils avoient cy devant prise de vivre sous la domination des François. Ils demanderent un Missionnaire pour les Instruire et vn officier pour les conduire ce qui leur fut accordé.

11° En l'année 1663 les dits sauvages estant revenus à Quebec pour demander du secours, et quelques autres Personnes pour les conduire et assister dans leurs affaires, le Sieur Couture Missionnaire y fut envoyé avec cinq hommes, lequel fit planter de nouveau sur les Terres du fond de la Baye vne Croix et les Armes du Roy gravées sur vne plaque de cuivre.

12° En la dite année 1663 Sa Majesté reunit à sa Couronne la propriété de toutes les Terres de la Nouvelle-France sur la cession de la Compagnie qui comprenoit toutes les Terres qui luy avoient esté concedées par l'Edit de 1628.

13° En 1664 Sa Majesté établit une nouvelle Compagnie des Indes Occidentales à laquelle il conceda toutes les memes Terres qui avoient esté concedées à la precedente Compagnie,

14° En 1665 Il fut établi vn Fort et vne Factorie sur le Lac appelé Superieur ou de Tracy.

15° En la meme année 1665 toutes les Nations Iroquoises se mirent par un Traité solemnel sous la protection de Sa Majesté.

16° En l'année 1666 le Sieur du Bois prit possession au nom de Sa Majesté de tous les Forts des Iroquois.

17° En 1671, le Sr de la St-Lusson fut envoyé par ordre du Roy à Ste-Marie du Sault chez les Outaouacs, où se rendirent les 17 Nations qui habitent les Costes de la Baye, lesquelles se soumi-
rent volontairement à la Domination de Sa Majesté. Ces 17 Nations comprennent celles des Outaouacs, des Lacs de Huron et Superieur des Terres du Nord et de la Baye d'Hudson, celle de la Baye des Puans et du Lac des Illinois.

Acte du 9e et 19e
juillet 1672 signé du
Père Albanel et du
sieur de St-Simon
avec les marques des
principaux chefs des
Nations sauvages

18° En 1672 le Père Albanel Missionnaire, et le Sieur de St-Simon envoyez par ordre du Roy prirent de nouveau Possession des Terres qui se trouvent depuis le Fleuve St-Laurens, jusques au Detroit de Davis et d'Hudson. Ils se rendirent à la Rivière de Nemiskau, appelée par les Anglois la Rivière des François ou les sauvages s'assemblerent ordinairement pour vendre leurs Pelleteries. Le dit Pere Albanel et le dit Sr de St-Simon y planterent

une croix et y arborerent les armes de Sa Majesté du consentement du Capitaine Kiaskou chef de tous les sauvages qui habitent la mer du Nord et la Baye d'Hudson. Ils allerent ensuite à la Rivière de Minahigwskat où ils firent la même chose du consentement du capitaine Sisibahourat, Chef des Mustasirins.

19° En l'année 1673 il fut bâti vn Fort à Catarakio sur le Lac Ontario, vn autre au haut du Lac des Illinois et vn autre sur la Riviere Divine, que les François nomment le Fort de Creve Cœur, vn autre sur la Rivière de Tabitibis, un sur le Lac de Piscoutagany et vn autre entre les Outoulibis et les Assenipoels.

On établit avec ces Forts des Factories partout pour recevoir la pelleterie des sauvages.

La Compagnie Française ayant ainsi établi solidement son Commerce du costé de Terre et ayant fait construire plusieurs vaisseaux pour etendre sa Navigation fit bâtir un Fort et vne Factorie sur la Riviere appelée Bourbon aupres du Port Nelson.

20° Il a este deja dit que les Anglois n'avoient pris aucun Etablissement en ce lieu là avant la dite année 1682, qu'il y vint vne barque de Boston pour se mettre à couvert du mauvais tems et quelques jours apres vn vaisseau de Londres y relacha et ses cables ayant esté coupez par les Glaces y fit naufrage et bien loin que les Anglois y ayant esté maltraitez par les François ils y ont reçu toute sorte de secours. Ce sont des Faits constants et faciles à prouver.

21° Messieurs les Commissaires jugeront si apres toutes ces preuves produites en bonne forme la Compagnie Angloise a raison de dire que les François n'ont eu aucune connaissance de ce Pais là avant l'année 1682.

22° A l'égard de ce que la dite Compagnie dit pour autoriser son Etablissement dans la Rivière appelée Rupert, qui est dans le fond de la Baye, qu'elle en a obtenu des lettres de concession de Sa Majesté Britanniq, en 1670 la Compagnie Française repond que cet Etablissement n'a pu estre fait à son préjudice dans les maximes même de la Compagnie Angloise, qui avance que les Concessions des Roys ne prevalent point contre une premiere Possession puisqu'il est constant que la dite Compagnie Française prouve vne possession plus ancienne en ce même lieu là. Ce qui est confirmé par la conduite des Anglois, lesquels pour s'y venir établir ont esté obligez de s'y faire conduire par les Grosseliers et Radisson Habitans de Canada et Domes-tiques de la Compagnie Française.

23° Et à l'égard de leur paisible Possession sans y avoir esté troublez on justifie qu'aussitôt que les François en ont eu connaissance, Monsieur de Frontenac pour lors Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France en fit ses plaintes au chef de la Factorie des Anglois qui repondit qu'il n'était là que pour fort peu de temps et qu'il ne troubleroit en rien le commerce des François, de quoy le dit sieur de Frontenac ayant rendu conte à Sa Majesté Elle en fit ses plaintes à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique qui estoit pour lors en France, lequel promit d'en escrire pour sçavoir la verité du fait, mais diverses autres affaires plus importantes estant survenues entre les deux Roys, on remit à regler celle là dans vn autre tems, ainsi cet Etablissement ayant esté fait depuis le Traité de Breda, et ayant esté convenu en dernier lieu qu'il seroit nommé des commissaires de part et d'autre pour regler les affaires de l'Amerique qui sont en contestation, Il n'y a rien qui empêche les François de demander avec justice la possession de toutes ces Terres comme leur appartenant de Droit.

24° L'ancienne possession et le Droit de premier occupant sur toutes les Terres des environs de la Baye d'Hudson suffisent pour autorizer la plainte que les François font d'avoir esté deposez dans vn tems de Paix de l'Etablissement fait par eux sur la Rivière de Bourbon pres le Port de Nelson et leurs magasins pilliez sans que le sieur

de Comporte, l'un des Interesseez en la Compagnie François de Canada, qui vint expres en France et en Angleterre pour en demander raison, pust obtenir aucune justice ni d'autre reponse sinon que c'estait vne affaire entre marchands. C'est ce qui a obligé la Compagnie Française de prendre les Forts qu'Elle a trouvez occupez par les Anglois, et Elle continue à demander la paisible possession des Terres qui sont sur les costes de la Baye du Nord et la restitution du Fort, Magazin, et Marchandises qui leur ont esté pris en 1663 par les Anglois à Nelson.

25° De tout ce qui est contenu ci dessus, il resulte que les François ont de tems en tems fait des Etablissements nouveaux, et se sont etendus dans les lieux qu'ils pretendent leur appartenir, qu'ils n'ont jamais esté empechez de le faire ni troublez que lorsqu'on est venu les deposseder par violence et voye de fait, d'un lieu où ils avoient autant de Droit de s'establir que dans les autres Forts dont la possession ne leur est pas contestée ni pretendue par les Anglois. Que cette violence faite par les Anglois n'a pas dû estre exercée en pleine paix.

Que ce qui a esté fait par les François dans la prise des Forts des Anglois en l'année dernière, est de droit naturel, par lequel il est permis de repousser la Force par la Force et d'agir par voye de faite contre ceux qui s'en servent les premiers.

In answer to which his Majesties Commissioners delivered the paper following:
ANSWER to the last paper delivered in behalfe of ye French Company of Canada touching the Rights and demands of ye English Company of Hudson's Bay.

The Company of Canada haveing already waved the establishment of a Right to Hudsons Bay and streights from the meer Grants and Concessions of their Kings, which indeed cannot operate to the prejudice of others that have the Right of Discovery and Continued possession on their side, It is againe averred that his Majtys subjects only are possessed of such a Right to the Coasts Bays and streights of Hudson, and whatever chance voyage may have been made or Missions sent for ye sake of Religion with soldiers to protect ye Missionaries, the same could not bring any prejudice to the Right of his Majesties subjects deduced from the time of the first discoveries of America and that if before the year 1682 any Establishments were really made by any other Nation upon the said Bay and streights (which is yet denied and not proved by the French) yet the same (if any such will appear) subsequent to those of the English and so be Manifest Invasions of His Majesty's Sovereignty and property of his Subjects.

Mention hath been made of Carolina and Pensylvania only to show the Insufficiency of Grants and Concessions not preceded or followed by discoveries and rightfull possession, and his Majesty is too much concerned in the consequence of such a position to esteeme it of the least validity since at the same time (as hath been already alledged) His Majesties Plantations afore menconed and other Provinces and Countries in America would be laid open to the Pretentions and like Invasions of the French founded upon soe Notable a Presedent as this would be, if ye Crowne of England should upon such a suggestion, part with soe considerable an Extent of her Dominions and sovereignty (de ses Domaines) nor does the Treaty of 1632 any ways distinguish the Rights of England to any Lands or possessions in America, as is alledged in the French Paper, that Treaty concerning Canada barely, and not any Countries either southward or northward, which needed no Elucidation or concession of the French to Establish the English Rights and it will be a sufficient answer to the greatest part of the french Paper to assert that the Country of Canada and that of Hudsons Bay are two different Provinces and have noe relation but that of neighbourhood as may appear by Antient and Modern Mapps, nor did the English when they were possessed of Canada it selfe esteem the Country of Hudsons Bay as appertaining to it, and it is to be hoped that it will not now be reputed a Dependence of Canada which would be a pretention not to be advanced between Two Crownes that entertaine soe good a Correspondence together, and which would quite destroy the end of the late Treaty of Neutrality since instead of preserving peace in time of warr it will be lookt upon as the occasion of the worst effects of warr in the time of

peace, if soe notorious an Invasion should remaine unpunisht or satisfaction refused for the Losses that have bene sustained.

All that are acquainted with ye nature of the Indians well know their wandering and variable Dispositions, and it is easy to produce on his Majestys part submissions and Capitulations of those people, which do very much effect the French Interest and pretentions in those parts, but it is enough to say that noe Action or Resolution of those savages can alter an Establishd Right. The English Company do not pretend that the french had noe knowledge of the Bay and streights of Hudson before the Year 1682, being very sensible that the French have of a long time been acquainted with and envied the Prosperity of the Trade and settlement of the English, and often attempted to undermine them in their Commerce with the Indians, which nevrtheless they could never accomplish in any part till the Assault made upon his Majesties subjects in 1682 which is averred to be the first pretended settlement of the French upon the Bay after Twelve Yeares uninterrupted possession of the English Company of that name.

It is a Certaine marke that the French stand in need of Arguments to maintaine their Right, since they insist upon the service of des Grosseliers and Radisson made use of and paid by the English, when it is well knowne that the most famous Conquests and discoveries of the world, have in all times been Carried on, with the help of strangers without diminution of the Right of the Prince, under whose banner the same was made.

It may well be that Monsr. Frontenac might have some Complaint of the English but did the french ever openly question the establishment of the English in the Bay or Interrupt their Trade till the Yeare 1682. The possession of this Trade is of too great a Consequence to have been passed in silence upon any such account for soe long an Interval of time as Twelve Yeares. It will rather be believed that ye French did not think it seasonable for other reasons to make their avances de proche et proche et s'estendre sur les Lieux appartenants à la Compagnie Angloise till the Year 1682. Upon further reflection it is to be hoped the French will disowne this method of aquisition and takeing possession which is soe injurious to good neighbourhood, and soe contrary to the intent and meaning of Treaties.

Finally, His Majesties subjects referr themselves to all the Constitutions of Right that are allowed by Treaties and the Law of Nations, and could as well as the French have availed themselves even of the Law of Nature (du Droit Naturel) if they had not hoped to have received from ye Justice of the most Christian King (who hath disowned the whole proceedings of his subjects in this affair) intire satisfaction for the Injury and Losses they have suffered by the Invasion of his subjects, which has been often demanded by ye reiterated memorials of his Majestys Envoy in the Court of France and is now expected with Impatience least by the Companys being kept out of possession of their Property by Continued Delays, their Commerce in those parts may suffer irreparable Dammage.

REPONSE au dernier Memoire de la Compagnie François de Canada touchant les Detroits et Demandes de la Compagnie Anglaise de la Baye d'Hudson.

Réponse au dernier
mémoire des Fran-
çois touchant la Baye
d'Hudson.

La Compagnie de Canada ne pretendant plus de s'establir un droit sur la Baye et Detroits d'Hudson par les simples concessions et Lettres Patentes de ses Roys lesquelles ne peuvent veritablement porter aucun préjudice à ceux qui ont de leur costé le Droit de la Découverte et d'une Possession continue, on soutient toujours que les sujets de Sa Majesté sont seuls en possession de ce Droit sur les Costes, Baye et Detroits d'Hudson, et que tous les voyages qui peuvent y avoir été faits par hasard, ou les missions qu'on y a envoyées pour la religion avec des soldats pour proteger et seconder les missionnaires ne peuvent non plus avoir alteré le droit des sujets de Sa Majesté qui leur a esté acquis depuis le tems des premieres decouvertes de l'Amerique. Et que si même avant l'année 1682 Il a esté fait quelque Etablissement par aucune autre nation sur la dite Baye et Detroits dont on ne demeurera d'accord, qu'apres avoir veu les preuves de la Compagnie Française,

De telles Entreprises toutefois ne peuvent avoir esté faites qu'après que les Anglois en ont esté les maistres et doivent par consequent estre réputées pour des attentats manifestes à la Souveraineté de Sa Majesté et à la propriété de ses sujets.

Il a esté fait mention de la Caroline et de la Pensilvanie, pour faire voir seulement, l'insuffisance et l'invalidité des concessions et actes publics qui n'ont esté précédés ni suivis d'aucunes découvertes valables ni juste possession.

Vne telle possession touche de trop pres l'Interest de Sa Majesté pour la croire tant soit peu bien fondée puisqu'il faudrait en meme tems comme on a desja dit que les susdes Plantations de Sa Majesté les autres Provinces et Pais de l'Amerique fussent toujours sujettes aux pretentions et à de pareilles Invasions des François qui auroient encore pour fondement vn exemple aussi considerable que celui ci le seroit, si pour des raisons comme celles cy la Couronne d'Angleterre vouloit abandonner vne si grande étendue de ses Terres et Domaines.

Le Traité de l'année 1632 ne fait aucune distinction ou concession des Droits des Anglois sur aucuns Pais ou Provinces de l'Amérique comme il est rapporté par le Memoire François. Ce Traite là concernant purement le Canada sans qu'il y soit parlé d'aucun autre pais soit du Costé du Sud, ou du Costé du Nord, n'estant pas besoin d'éclaircissement la dessus ni de concession des François pour affermir le Droit de Sa Majesté, et l'on aura suffisamment répondu à la plus grande partie du memoire des François en leur soutenant par des preuves incontestables que le Pais de Canada et celui de la Baye d'Hudson sont deux Provinces différentes et qu'elles n'ont aucun raport entre elles, horsmis celui du voisinage, comme on le peut voir par les Cartes anciennes et modernes, les Anglois même lorsqu'ils estoient en possession de Canada, n'ayant jamais réputé les Costes de la Baye et Detroits de Hudson pour une partie du Canada. Et il y a aussi lieu d'esperer que ces Pais là ne seront point maintenant censez de la dependance ce qui seroit assurément vne sorte de Pretension qu'on ne doit point attendre de l'Amitié et bonne Correspondence des deux Couronnes et qui détruiroit entierement l'intention des dernier Traite de Neutralité d'autant qu'au lieu de maintenir la Paix en tems de Guerre, il auroit produit à l'égard des Anglois les plus fâcheux effets de la Guerre en tems de Paix. Si vne invasion si manifeste demeurerait impunie et qu'on refusât de faire satisfaction aux sujets de Sa Majesté pour les dommages qu'ils ont soufferts.

Tous ceux qui ont eu affaire avec les Indiens scavent combien ils sont inconstants et variables, et il seroit facile de produire des soumissions et des Capitulations de ces peuples faites en Faveur de Sa Majesté qui touchent de fort pres l'interest et les pretensions des François en cette partie du monde, mais il suffira de dire que ni les Actions ni les Resolutions de ces Sauvages ne peuvent blesser un droit etabli.

La Compagnie Angloise ne pretend pas de dire que les François n'ont eu aucune connoissance de la Baye et Detroits de Hudson avant l'an 1682 estant bien persuadée que par la connoissance qu'ils en ont eue, et l'envie qu'ils ont portée depuis longtems à la prosperité des Anglois en ces pais là ils ont souvent entrepris de soustraire et ruiner leur Commerce avec les Indiens auquel pourtant ils n'ont jamais peu porter une atteinte considerable avant l'année 1682 qu'on croit pouvoir justifier estre le premier pretendu Etablissement des François sur la Baye d'Hudson, qui ne fut fait qu'après la Compagnie Angloise de ce nom avoit joui d'une possession paisible pendant douze ans consecutifs.

Il paroist evidemment que les François ont une grande disette de raisons pour soutenir leur droit, puisqu'ils insistent sur les services des Grosseliers et de Radisson que les Anglois ont employez et payez dans les occasions, d'autant qu'il est tres certain que les plus fameuses conquestes et decouvertes qui ayent esté faites dans le monde, ont esté de tout temps conduites avec l'aide des Etrangers, sans que cela ait en rien diminué les droits du Prince sous la Banniere duquel Elles ont esté faites.

Il peut estre vray que Monsieur de Frontenac ait fait quelques plaintes contre les Anglois, mais les François ont-ils jamais contesté ouvertement l'établissement et le Droit des Anglois dans la Baye de Hudson ou troublé leur commerce avant l'an 1682 la Possession de ce Commerce étoit d'une trop grande consequence pour avoir

esté oubliée ou passée sous silence pendant douze ans pour les considerations qu'on allegue.

Il est bien plus juste de croire que les François n'ont pas jugé pour d'autres raisons qu'ils fust tems encore de faire leurs Etablissements de proche en proche ni de s'estendre sur les lieux appartenant à la Compagnie Angloise on espère qu'aprez que les François auront fait de plus grandes reflections, ils se deporteront de ces manieres d'acquisition et de prise de possession si préjudiciables au bon voisinage et si contraires à l'intention et à la nature des Traités.

Enfin les sujets de Sa Majesté s'en rapportent à toutes les Constitutions de Droit qui sont établies par les Traités et par le Droit des Gens ils auroient peu encore aussi bien que les François se servir du droit naturel, S'ils n'avoient pas esperé de recevoir de la Justice du Roy Tres Chretien une entiere satisfaction des Torts et des Pertes qu'ils ont soufferts par l'invasion des François qui a esté faite sans l'aveu de leur Souverain. Cette justice a souvent esté demandée par les memoires reiterés de l'Envoyé de Sa Majesté à la Cour de France, et on l'attend presehtement avec impatience, afin qu'aprez des procedez si violents, les sujets de Sa Majesté qui se trouvent destitués de leurs Biens ne souffrent pas de plus longs delays des Dommages irreparables.

Whereupon his Majesties Commissioners haveing fully debated the matter with the Commissioners of France on the 10th of August 1687, their Lordship desire ye said french Commissioners to make some proposall in writeing to be sent to Hudsons Bay Company for their answer therein which proposal was accordingly delivered as follows:

Proposal of the French Commissioners in order to an accomodation.

Les deux Compagnies de l'Amérique septentrionale ne pouvant convenir ensemble de la propriété de la Baye d'Hudson, Il semble que pour parvenir à un accommodement convenable aux deux Nations la Compagnie Française pourroit rendre les Trois Forts qu'Elle prit l'année dernière à la Compagnie Angloise au fond de la Baye et que la dite compagnie rendit en meme tems à la Française le Fort et Magazins de Nelson qui furent pris sur les François en l'année 1683.

Et qu'en consequence de cet accommodement il fust réglé et fixé des Limites dans toute cette partie de l'Amérique en sorte que les deux compagnies ne pussent empieter à l'avenir l'une sur l'autre et que chacune de son costé fit vn commerce utile sans se troubler et sans aucun des ambarras qui ne sont que trop souvent arrivez au préjudice des sujets des deux nations.

La compagnie d'Hudson Bay n'a jamais fait vn commerce si utile que pendant le tems qu'elle n'occupoit que les trois Forts du Fond de la Baye, les Pelleteries y sont à beaucoup meilleur marché parce que les sauvages de ce costé là n'ont pas tant de chemin à faire pour les transporter jusques au bord de la mer aulieu que d'un costé du Port Nelson, il faut que les sauvages viennent de fort loin. Cet échange est l'expedient qui paroist le plus convenable pour l'avantage des deux compagnies dans la Résolution où les deux Roys sont de ne se point ceder l'un à l'autre la propriété de la Baye entiere.

Si la compagnie Angloise a quelque autre expedient à proposer qui puisse mieux convenir aux deux Nations sur ce fondement qu'aucun des deux Roys ne veut céder la propriété de la dite Baye, Elle en peut dresser vn memoire qui sera de nouveau examiné par Messrs les Commissaires.

To which the Hudsons Bay Company Returne ye Answer following

Answer of ye Comp. of Hudsons Bay to the proposall of ye french Commissioners for an accomodation.

The Hudsons Bay Company haveing received a paper containing a proposal of an Expedient made by the French Commissioners to Exchange the three fforts surprised by the French the last Year in ye Bottom of the Bay, for the Fort and Factory of Port Nelson, altho' the said proposal in it hath neither Justice, Reason nor Equity and therefore can expect noe formall answer, yet that they may know the said English Company's Resolutions, they answer

That the Hudsons Bay Company haveing made out his Majestys Right and Title to all the Bay within Hudsons streights, with the Rivers, lakes and Creeks therein and the Lands and Territories thereto adjoyning in which is comprehended Port Nelson as part of the whole, and the said Companys Right and property being thereby established past all dispute and to the satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to examine this matter, It cannot but seeme strange and dissonant from all reason that the ffrench Commissioners should now come to offer the said Company their owne which they took by violence in Exchange for another part of their owne which the French had never had any colour of Right to.

That both places by a Proper and genuine Construction of the last Treaty of the Year 1686 as well as by Antient Right, must abide and belong to his Majesty of Great Britaine.

That the Hudsons Bay Company having evidently made out his Majesties Right and consequently their owne and done all which hath been required on their Parts, having nothing more now but with all Dutifull submission to waite and expect his Majesty's Justice for the restitution of their Places and full satisfaction for their Damages as they have been exhibited to the Rt. Honble. the Lords Commissioners.

And whereas the said Paper doth soe often repeat that both Kings are resolved not to part with the entire propriety of the Bay, the Right being apparently on his Majesties side as much as any his other Plantations in America, this seemes only a stiffness in the French to try to get that by Treaty which they can noe way make out by Right.

But the said English Company cannot but hope better from the Justice of his most Christian Majesty, who haveing declared his disapproval of his Subjects Proceedings in this affair in soe plaine a case, will not infringe the good Correspondence that is betweene the Two Crownes.

Upon the whole matter the Hudsons Bay Company cannot accept a proposall of an Expedient soe much against His Majestys Honour and their owne just Right that after an expence of above Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, and many Yeares establishment (besides the Injuries of above one hundred Thousand Pounds) that the French should come now to reape where the English have sowed and have the Confidence to propound to share ye better half of their Right and property with them. But the said English Compy for obtaining their Right and full satisfaction do humbly cast themselves upon his Majesties Royall ffavour and Protection.

Most humbly representing to his Majesty that in case the French be suffered to be sharers in the Bay and Streights of Hudson or be permitted to trade therein the Company cannot any longer subsist, but must inevitably be dissolved and by the Monopoly of the French a Trade of so great importance to this nation, be utterly lost haveing been hitherto wholly supported by His Majesty's ffavour to them in the enjoyment of the sole Trade of the Bay.

Whereupon their Lordships agree to report their opinions to His Majesty as follows.

Their Lordships report to his Majesty touching Hudsons Bay and other matters depending between the French and ye English in America.

Wee your Majesties Commissioners appointed to treat with ye Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary of his most Christian Majesty concerning the differences that have happened between your Majty. and the ffrench in America, have had frequent conferences with the said Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary in order to obtaine satisfaction for the Damages your Majesties subjects have lately sustained from the French in Hudsons Bay with Restitution of the Three forts which by surprise were seized on by them as also touching severall other differences depending betweene the Two Crownes and as to the business of the Hudsons Bay haveing already acquainted your Majesty with our Proceedings therein, Wee do further add our humble opinion, That as it plainly appeares your Majty. and your subjects have a Right to the whole Bay and Streights of Hudson,

and to the sole Trade thereof, so it may be fit for your Majty. to support the Company of Hudsons Bay in the Recovery and maintenance of their Right since otherwise that Trade will be Totally Lost, and fall into ye hands of the French, if they be permitted to continue in the possession of those fforts, or of any ffort or place of Trade within the said Bay or Streights.

Whereas the French Commissioners have declared that they are ready to doe all that is necessary for the regulation of Limitts between the Dominions of both Crownes in America, Wee humbly propose that your Majesty be pleased to order and empower us to treat with them for the adjusting the same, which may be the best meanes to remove the occasion of Differences that happen between the two nations.

All which is most humbly submitted,

Ye 16th of November 1687.

Memdm.

Vide p. 74.

His Majesties Commrs. and ye Commissioners of ffrance appointed to treat concerning Differences in America being mett, their Lordships delivered to the ffrrench Commissioners a Generall Memll. declareing his Majtys. pleasure touching the severall matters in difference and that his Majesty had impowered them to treat concerning ye settling of Limitts in America whereupon the French Commissioners do promise to return an answer to such points wherein they are inabled so to doe and to receive the Directions of the King their Master concerning the others and doe likewise propose that the subjects of both Kings be restrained from all acts of Hostility during their further Treaty wherein the Lords Commissioners undertake to receive his Majesties pleasure.

A Generall Memll. of their Lordships touching Hudsons Bay.

His Majesties Commissioners appointed to treat with the Commissioners of the most Christian King for the execution of the Treaty of neutrality in America, have received his Majesty's orders to acquaint the said Commissioners that having maturely considered his owne Right and the Right of his subjects to the whole Bay and streights of Hudson, and haveing been also informed of the reasons alledged on the part of the French to justify their late Proceedings in seizing Three fforts which for many Yeares past have been possessed by the English and in committing severall other acts of Hostility to the very great Damage of the English Company of Hudsons Bay, His Majty doth upon ye whole matter conceive the said Company well founded in their demands and hath therefore ordered us to insist upon his owne Right and the Right of his subjects to the whole Bay and streights of Hudson, and to the sole trade thereof as also upon the demand of full satisfaction for the Dammages they have received and restitution of the Three fforts surprised by the ffrrench.

We are also ordered to declare to the French Commissioners that his Majesty hath given us powers and Directions to enter into a Treaty with the said Commissioners for the Adjusting of Limitts betweene the Dominions of both Crownes in America and doing every thing else that may conduce to the removeing all occasion of differences betweene the two nations.

Mémoire General de Messieurs les Commissaires d'Angleterre, touchant la Baye d'Hudson.

Les Commissaires Deputés de Sa Majesté pour l'exécution du Traité de Neutralité en Amerique ont reçu ordre de Sa Majesté de faire sçavoir à Messieurs les Commissaires du Roy tres Chretien, qu'Elle a meurement considéré son propre Droit et celui de ses sujets sur toute la Baye et Detroits de Hudson, et qu'ayant aussi esté informée des raisons alleguées par les François pour justifier

leur procedé tant à l'égard des Trois Forts qu'ils ont depuis peu pris sur les Anglois qui en avoient eu la possession durant plusieurs années, qu'à l'égard de plusieurs autres actes d'Hostilité par eux commis au grand préjudice de la Compagnie Angloise de la Baye d'Hudson, Sa Majesté croit que les demandes et pretensions de la dite Compagnie sont tres bien fondées, et pour cette raison Elle a ordonné à ses dits Commissaires d'insister positivement tant sur son propre Droit et celui de ses sujets sur

toutela Baye et Detroits de Hudson, que sur le Commerce de la dite Baye et Detroits à l'exclusion de tout autre et de demander pleine et entiere satisfaction des Dom-mages que les François ont fait souffrir à ses sujets, comme aussi la restitution des Trois Forts dont ils se sont injustement emparez.

Les dits Commissaires de Sa Majesté ont aussi ordre de faire scavoir à Messieurs les Commissaires de France, que Sa Majesté leur a donné plein pouvoir de traiter avec eux du Reglement des limites des Terres et pais des deux Couronnes en Ame-rique et de faire en même tems tout ce qui pourra contribuer à prevenir les occasions de disputes entre les deux nations. Fait à Whitehall ce 16e jour de Novembre 1687.

Their Lordships haveing in pursuance of his Majestys Pleasure, agreed on an In-strument with the ffrrench Commissrs for the cessation of Acts of Hostility and determining the Limitts in America which Instrument is as followes:

Instrument agreed on with ye french Commissrs for ces-sation of Acts of Hostility and deter-mining the Limitts in America.

Whereas the most serene and mighty Prince James the Second King of Great Britaine and the most Christian King have thought fit to constitute Commissioners vizt., the said King of Great Brittain the Rt. Honble Earle of Sunderland President of his Majestys Privy Councill and one of the Principall Secretarys of State, Charles Earle of Middleton also Principall Secretary of State, and Sidney Lord Godolphin Lords of his Majestys Privy Councill and on the other side the said most Christian King hath thought fit to ap-point ye Sieur Paul Barillon d'Amencour Marqs. de Branges, one of the Councillors of State in ordinary and his Ambassador Extraordinary as likewise ye Sieur ffrancis Dusson de Bonrepaus Councillor in all his Councills Reader in Ordinary of his Bedchamber and Intendant General of ye Marine Affaires for ye execution of ye Treaty concluded ye $\frac{1}{15}$ of November in ye year 1686, for ye guiding and determining all Controversies and disputes that have arisen or may hereafter arise between ye subjects of both Crownes in America as also to settle and determine the Bounds or Limitts of the Colonies, Islands, Lands and Territories belonging to the said Kings and Governed by their respective Gov-ernors or otherwise depending on the said Kings respectively in America. Wee the above named Commissioners by Vertue of the powers granted unto us by the said Kings our Masters, Doe by this present Instrument in their names promise, agree and stipulate that untill the $\frac{1}{11}$ day of January 1688 and afterwards from that day forwards untill their said most serene Majestys shall send any new and Express orders in writing concerning this matter, It shall not be lawfull for any Governor or Commander in Chief of ye Colonies, Islands, Lands and Territories belonging to either Kings Dominions being in America to Comitt any Act of Hostility against or to Invade the subjects of the other King, nor shall the said Governors or Command-ers in Chief upon any pretence whatsoever suffer that any Violence be done to them under Corporall Punishment and penalty of makeing satisfaction with their goods for the Damages ari-eing by such Contravention nor shall any others do the same under the like penalty.

And to the end the said agreement may have the better effect, We do likewise agree that the said serene Kings shall immediately send necessary orders in that behalfe to their respective Governors in America, and cause authentick Copys thereof to be also forthwith delivered to the other Party In Witness Whereof Wee have Mutually herento sett our hands and seales Given at the Palace at Whitehall ye $\frac{1}{11}$ day of December 1687.

SUNDERLAND P. [L.S.]

MIDDLETON [L.S.]

GODOLPHIN [L.S.]

BARILLON D'AMONCOURT [L.S.]

DUSSON DE BONREPAUS [L.S.]

Latin Instrumt.
agreed on with ye
French Commrs. for
Cessation of Acts of
Hostility and deter-
mining the limits in
America.

Quando quidem Serenissimo et Potentissimo Principi Jacobo Secundo Magnæ Britanniae Regi et Serenissimo ac Potentissimo Principi Ludovico Decimo Quarto Galliarum et Navarriae Regi Christianissimo visum fuerit Commissaries suos constituere scilicet alte memoratus Magnæ Britanniae Rex Dominos Robertem Comitum de Sunderland Presidem Consilij sui privati et primario

Status secretariorum unum, Carolum Comitum de Middleton Primariorum Status secretariorum alterum et sic nemini Dominum Godolphin Majestatis suae Consiliarios intimos et alte memoratus Christianissimus Rex Dominum Paulum Barillon d'Amoncourt mercionem de Branges Consiliarium Ordinarium in Concilio suo status et Legatum suum Extraordinarium et Dominum Franciscum Dussou de Bonrepas Consiliarium suum in omnibus conciliis, Lectorem Ordinarium cubiculi sui et praefectum generalem rerum maritimarum, pro Executione Tractatus die 16^{to} Novembris anni 1686 conclusi ad sapiendas et determinandas quascunque Controversias et differentias quae inter subditos utriusque Coronae in America jam exortae sint aut in posterum exoriri possint, ac etiam ad assignandos et statuendos Terminos sive limites Coloniarum, Insularum, Terrarum et Regionum subditione dictorum Regum in America sitarum et Praefectis utriusque Regis respective gubernatorum vel ab ipsis Regibus dependentium, nos Commissarii supra nominati virtute facultatum nobis a supradictis Regibus Dominis nostris concessarum per praesentem hoc Instrumentum Ipsorum nomine promittimus convenimus et stipulamur quod usque ad

primum undecimum diem Januarii anno Domini 1688^o et deinceps adiecto die usquedum Praefati Serenissimi Regis aliqua super hac re de novo mandata dederint expressa et descripto prohibitum omnino sit singulis praefectis vel Gubernatoribus Coloniarum, Insularum, Terrarum et Regionum quae sub alterutris Regis Dominis in America sunt, ullum Hostilitatis Actum exercere contra alterutrum Regum subditos, vel eos aggredi, neque sub quo-cunque pretexto dicti praefecti vel Gubernatores permittant ut vis ulla in feratur sine Secus faciant, poenas luent, ac etiam obstricti erunt, sub obligatione personae bonorum quae de damno ex tali contraventione illato satisfacere neque haec faciant alij quicumque sub iisdem poenis.

Quoque stipulatio haec omni meliori modo effectum suum sortiat, insuper convenimus quod dicti Serenissimi Reges mandata sua hac in parte necessaria, quam primum praefectis, respective in America mittent, authenticam quae eorum exemplaria utrique vicissim partitradit quamprimum etiam curabunt.

In quorum fidem Praesentes manibus nostris et sigillis mutuis subsignavimus et munivimus.

Datum in Palatio Regio de Whitehall 11^{to} die Decembris Anno Domini 1687.

SUNDERLAND P. (L. S.)

BARILLON D'AMONCOURT (L. S.)

MIDDLETON (L. S.)

GODOLPHIN (L. S.)

DUSSON DE BONREPAUS, (L. S.)

The Letter appointed to be written to ye severall Governors in pursuance of the said Treatys is as follows:—

Circular Letter to ye Governors for preventing Acts of hostility between the English and French in America.

Trusty and wellbeloved, Wee greet you well. Whereas for the composing of severall disputes and differences that have arisen between our subjects and the subjects of our good Brother the most Christian King in America, and for the preventing further occasions of controversy in those parts, Wee have lately thought fit to constitute and appoint Commissioners to treat with

the Commissioners appointed by our said good Brother the most Christian King for the purpose aforesaid, as also to settle and determine the Bounds and Limits of the Colonies, Islands and Territories within our respective Dominions or Depending on us in America for the accomplishment whereof a further time will be requisite in

regard of the distance of those places, from whence the necessary informations are to be received. Wee have therefore Authorized and Impowered our said Commissioners to sign and seal an Instrument with the Commissioners of the most Christian King for ye preventing all Acts of Hostility or Violent proceeding between our respective subjects, A Copy whereof is herewith sent to you And we doe accordingly expect from you a conformity to our Directions herein by avoiding all occasions of misunderstandings betweene our subjects and those of the most Christian King without permitting any hurt to be done them in their persons or Estates untill the $\frac{1}{11}$ day of January 168 $\frac{3}{4}$ and after that time, untill wee shall send you new orders under onr sign Manual.

It being our Pleasure that you entertaine a good Correspondence with the Governors and officers of the said King in those parts, and take care that noe just Complaint be brought unto us against you in that behalfe and soe wee bid you farewell, from our Court at Whitehall this 22d day of January 1687 in the Third Yeare of our Reigne.

By His Majtys Comand
Sunderland ; P.

To the Governor of New York
and the rest of his Majesties Governors in ye Plantations.

NOTE D.

LIST OF BOOKS, &c., PRESENTED, WITH THE NAMES OF THE GIVERS.

- ANGUS (William) Montreal. Chanson populaires, Gagnon. Tariff Hand Book, McLean.
- ANSLEY (G. D.), Montreal. Annual Reports of the City Surveyor of Montreal, 1841 to 1882.
- BAGOT (Joscelin), Grenadier Guards. Collection of letters addressed to Sir Charles Bagot in 1841-2-3, whilst he was Governor of Canada.
- BEEBS (W. Geo.), Montreal. Six Years' residence in Hudson's Bay, Robson, 1752. Repertoire National. Sketches of Upper Canada, Howison. Histoire du Canada Bibaud, 2 vols. Practical Notes, Adam Fergusson. Letters from Nova Scotia Moorsom. Letters from Canada, Hugh Gray. Travels through North America, Weld (1807) 2nd vol. State Trials, Montreal, 1838-39, 2 vols. Canada from 1849 to 1859, A. T. Galt.
- BEGGS (Thomas), London, Eng. Account of European Settlements in America, Edmund Burke, 1760, 2 vols.
- BLACK (J. F. D.), Montreal. Collection of the Annual Reports of the Corporation of Montreal.
- BRYMNER (Miss), Greenock, Scotland. Analytical Statement of the case of Alexander, Earl of Stirling; Banks, 1832.
- BUCK (E. P.), Ottawa. Report of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.
- BUCKLAND (Dr.), Toronto. Reports of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association for 1869 and 1870, to complete the set.
- COFFIN (Mrs.). War of 1812 by Col. Coffin.
- DARTNELL (E. Taylor), L'Original. Proceedings of United States Congress of 1789.
- DEWE (Dr.), Ottawa. Original maps of Western Ontario and British Columbia.
- DRAPER (Dr. Lyman C.), Historical Collections and Catalogues of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.
- DYMOND (A. H.), Report of Agricultural Commissioners of Ontario for 1881, with four appendices.
- FRASER (Wm., LL.D.), Edinburgh. Reports of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, 1801 to 1868;

- GRANT (General U.S.) Ancestry of General Grant; Edward C. Marshall.
- HALL (John), Montreal. Pamphlets.
- HINCKS (Sir Francis). Collection of pamphlets and original letters.
- HOMES (Dr.), Albany, N.Y. Collection of documents relating to the State of New York.
- JESSEL (Sir George), London, Eng. Reports on Public Records; Reports of the Historical Manuscript Commission and State papers.
- JOHNSTON (W. H.), Ottawa. Quebec Almanac for 1820.
- KING (Thos. D.), Montreal. Hudson's Bay, Ballantyne. Upper and Lower Canada, R. Montgomery Martin. The Great Fire in St. John, N.B., George Stewart, jun. Montreal Past and Present, Sandham. Tale of the Sea, John Fraser. Reports of the Art Association of Montreal and miscellaneous pamphlets.
- KOLLMER (KARL). German Almanac, published at Halifax in 1789.
- LAVAL UNIVERSITY. A collection of Annales and other documents.
- LETT (W. P.), Ottawa. Recollections of Bytown and its old Inhabitants.
- MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS. Collection of reports and other papers relating to the Harbour and Channel.
- PATON (Allan Park), Greenock, Scotland. Genuine narrative of Adventures in America, J. McAlpine, 1780. Agricultural State of Canada, Adam Fergusson, of Woodhill, 1832.
- SHERWOOD (George), Ottawa. Federative Union of the British North American Provinces, Henry Sherwood, 1851.
- SMALL (H.B.), Ottawa. Trifles from my Portfolio by a Staff Sturgeon, 2nd volume, the only one referring to Canada. Dawson's exploration between Lake Superior and the Red River. Collection of autographs.
- TACHÉ (C.J.), Ottawa. History of the Battle of Lake Erie. Collection of pamphlets.
- TAYLOR (Sir Henry), Bournemouth, England. Four original letters from Sir T. Fred Elliot, dated in 1835 and 1836, on the political state of Canada.
- WATTS (J.W.H.), Ottawa. Reports of the Royal Academy of Canada; its institution and other papers.
- WHITE (Richard), Montreal. Collection of pamphlets.
- WILLIAMS (Rev. Dr.), Goderich. History of Methodism in Canada, Playter. Life and Times of Anson Green, Nelles. Exposition Expounded, Rev. John Carroll.

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Examination of two military prisoners taken by the French at Crown Point; no date. (French).....	1
Reflections on Canada, apparently written about the time of the conquest. (French).....	1
Letters from M. Mongolfier, Vicar-General to the Bishop of Quebec, written from Montreal in 1775, 1776 and 1777. (French).....	1
Memoire of F. Amable Berthelot, of Quebec, on the war of 1775. (French).....	1
Notes on the events of 1837, by an anonymous insurgent, dated Prison of Montreal, 1838. (French).....	1
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Correspondence and other papers acquired from the heirs of Col. Claus, of the Indian Department, including letters from the Johnsons, Simcoe, the officers of the Indian Department, Butler, DePeyster and others, still unbound, will form Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Mission of St. Antoine, Richibuctou.....	3	
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The Island of St. John, divided into Counties and Parishes; the lots granted by Government, with list of Proprietors, &c.....	1		
The Island of Newfoundland	1		
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1651. Canada, by Samson.....	1		
1680. Amérique, Canada.....	1		
1683. Nouvelle-France, by Hennipen.....	1		
1685. Nouvelle-France, by Jaillot.....	1		
1690. Nouvelle-France.....	1		
1693. Siège de Québec.....	1		
1700. Canada, by Delisle.....	1		
1720. Canada.....	1		
1720. Canada.....	1		
1720. Canada.....	1		
1720. Fleuve Saint Louis.....	1		
1720. Description des Castors.....	1		
1720. Chasse des bœufs sauvages.....	1		
1720. Amérique Septentrionale.....	1		
1730. Louisana.....	1		
1740. Baie de Hudson et Labrador.....	1		
1740. Canada.....	1		
1740. Canada.....	1		
1744. Fond de la baie de Hudson.....	1		
1744. Carte de la baie de Hudson.....	1		
1744. Fort Dauphin.....	1		
1744. Partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale.....	1		
1750. Découverte au Nord de la Mer du Sud.....	1		
1750. New Foundland.—Cape Breton.....	1		
1754. Carte dressée par le sauvage—Ochagach.....	1		
1755. Partie orientale du Canada par Lerouge (d'après Jeffreys).....	1		
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1755, Canada, Louisiane et Terres anglaises par Danville conterant quatre feuilles.....	1		
1755 Nouvelle-France par de Vaugondy.....	1		
1756. Nouvelle France par Nolin.....	1		
1760. British and French plantations in North America	1		
1760. New Foundland	1		
1760. Map Province of New York and New Jersey....	1		
1760. Province of Quebec	1		
1760. River St. Lawrence.....	1		
1760. Siege of Quebec.....	1		
1760. Chart of the River St. Lawrence	1		
1760. Plan of the seat of War at and near Quebec.....	1		
1760. Plan of Quebec.....	1		
1760 Five great Lakes.....	1		
1760. French settlements in North America.....	1		
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1760. New Orleans.....	1		
1760. New England and New Scotia	1		
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1760. Plan of the town and fortifications of Montreal.	1		
1760. British and French settlements in North America	1		
1760 Fall of Niagara	1		
1760. Quebec	1		
1762. Cours du fleuve St. Laurent.....	1		
1 62. Fleuve Saint Laurent; partie orientale de l'Amérique Septentrionale.....	1		
1763. New Map of North America, from the latest discoveries	1		
1770. Map of Quebec.....	1		
1776. Seat of War, North America.....	1		
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1778. Plan de l'Ile St. Jean.....	1		
1780. Cours du fleuve St. Laurent	1		
1780. Suite du cours du fleuve St. Laurent.....	1		
1780 Carte du golfe St. Laurent.....	1		
1780. Lacs du Canada	1		
1780. Louisiane.....	1		
1786. New Map of Nova Scotia.....	1		
1794. Lake Champlain.....	1		
1794. British Colonies in North America	1		
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1760. Town and Harbour of Halifax	1
1760. Navigation de Terre-Neuve à New York.....	1

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1775. Banks of New Foundland.....	1		
1778. Plan du port Dauphin.....	1		
1778. Isle Royale, plan particulier.....	1		
1778. Grand banc de Terre-Neuve.....	1		
1778. Détroit de Canseau.....	1		
1778. Baye de Chaleur.....	1		
1778. Port Restigouche.....	1		
1778. Partie Orientale Méridionale de Terre-Neuve...	1		
1778. Entrée méridionale du Golfe St. Laurent.....	1		
1778. Rivière St. Laurent.....	1		
1778. Côte occidentale de l'Île de Terre-Neuve.....	1		
1778. Détroit de Belle Île.....	1		
1778. Plan de l'Île St. Jean.....	1		
1779. Plan de la baie de Gabarrus.....	1		
1779. Plan de la baie de Nérichac et port Toulouse....	1		
1779. Plan du l'Isthme de l'Acadie.....	1		
1779. Plan de la Rivière du Port Royal ou Annapolis.	1		
1779. Plan du port de Chibouctou.....	1		
1779. Le Golfe St. Laurent.....	1		
1779. Rivière St. Jean.....	1		
1780. Baie des Chaleurs.....	1		
1780. Carte de l'Île Royale.....	1		
1780. Carte des côtes orientales de l'Amérique Septentrionale.....	1		
1784. Carte réduite de l'Île de Terre-Neuve.....	1		
1786. Chart of the Gulf St. Lawrence.....	1		
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Vol. H. PETIT ATLAS MARITIME. Par le S. Bellin, Ingénieur de la Marine. Vol. I. Amérique Septentrionale et Isles Antilles. There are three other volumes which refer to other parts of the world.....

1764. Le Globe Terrestre.....	1		
“ L'Amérique et les Mers voisines.....	1		
“ La Baye de Hudson.....	1		
“ Les Païs du Canada en général.....	1		
“ Partie orientale du Canada et Fleuve St. Laurent	1		
“ Les cinq grande Lacs du Canada.....	1		
“ Partie du Fleuve St. Laurent et la Traverse.....	1		
“ Bassin de Québec et Isle d'Orléans.....	1		
“ Ville de Québec.....	1		
“ Fleuve St. Laurent depuis Québec jusqu'à Mont- réal et carte du Lac Champlain.....	1		
“ Isle de Montréal et environs.....	1		
“ Carte de la Rivière du Détroit et Plan de la Ville	1		
“ Isle de Terre-Neuve et Golfe de St. Laurent.....	1		
“ Détroit de Belle Isle.....	1		
“ Isles et Port du Mingan.....	1		
“ Isles Miquelon et St. Pierre et Coste voisins....	1		
“ Les Isles St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	1		
“ Isle de St. Pierre.....	1		
“ Rade et Port de St. Pierre.....	1		

Carried forward.....	19	8	386
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Brought forward	19	8	3868
1764. Port de Plaisance.....	1		
" Havre, St. Jean dans l'Isle de Terre-Neuve....	1		
" Isle Royale et Passage de Fronsac.....	1		
" Port de Louisbourg.....	1		
" Ville de Louisbourg.....	1		
" Le Port Dauphin	1		
" Acadie, Isle St. Jean et Pais voisins	1		
" Port Royal d'Acadie ou Annapolis.....	1		
" Baye de Chébouctou et Ville d'Halifax.....	1		
" Nouvelle-Angleterre, Nouvelle-York, Pensilva- nie, etc.....	1		
" Baye de Baston.....	1		
" Ville de Baston.....	1		
" Baye de New-York et Isle des Etats.....	1		
" Ville de New-York ou Manate.....	1		
" Environs de Philadelphie.....	1		
" La Virginie.....	1		
" La Caroline.....	1		
" Baye et Ville de Charles Town.....	1		
" La Nouvelle Georgie	1		
" Baye St. Augustin dans la Floride	1		
" Carte générale de la Louisiane et Paie voisins...	1		
" Coste de la Floride jusqu'à la Mobile.....	1		
" Baye de Pensacole.....	1		
" Cours du Fleuve Mississippi depuis la Mer jus- qu'au dessus de la Nouvelle Orléans et coste voisine	1		
" Embouchures du Fleuve Mississippi	1		
" Plan de la Nouvelle Orléans	1		
" La Rivière Rouge et Partie du cours du Missis- sipi	1		
" Le Golfe du Mexique	1		
" Les Isles Bermudes.....	1		
" Les Isles Lucayes.....	1		
" L'Isle de Cube.....	1		
" Port et Ville de la Havane.....	1		
" Baye de Matance.....	1		
" Baye Mariane	1		
" Baye de St. Yago.....	1		
" Entrée de la Baye de St. Yago et ses Forts.....	1		
" Isle de la Jamaïque.....	1		
" Baye de Kingstown, dans l'Isle de la Jamaïque.	1		
" Ville de Port Royal	1		
" Ville de Kingstown.....	1		
" Le Port Antonio.....	1		
" L'Isle de St. Domingue.....	1		
" Les Debouquements de St. Domingue.....	1		
" La Plaine du Cap et ses Environs.....	1		
" La Rade du Cap.....	1		
" La Ville du Cap.....	1		
" Baye de Bayaha ou Port Dauphin	1		
" La Partie françoise de St. Domingue.....	1		
" Environs de Leozane et du Port au Prince.....	1		
" Plan du Port au Prince	1		
Carried forward	69	8	3868

Brought forward	69	8	3868
1764. Le Petit Goave.....	1		
“ La Baye de St. Louis.....	1		
“ Carte des Bayes du Mesle, des Flamands et de Cavaillon	1		
“ Carte de l'Isle à Vache.....	1		
“ La Ville de St. Domingue.....	1		
“ L'Isle de Porto Rico et l'Isle Ste. Croix	1		
“ Port et ville de St. Jean de Porto Rico.....	1		
“ Carte des Isles des Vierges.....	1		
“ L'Isle de St. Thomas l'une des Vierges.....	1		
“ Carte générale des Petites Antilles.....	1		
“ Les Antilles, 1ère Partie.....	1		
“ Les Antilles, 2ième Partie	1		
“ Les Antilles, 3ième Partie.....	1		
“ Isle de St. Christophle.....	1		
“ Isle de Nieves.....	1		
“ Isle d'Antigue	1		
“ Isle de la Guadeloupe en général	1		
“ Partie occidentale de la Guadeloupe	1		
“ Partie orientale de la Guadeloupe.....	1		
“ Environs du Fort Louis de Guadeloupe.....	1		
“ L'Isle de Marie Galante.....	1		
“ L'Isle Martinique.....	1		
“ Partie Septentrionale de la Martinique.....	1		
“ Partie Méridionale de la Martinique	1		
“ Le Cul de Sac Royal de la Martinique.....	1		
“ L'Isle de Ste. Lucie	1		
“ Le Cul de Sac du grande carénage Isle Ste. Lucie	1		
“ Le Cul de Sac des Roseaux dans cette Isle.....	1		
“ L'Isle de la Barbade.....	1		
“ L'Isle de St. Vincent.....	1		
“ Le Port de Cariacoua dans l'Isle de St. Vincent.	1		
“ Maps and plans	1		
“ L'Isle de la Grenade	1		
“ Le Port Louis de la Grenade.....	1		
Maps and plans in this volume.....	102		
General Atlas containing several Charts and Maps, among which :		1	
A Chart of the World, showing the latest discoveries of Capt. Cook, between 1768 and 1780.....			
A Map of North America, by Thos. Kitchin, about 1760..			
A Map of the West Indies.....			
A Map of the United States of America, agreeable to the Peace of 1783.....			
A Map of British Dominion in America, by Thos. Kitchin, about 1760			
A Map of the British Colonies in North America.....			
Album containing 5 views of Montreal in 1830.....		1	
Album containing 12 sketches in New Brunswick, with descrip- tion of lands. 1833-1835.....		1	
Carried forward.....	11		3868

Brought forward.....	11	3868
Album de l'Histoire des Trois-Rivières, publié par Benjamin Sulte, Montréal. Geo. E. Desbarats, 1881. Containing 14 maps, views, etc.....	1	
	—	12
Grand Total.....		<u>3880</u>

(Besides pamphlets, &c., not yet catalogued. A complete list of these it is intended to publish in the next Report, with the *additions only* of the documents and volumes received since the date of this Report.)

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1883.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1883.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

POUR L'ANNÉE 1882.

Imprimé par Ordre du Parlement.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1884.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

The materials for these tables were collected and compiled under authority of the Act assented to on the 12th April, 1876. (39 Vic., cap. XIII.)

CONTENTS.

TABLE I is composed of the six classes, into which offences are usually divided, and are severally stated at the head of each page. There are 56 columns of varied information appertaining to each offence, if convicted, so far as are given by the returns; but no further information is given as connected with the acquitted, than that simple fact.

TABLE II is a summary of the preceding Classes, with the totals of each Province and of Canada.

TABLE III is a summary of cases subject to trial by Jury, Summary Convictions and Orders. Those tried summarily, by consent, were so tried under several Acts passed giving the prisoners the election.

TABLE IV is a statement of offences *charged* for the year 1880-81 and '82 in groups. The comparison is purposely made in this way, as the several offences were committed by some one, and although the person tried may, as is frequently the case, be acquitted, the probability is that either the wrong person was tried, or that the evidence was insufficient to convict.

The comparison is made as to one offence in the group to the number of persons indicated, as, in drunkenness, in the Dominion, there is one case to 292 persons of the total estimated population of 1882, and for all offences, one case of criminality of some sort, to 101 persons.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES

DU CANADA.

POUR L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1882.

Les matériaux pour ces tableaux ont été recueillis et compilés sous l'autorité de l'acte sanctionné le 12 avril 1876. 39 Vic. Chap. XIII.

MATIÈRES.

LE TABLEAU I se compose des six classes dans lesquelles les offenses sont ordinairement divisées et sont mentionnées à la tête de chaque page. Il y a cinquante-six colonnes d'informations diverses appartenant à chaque offense où il y a condamnation, telles que données par les rapports. Mais il n'y a pas d'autres informations données, si l'accusé est acquitté, que le fait.

LE TABLEAU II est le sommaire des classes qui précèdent, avec les totaux de chaque province et du Canada.

LE TABLEAU III est le sommaire des cas sujets au procès par jury, condamnations et ordres sommaires. Ceux qui ont fait choix du mode sommaire, ont été jugés en vertu de différents actes donnant aux prisonniers ce choix.

LE TABLEAU IV est un état des offenses imputées pendant les années 1880-81 et 82, en groupes. La comparaison est faite dans le but de la manière exposée : que plusieurs délits commis par quelqu'un, quoique la personne accusée soit acquittée, comme cela arrive souvent, la probabilité est que, ou la personne a été faussement accusée ou l'évidence était insuffisante pour amener condamnation.

La comparaison est faite pour chaque délit dans le groupe au nombre de personnes mentionnées : Ainsi dans le cas d'ivress, pour le Canaaa, il y a un cas sur 292 personnes du total de la population, estimée de 1882; et pour toutes les offenses, un cas de criminalité de toutes sortes par 101 individus.

Out of the 43,505 cases of criminality reported in 1882, there are "Murder, Manslaughter, &c."; "Rape and other offences against females"; "Other offences against the Person"; "Robbery, Burglary, House and Shop-breaking"; "Horse, Cattle and Sheep-stealing"; "Other offences against Property"; "Other Felonies and Misdemeanors". If all these are to be considered as crimes then, 27 per cent. of the cases reported are criminal, but, if 5,347 cases of assault and battery are deducted, then about 14 per cent. only can be so considered—many of which cases are very trivial and can scarcely be called crimes.

There are Offences such as Drunkenness, Larceny, Infraction of Municipal By-laws which are oftentimes repeated, nevertheless each appearance is counted as a distinct case.

The apparent Increase of Offences in Manitoba, and the corresponding decrease in the Territories, is mainly attributable to the change of boundaries, by which the area of Manitoba is largely increased from the Territories.

There are 577 cases reported as sent for trial, all counted with the persons charged in the general tables, but are eliminated from this. There is a great deficiency here arising from the fact, that there is no provision made for getting returns of committals for trial, from Justices of the Peace. Police and District Magistrates being the only ones who return them.

TABLE V. Cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised.

Si en dehors des 43,505 cas de criminalité rapportés en 1882, les offenses suivantes: le "Meurtre," l' "Homicide"; le "Viol et les autres offenses contre la femme"; et les "Autres offenses contre les personnes"; le "Vol avec menaces et effraction"; le "Bris de maison et de magasin"; le "Vol de chevaux, bestiaux et moutons"; et les "Autres offenses contre la propriété", et autres Félonies et délits, sont toutes considérées comme crimes, 27 par 100 de ces offenses sont des crimes; mais si les 5,347 cas de voies de fait sont soustraits, alors 14 par 100 seulement sont considérées comme tels.

Beaucoup de cas sont sans gravité et ne peuvent réellement pas être appelés crimes.

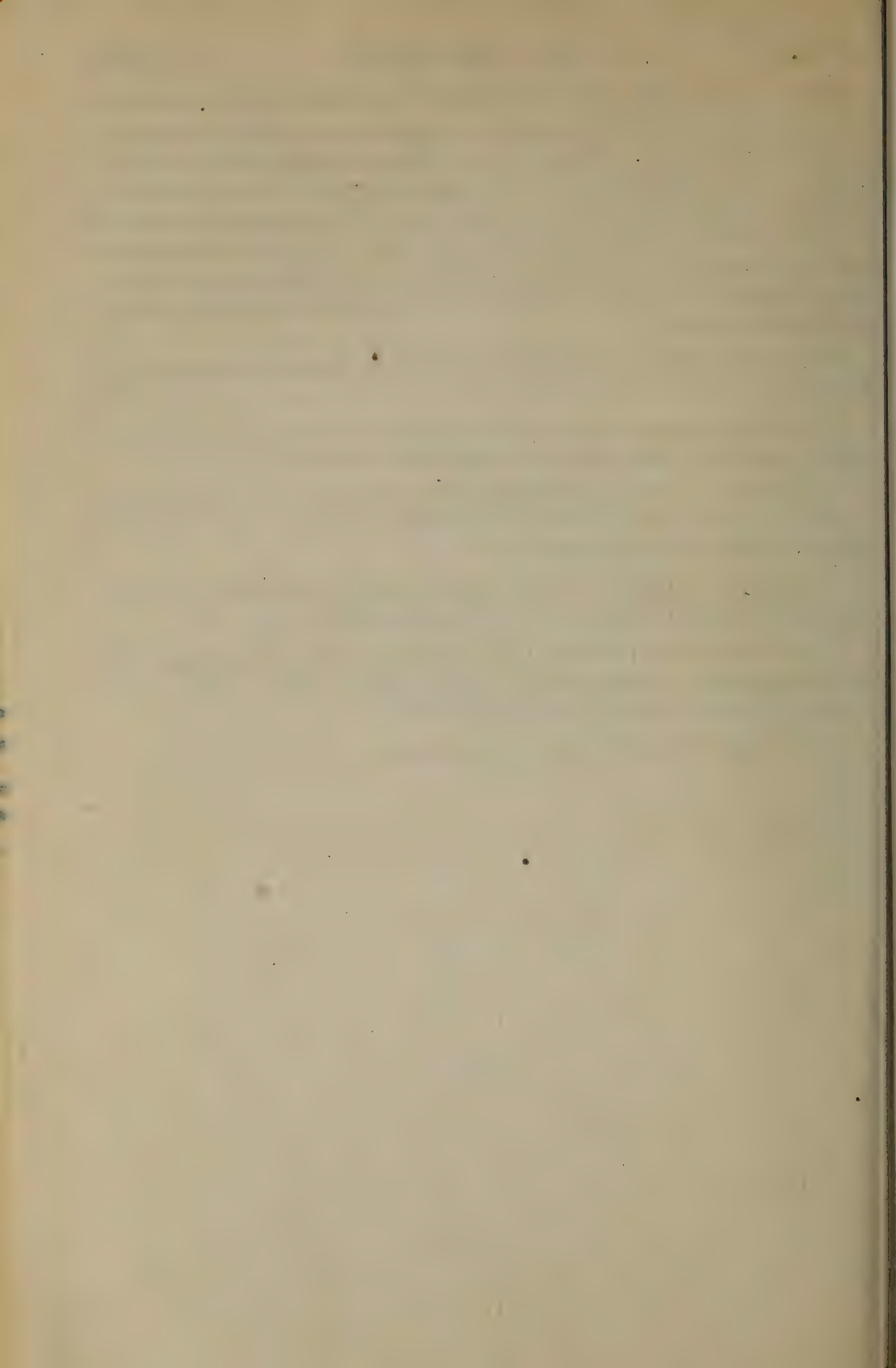
Les cas d'Ivresse, de Larcin et d'Infractions aux lois municipales sont souvent répétés, néanmoins chaque offense est comptée comme un cas distinct.

L'apparente augmentation des offenses dans Manitoba et la diminution correspondante dans les Territoires sont surtout attribuées à l'extension des limites de la province de Manitoba sur les Territoires.

Il y a 577 cas présentés comme devant être plaidés, tous comptés avec les personnes accusées dans les tableaux généraux, mais ils sont éliminés de celui-ci.

Il y a ici une grande lacune par le fait, qu'il n'existe aucun règlement pour obtenir les rapports des cas d'emprisonnement par les Juges de Paix; les Magistrats de Police et de District sont les seuls qui les fournissent.

LE TABLEAU V contient les cas où la prérogative du pardon a été exercée.



CRIMINAL STATISTICS
OF CANADA,

1882.

STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES
DU CANADA.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lun- acy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.
Con- dam- nées. une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récé- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.		Un an et plus.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.							
(Province of Ontario)					MURDER.						
Carleton	4	4			1	1					
Frontenac.....	1				1	1					
Halton	1				1	1					
Kent	1			1							
Oxford	1										
Prescott & Russell	2				2	2					
Simcoe ...	1	1									
York	2	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	13	6	1	1	5	5					
(Province of Quebec).											
Bedford	3				3	2		1			
Bonaventure.....	1	1									
Montreal.....	3	1			2	1		1			
Quebec.....	5	4	1								
Richelieu	1	1									
Rimouski.....	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec	14	7	1		6	4		2			
Province of Manitoba.....					1						
Cariboo, B.C.....	2	2									
Victoria, B.C.....	3		3								
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1									
Totals of B. Columbia.....	6	3	3								
Totals of Canada.....	34	16	6	1	11	9		2			
(Province of British Columbia.)					ACCESSORY TO MURDER.						
Victoria.....	5	5									
(Province of Ontario.)					MANSLAUGHTER.						
Algoma	1	1									
Brant.....	1				1	1					
Bruce.....	1	1									
Frontenac.....	1	1									
Northumberland & Durham.....	1				1	1					
Peterborough.....	1				1	1					
Wellington	1				1	1					
Wentworth.....	1				1	1				1	
York	3		2		1	1					
Totals of Ontario.....	11	3	2		6	6				1	
Bedford, Que.....	1				1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	2	1			1	1					
Quebec, Que.....	3				3	3					
Totals of Quebec.....	6	1			5	5					

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.													ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.	De'th	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried	Wi- dowed	Single.
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort.	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

MEURTRE.

			1			1							1	1	
			1			1							1	1	
			1			1	1						1		
			2			2							2	1	1
			5			5	1						4	4	1
			3		1	2	1			1			1	3	
			2		2			1					1	1	1
			1			1	1						1		
			6		3	3	2	1		1			2	5	1
			11		3	8	3	1		1			6	9	2

COMPLICITÉ DE MEURTRE.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

HOMICIDE NON PREMÉDITE.

	1					1				1				1	
	1					1						1	1		
	1	1			1	1						1	1		
	1				1	1						1			1
	1				1	1	1						1	1	
	4	1			3	3	1	1		1			3	3	1
	1					1							1		
	1				1	2		1	1				2	1	1
	2														2
	4				2	3		1	1				2	2	3

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—	—	—	
	Inca- pables de lire oud' é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	

(Province d'Ontario.)

MURDER.

Carleton.....	1					1						1
Frontenac.....	1					1						1
Halton.....		1					1					1
Kent.....							1					1
Oxford.....						1	1					1
Prescott et Russell.....												1
Simcoe.....												
York.....												
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	1				3	2				2	3
(Province de Québec.)												
Bedford.....	1	1	1			2	1					3
Bonaventure.....												
Montréal.....	1	1				1	1				1	1
Québec.....												
Richelieu.....												
Rimouski.....	1					1					1	
Totaux de Québec.....	3	2	1			4	2				2	4
Province de Manitoba.....												
Cariboo, C.B.....												
Victoria, C.B.....												
New Westminster, C.B.....												
Totaux de la Col.-Brit..												
Totaux du Canada.....	5	3	1			7	4				4	

(Prov de la Col.-Britannique.)

ACCESSORY TO MURDER.

Victoria.....												
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Province d'Ontario.)

MANSLAUGHTER.

Algoma.....												
Brant.....		1					1					1
Bruce.....												
Frontenac.....												
Northumberland et Durham	1					1						1
Peterborough.....		1				1						1
Wellington.....		1				1						1
Wentworth.....		1					1				1	
York.....	1						1				1	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	4				3	3				2	4
Bedford, Qué.....		1				1					1	
Montréal, Qué.....		1				1						1
Québec, Qué.....	2	1				2	1					3
Totaux de Québec.....	2	3				1	3				1	4

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ed.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Province of New Brunswick).

MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.

St. John.....	1				1	1					
York.....	1	1									
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2	1			1	1					
(Prov. of British Columbia).											
New Westminster.....	1				1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	20	5	2		13	13				1	

(Province of Ontario.) RAPE AND CARNALLY KNOWING GIRLS OF TENDER YEARS.

Essex.....	1		1								
Frontenac.....	1	1									
Haldimand.....	1	1									
Lambton.....	2	2									
Leeds and Grenville.....	5	1			4	4					
Lincoln.....	3		1		2	2					
Ontario.....	2	1	1								
Peel.....	4	1			3	3					
Simcoe.....	2	1	1								
St. mont Dundas & Gleng'ry	1		1								
Waterloo.....	1	1									
Welland.....	1	1									
Wellington.....	2	2									
Wentworth.....	2		1		1	1					
York.....	1	1									
Totals of Ontario.....	29	13	6		10	10					
Beauharnois, Que.....	2	2									
Kamouraska, Que.....	1	1									
Montreal, Que.....	6	5			1	1					
Quebec, Que.....	1		1								
St. Francis, Que.....	1		1								
Totals of Quebec.....	11	8	2		1	1					
Halifax, N.S.....	1		1								
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	1									
The Territories.....	1	1									
Totals of Canada.....	43	23	9		11	11					

(Province of Ontario.)

SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.

Bruce.....	1				1	1					
Carleton.....	7	2			5	3	2			4	1

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- tories.	Cities and T'wns		Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life.									
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—*Fin.*

	1				1			1			1			
	1				1			1			1			
	1				1			1			1			
	1				1					1			1	
	10	1			6	7	1	2	2	1	6	6	2	5

VIOL ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.

[illegible]

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, ETC.

[illegible]

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—			
	Inca- pables de lire oud' é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	Mo- dé- ré.	Immo- dé- ré.			

(Province du N-Brunswick.)

MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.

St. Jean		1											1
York													
Totaux du N-Brunswick		1											1
(Prov. de la Col.-Britanniq.)													
New Westminster	1								1				1
Totaux du Canada	5	8				1	6		5		1	3	10

(Province d'Ontario.)

RAPE AND CARNALLY KNOWING GIRLS OF TENDER YEARS.

Essex													
Frontenac													
Haldimand													
Lambton													
Leeds et Grenville	1	2			3	1						2	2
Lincoln		2		1		1						2	
Ontario													
Peel	2	1			1	2							3
Simcoe													
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry													
Waterloo													
Welland													
Wellington													
Wentworth		1				1							1
York													
Totaux d'Ontario	3	6		1	4	5						4	6
Beauharnois, Qué.													
Kamouraska, Qué.													
Montréal, Qué.		1				1						1	
Québec, Qué.													
St. François, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec		1				1						1	
Halifax, N.E.													
Northumberland, N.B.													
Les Territoires													
Totaux du Canada	3	7		1	4	6						5	6

(Province d'Ontario.)

SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.

Bruce		1					1					1	
Carleton	1	4		1		4						1	

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tanu's	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tanu's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- od- ists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Protes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr- es con- fes- sions.	REMAR- QUES.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											Ca- nada.
—	—	—											
Angl'- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.											

HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—Fin.

			1						1				
			1						1				
						1						1	
	3		9			1		7	1	3	1	1	1

VIOL ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE F I L E EN BAS AGE.

			3	1				2	1		1		1a.
			2					1	1				
2			1							2	1		
			1						1				
2			7	1				3	3	2	2		1
			1					1					
			1					1					
2			8	1				4	3	2	2		1

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, ETC.

			5	1				5		1			
--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. — Persons accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					—			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.		One year and over. — Un an et plus.				

(Province of Ontario.)

SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c.—Concluded.

Elgin.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kent.....	5	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lambton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lincoln.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Middlesex.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Renfrew.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
Simcoe.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Waterloo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Welland.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wentworth.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
York.....	37	19	8	.....	10	10	.....	.....	2	5	1
Totals of Ontario.....	84	27	15	1	41	34	6	1	6	19	7
(Province of Quebec.)											
Arthabaska.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Beauharnois.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bonaventure.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	17	7	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	8	1	.....
Ottawa.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	30	10	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	13	1	.....
Annapolis, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
York, N.B.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of New Brunswick	5	.....	1	.....	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
Prince, P.E.I.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	7	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Province of Brit. Columbia.)											
Cariboo.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria.....	6	.....	2	.....	4	3	.....	1	2	1	.....
Totals of Brit. Columbia.	13	4	2	.....	7	6	.....	1	2	2	.....
Totals of Canada.....	141	41	22	2	74	64	7	3	21	23	7

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.				Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life													
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus	A vie		Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage	Céliba- taires.

USAGES D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, ETC.—Fin.

1	1				1	1		1		1			1		1
2					2							2	2		
					1					1		1	1		1
					1	1	1					1	1		1
					1								1		
1					1	2	1	1		1			2		1
1						3	1	2					1		2
						2							2		
						1							1		1
					1	1		1					1	1	1
1					2					1			1	1	1
1					1	10		2	2	1		5	6	1	3
6	1			2	26	11	4	7	3	6		16	18	2	17
						1	1						1		
2						2	1					1			2
1					10							10	1	1	8
	1					1	1								1
					2			1					2		
3	1			1	14	4	3	1			1	13	4	1	13
						1				1					1
1					1					1					1
	2				3			1		1		1			3
1	2				4			1		2		1			4
1						1						1			1
1					1										1
1	1				2	1				2		1	3		
					3			1		2		1		1	3
1	1				5	1		1		4		2	3	1	3
13	5	1		3	50	18	7	10	3	13	1	33	25	4	40

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.		Mode- rate.	Immo- derate		
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		

(Province d'Ontario.)

SHOOTING AT, STABBING, WOUNDING, &c - Concluded.

Elgin.....		2				1	1					2
Essex.....												
Frontenac.....						1						2
Grey.....	1	1			1	1						2
Hastings.....		1				1						1
Kent.....	1	1		1		1		1		2		
Lambton.....	1					1						1
Lincoln.....		1					1			1		
Middlesex.....												
Norfolk.....												
Perth.....	1	2		1		1	1			1	2	
Renfrew.....	1	2				2	1			2	1	
Simcoe.....								2				
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	2						2					2
Waterloo.....		1			1					1		
Weiland.....	1	1				2				1	1	
Wentworth.....		2		2		1	1			2		
York.....	1	9			1	7	2			4	6	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	10	28		3	3	22	3	7	3	16	22	
(Province de Québec.)												
Arthabaska.....		1					1					
Beauharnois.....	1	1		1	1							
Bonaventure.....		2		1	1					2		
Montréal.....	3	7			1	7	2			3	7	
Ottawa.....	1						1					
Québec.....												
Trois-Rivières.....		2				2		1		1	1	
Totaux de Québec.....	5	13		1	3	10	4	1		6	8	
Annapolis, N.E.		1				1				1		
St. Jean, N.B.....		1			1						1	
York, N.B.....		3			1	2				1	2	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		4			2	2				1	3	
Prince, I.P.E.....		1			1					1		
Province de Manitoba.....	1					1					1	
(Prov. de la Col.-Britanniq.)												
Cariboo.....												
New Westminster.....	1	2						3			3	
Victoria.....	2	2				2	2			1	3	
Totaux de la C.-Britanniq	3	4				2	2	3		1	6	
Totaux du Canada.....	19	51		4	9	38	3	13	7	26	40	

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.															
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Method-ists.	Pres-by-ter-ians.	Protes-tants	Other Deno-mina-tions.		REMARQUES.
ILES BRITANNIQUES.															
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.													
Angl' terre et Galles	Ire-lande	Ecos-se.	États Unis.	Autres pays étran-gers	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholi-ques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-bytériens			Autres con-fes-sions.		

USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION, Etc — Fin.

	1		1						1					
			2							1				
			1					1						
1			2							2				
			1					1						
	1		2					2			1			
			3					2			1			
			2								2			
		1						1	1		1			
1			1	1				1	1				1	
1	1		4	4			1	3	2	3			1	
3	3	1	24	6	1		1	14	6	7	5	2		
	1								1					
			2					2						
				2						2				
1	4		5					7					3	
			1					1						
			2					2						
	5		10	2				12	1	2			3	
			1						1					
			1						1					
			3										3	
			4						1				3	
			1							1				
											1			
					1			1						
				1		1			1				2	
1			1	1	1			2		1	1			1c
1				2	1	2		2	1	1	1	2		
5	8	1	40	10	3	2	1	29	10	11	6	10		1

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
								EMPRISONNÉS.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Province of Ontario.)

ABORTION AND ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE.

Welland	1		1								
Wellington.....	1	1									
Totals of Canada.....	2	1	1								

(Province of Ontario.)

BIGAMY.

Carleton.....	1				1	1					
Kent	1				1	1					
Middlesex.....	3	1			2	2				1	
Prince Edward.....	1				1	1				1	
St'mont,Dundas & Gleng'ry	1				1	1					1
York	2	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	9	2			7	7				3	1

(Province of Quebec.)

Montreal	1				1	1					
St. Francis	1				1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	2				2	2					

(Prov. of New Brunswick.)

Westmoreland	2				2	2					
York.....	2				2	2					
Totals of N. Brunswick	4				4	4					
Totals of Canada	15	2			13	13				3	1

(Province of Ontario.)

ABDUCTION.

Brant.....	2	1			1	1					
Essex	2	2									
Hastings	1	1									
Huron	1				1	1			1		
Ontario.....	2				2	2					
Wentworth.....	2	2									
York.....	1	1									
Totals of Ontario	11	7			4	4			1		

(Province of Quebec.)

Montreal	4	3			1	1					
Halifax, N.S.	1		1								
Totals of Canada	16	10	1		5	5			1		

(Province of Ontario.)

SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.

York	1				1	1				1	
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TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.									
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	ETAT CONJUGAL.																		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life.	—	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.						
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.							
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVES D'AVORTEMENT.																						
BIGAMIE.																						
1					1						1		1									
1	1				2	1		1	1			1	1	2								
						1				1			1	1								
					1	1		1				1	1	1								
2	1				4	3		2	1	1	1	2	7									
1					1							1	1									
1					1			1					1									
2					2			1				1	2									
2					2		1	1					2									
2					2				1	1			2									
4					4		1	1	1	1			4									
8	1				10	3	1	4	2	2	1	3	13									
ENLÈVEMENT.																						
					1					1			1									
					2								1	3								
					3					1		1	3									
	1				1				1						1							
	1				4				1	1		1	3		1							
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.																						
					1					1					1							

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Moderate.	Immoderate		
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		Moderé.	Immodéré.		
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
	H	F		H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F		

(Province d'Ontario.)

ABORTION, AND ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE.

Welland														
Wellington														
Totaux du Canada														

(Province d'Ontario.)

BIGAMY.

Carleton		1				1						1		
Kent	1											1		
Middlesex	2					2						2		
Prince-Edouard	1							1				1		
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	1					1							1	
York	1					1							1	
Totaux d'Ontario	6	1				5		2				5	2	
(Province de Québec.)														
Montréal	1					1						1		
St. François	1					1						1		
Totaux de Québec	2					2						2		
(Province du N.-Brunswick.)														
Westmoreland	2							2				1	1	
York	2					1		1				1	1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	4					1		3				2	2	
Totaux du Canada	12	1				8		5				9	4	

(Province d'Ontario.)

ABDUCTION.

Brant	1					1								1
Essex														
Hastings														
Huron										1				
Ontario	2					1	1					2		
Wentworth														
York														
Totaux d'Ontario	3					2	1			1		2	1	
(Province de Québec.)														
Montréal	1					1						1		
Halifax, N.E.														
Totaux du Canada	4					1	2	1		1		3	1	

(Province d'Ontario.)

SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.

York	1					1								1
------------	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

TABLEAU I.				OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.								CLASSE I.		
BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.
—						—								
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians	Protestants	Other Denominations.	REMARKS.
ILES BRITANNIQUES.														
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.												
Angl' terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.												
				États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens		Autres confessions	
AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVES D'AVORTEMENT.														
BIGAMIE.														
1									1					
1									2	1				
1				1					2					
			1						1		1			
			1					1						
3			3	1				1	4	1	1			
			1					1						
			1					1						
			2					2						
			2					2						
			1	1									2	
			3	1				2					2	
3			8	2				5	4	1	1	2		
ENLEVEMENT.														
			1					1						1 sentence deferred.
2									1			1		2 bailed.
2			1					1	1			1		3
			1					1						
2			2					2	1			1		3
SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.														
			1						1					

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					COMDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.	
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.		Under one year.	Un an et plus.					
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de foile.								
(Province of New Brunswick.) SODOMY AND BESTIALITY—Concluded.												
Northumberland.....	1				1	1					1	
Westmoreland.....	1	1										
Totals of New Brunswick	2	1			1	1					1	
Totals of Canada.....	3	1			2	2					2	
(Province of P. E. Island.) CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS, &c.												
Queen's.....	1		1									
The Territories.....	1				1	1						
Totals of Canada.....	2		1		1	1						
(Province of Ontario.) INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE.												
Brant.....	1				1	1			1			
Bruce.....	1				1	1						1
Carleton.....	2	2										
Essex.....	2				2	2			1			1
Frontenac.....	2				2	2			2			
Halton.....	2	2										
Hastings.....	2				2	2			1	1		
Huron.....	1	1										
Kent.....	2		1		1	1						1
Norfolk.....	1				1	1						1
Northumberland & Durham.	9	3			6	6			5	1		
Ontario.....	2	1			1	1				1		
Oxford.....	2				2	2			1			1
Simcoe.....	5	1			4	4			1	3		
Waterloo.....	1				1	1						1
Welland.....	2	1			1	1			1			
Wentworth.....	2	1			1	1			1			
York.....	12	5	2		5	5			2	2		
Totals of Ontario.....	51	17	3		31	31			16	8		6
(Province of Quebec.)												
Kamouraska.....	1	1										
Montreal.....	14	10			4	4				2		
Ottawa.....	1			1								
Totals of Quebec.....	16	11		1	4	4				2		
(Province of Nova Scotia.)												
Halifax.....	1				1	1			1			
(Province of New Brunswick)												
St. John.....	6	2	2		2	2						
Province of Manitoba.....	3	2	1									
(Province of British Columbia)												
New Westminster.....	1				1	1						

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.				Mode- rate.	Immo- derate
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.				—	—
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F				Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.
(Province du N-Brunswick.) SODOMY AND BESTIALITY—Concluded.													
Northumberland.....		1				1							1
Westmoreland.....													
Totaux du N-Brunswick.....		1				1							1
Totaux du Canada.....		2				2							2
(Prov. de l'Ile du P-Edouard.) CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF INFANTS, &c.													
Queens.....													
Les Territoires.....									1				
Totaux du Canada.....									1				
(Province d'Ontario.) INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE.													
Brant.....								1					
Bruce.....		1			1							1	
Carleton.....						1							
Essex.....	1	1			1	1						2	
Frontenac.....		2				2							1
Halton.....													
Hastings.....		2				2						2	
Huron.....													
Kent.....		1				1							1
Norfolk.....			1		1	1						1	
Northumberland et Durham.....		6				6						5	1
Ontario.....		1				1						1	
Oxford.....		1				1			1				1
Simcoe.....		3				3			1				3
Waterloo.....	1					1						1	
Welland.....									1				
Wentworth.....		1				1						1	
York.....	1	4				5						1	4
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	23	1		2	25			4			15	11
(Province de Québec.)													
Kamouraska.....													
Montréal.....	2	2			1	1	2					3	1
Ottawa.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	2	2			1	1	2					3	1
(Province de la N.-Ecosse.)													
Halifax.....		1				1						1	
(Province du N-Brunswick.)													
St. Jean.....		2			1	1						1	1
Province de Manitoba.....													
(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.)													
New Westminster.....		1							1			1	

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ed.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
								EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	— SANS OPTION.
Total.	Con- dam- nées. une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year.	One year and over. Un an et plus.				
INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE, <i>Concluded</i>										
Totals of Canada.....	78	32	6	1	39	39		17	10	6
(Province of Ontario.) AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.										
Carleton.....	3	1			2	2			1	1
Elgin.....	1				1	1			1	
Essex.....	5				5	3	1	1	5	
Hastings.....	1				1	1			1	
Huron.....	1		1							
Kent.....	1				1		1			1
Lincoln.....	6	1			5	5			3	2
Norfolk.....	1				1	1				1
Northumberland & Durham.....	1				1	1			1	1
Ontario.....	4				4	4			1	2
Oxford.....	1				1	1			1	
Perth.....	2				2	1		1		
Peterborough.....	2				2	2				1 1
Renfrew.....	1				1	1				1
Simcoe.....	1				1	1				1
Stormont, Dundas & Glen'ry.....	7	2	1		4	4			4	
Victoria.....	1				1	1				
Welland.....	2				2	2			1	
Wentworth.....	13	6	1		6	6			4	1
York.....	59	20	5		34	27	2	5	26	8
Totals of Ontario.....	113	30	8		75	64	4	7	46	21 2
(Province of Quebec.)										
Chicoutimi.....	2				2	2			1	1
Joliette.....	2	1			1	1				1
Montreal.....	51	25			26	21	1	4	21	4
Richelieu.....	1				1	1			1	
St. Francis.....	3				3	3			3	
Three Rivers.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	60	27			33	28	1	4	26	6
(Province of Nova Scotia.)										
Halifax.....	1				1	1			1	
Inverness.....	1	1								
Pictou.....	1				1	1				
Richmond.....	4	1			3	3				3
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7	2			5	5			1	3
(Prov. of New Brunswick.)										
St. John.....	3	2			1		1		1	
York.....	6	3			3	2		1	2	1
Totals of N. Brunswick.....	9	5			4	2	1	1	3	1
(Province of Prince E. Island)										
Queen's.....	1				1	1				
Totals of Canada.....	190	64	8		118	100	6	12	76	28 5

TABLEAU I.										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.										RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	ÉTAT CONJUGAL.																		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life	—	—	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single					
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus	A vie	De mort	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.							
ATTENTAT A LA PUDEUR ET TENTATIVE DE VIOL. Fin.																						
2	2				26	9	1	3	1	9	1	20	8	2	25							
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES																						
					2					1		1			2							
					1					1					1							
					5				1			4	1		4							
					1			1					1									
					1					1			1									
					3	1						2	1		2							
						1				1			1									
					1										1							
					2	1		1				1	2		1							
					1				1						1							
2					1	1	1			1			2									
					2					1		1	2									
						1						1			1							
						1						1			1							
					4					1		3			4							
						1						1	1									
1					2							1	2									
1					6				1	2		3	2		4							
					33			6	5	6		15	17	1	14							
4					65	7	1	8	8	15		34	33	1	36							
					1	1	1		1						1							
1					22	4		3		6		12	17	2	7							
						1		1					1									
						2	1					1	1									
1					23	9	2	4	1	6		14	19	2	9							
1					1		1								1							
						3	3						1		2							
1					1	3	4						1		3							
						1						1			1							
					3							3	3									
					3	1						4	3		1							
1					1							1			1							
7					93	20	7	12	9	21		53	56	3	50							

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.				Mode- rate.	Immo- derate
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.				—	—
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F		Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.

INDECENT ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT RAPE—*Concluded.*

Totaux du Canada	5	29	1	...	4	...	28	...	2	...	5	...	21	13
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(Province d'Ontario)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.

Carleton.....	2	2	2	...
Elgin.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Essex.....	4	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	...
Hastings.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Huron.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kent.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lincoln.....	1	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
Norfolk.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Northumberland et Durham	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ontario.....	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...
Oxford.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perth.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Peterborough.....	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Renfrew.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Simcoe.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
Victoria.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Welland.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wentworth.....	1	5	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	4	...
York.....	33	...	1	3	2	16	1	7	2	2	...	8	24
Totaux d'Ontario	12	58	...	...	8	2	36	3	15	4	5	1	53

(Province de Québec.)

Chicoutimi.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Joliette.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Montreal.....	4	22	...	1	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	3	13
Richelieu.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
St. François.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1
Trois-Rivières.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totaux de Québec.....

5	25	...	1	...	24	...	3	...	5	...	5	14	...
---	----	-----	---	-----	----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	----	-----

(Province de la N.-Ecosse.

Halifax.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Richmond.....	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...

Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....

4	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	3	1
---	-----	---	---	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	---	-----	-----

(Province du N.-Brunswick.)

St. Jean.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
York.....	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....

3	1	4	4	...
---	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----

(P. de l'Île du P.-Edouard.)

Queen's.....	1	1	1	...
--------------	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----

Totaux du Canada

21	88	...	2	11	2	66	3	18	4	11	1	26	73
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TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-terians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations.	REMARQUES.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												
Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-lande.	Ecos-se.												
				Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-té-riens		Autres confes-sions.	
ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR ET TENTATIVE DE VIOL—Fin.														
2	2	2	26	1	2	1	1	10	3	7	7	5	.....	2
VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.														
1			1	1				2						
			1	4				1		3		1		
			1											
				1						1				
				4				1	1					
	1								1					
	1										1			
			1								2	1		1 bound to keep the peace.
1				1				1	1		1			
	1			1					2					
	1							1						
			1								1			1 do
		1	3					2	2					
			1					1	1					
			1	1				1		1				
1	3		2					4	2					
3	7	4	15	2	2		2	13	4	8	5	1		
6	14	5	29	14	2		2	27	14	15	9	2		2 do
1			1					2						
								1						
1	2	1	23					24				1		
			1					1						
		1	1									1		
2	2	3	25					28				2		
			1								1			
			3								3			
			4								4			
			1							1				
			3				3							
			4				3			1				
			1							1				
8	16	8	63	14	2		5	55	14	17	13	4		2

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	Sur option entre a pri- son ou l'a mnde	SANS OPTION. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
(Province of Ontario.) ASSAULT ON, AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.										
Bruce.....	2				2	2			2	
Carleton.....	10	3			7	6		1	4	3
Elgin.....	1				1	1				1
Essex.....	2				2	2			2	
Frontenac.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Grey.....	1				1	1			1	
Halton.....	5		1		4	4			4	
Hastings.....	3				3	3			1	1
Huron.....	1				1	1			1	
Kent.....	4	2			2	2			2	
Lambton.....	4				4	4			2	1
Lanark.....	1				1	1				1
Lennox & Addington.....	1				1	1			1	
Lincoln.....	1				1	1			1	
Middlesex.....	4	2			2	2			2	
Northumberland & Durham.....	2				2		1	1		1
Ontario.....	1				1	1			1	
Oxford.....	10		1		9	7	1	1	8	
Perth.....	1				1	1				1
Simcoe.....	4	1			3	3			3	
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	4		2		2	2			2	
Victoria.....	3	2			1	1			1	
Waterloo.....	1				1	1				1
Welland.....	3				3	2	1		3	
Wellington.....	6				6	4	1	1	6	
Wentworth.....	24	7	2		15	15			11	3
York.....	34	10	2		22	17	2	3	20	2
Totals of Ontario.....	135	28	8		99	86	6	7	80	14
(Province of Quebec.)										
Montreal.....	79	18			61	56	1	4	58	3
Ottawa.....	1				1			1	1	
Quebec.....	39	7			32	23	6	3	31	1
St. Francis.....	3				3	3			1	2
Three Rivers.....	1				1	1			1	
Totals of Quebec.....	123	25			98	83	7	8	92	6
(Province of Nova Scotia)										
Colchester.....	1				1	1			1	
Halifax.....	10	1			9	7	2		9	
Hants.....	4				4	4			4	
Lunenburg.....	1				1	1			1	
Pictou.....	2				2	2			2	
Victoria.....	1				1	1				1
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	19	1			18	16	2		17	1
(Province of New Brunswick.)										
Kent.....	1	1								
St. John.....	34	1	2		31	4	5	22	31	
York.....	10	1			9	8		1	9	
Totals of New Brunswick.....	45	3	2		40	12	5	23	40	

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.									
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Citi- es and T'wns — Villes									Rural Dis- tricts — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie																					De'th — De mort	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.

VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.

					7				1					6	2		5
					1									1	1		
					2			2									2
					1							1			1		
					2			1			2				2		
					1			1							3		
					1									2	1		1
					2									2			
					1							1			1		
					1							1					1
					2				1					1	1		1
					1									1	1		
					8			1				7		2	4		5
					1				1						1		
					1			1		1							1
					1									1			1
					2			1			1	1		1	2	1	
					2						1	1			1		1
					14			1		1	2	7		5	6		9
					20			1		4	1	10		6	7		15
					66			13		6	8	7	31		28	35	42
					61					16		14		18	18	1	40
					1									1			1
					31			1		5	2	6		17	17	1	14
					2				1					1	1		1
					93			3		1	21	2	20		37	36	56
					1				1							1	
					9					3		2	1	1	1	1	7
					4					1		2		1			4
					1							1			1		
					2							2			1		1
					1							1					
					16			2		4		8		1	3	2	12
					30				1	7		9		15	3		24
					8				1	1		4		4	5		4
					38			2		8		13		19	8		32

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.		Mode- rate.	Immo- derate		
				Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F				
	Inca- pables de lire oud'éc- rire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		
(Province d'Ontario.) ASSAULT ON, AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.													
Bruce	3	4			3	3	1	2		2	5		
Carleton	1						1				1		
Elgin		1				2				1	1		
Essex								1					
Frontenac								1					
Grey		1					1				1		
Halton		2				1	1	1	1	2			
Hastings		3				3				1	2		
Huron								1					
Kent	2					2				2			
Lambton	1	1				2			2	1	1		
Lanark						1				1			
Lennox et Addington								1					
Lincoln		1					1				1		
Middlesex								2					
Northumberland et Durham	1	1				2				2			
Ontario		1				1				1			
Oxford	1	8			1	7	1			7	2		
Perth		1				1					1		
Simcoe								3					
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry		1				1		1		1			
Victoria	1					1				1			
Waterloo		1			1						1		
Welland		3				1	2			1	2		
Wellington		2				2		4			2		
Wentworth		15			4	10	1			1	14		
York	1	21			4	16	1	1		4	18		
Totaux d'Ontario	11	67			13	56	1	10	18	1	52		
(Province de Québec.)													
Montréal	12	43		1	12	1	34	4	6	1	2	14	33
Ottawa	1				1								1
Québec	8	23	1		4	22		5	1			26	6
St. François	1	1				1		1		1		1	1
Trois-Rivières									1				
Totaux de Québec	22	67	1	1	17	1	57	4	12	2	4	41	41
(Province de la N.-Ecosse.)													
Colchester		1				1							1
Halifax	2	7			2	5	1	1				8	1
Hants		4			3	1							4
Lunenburg		1					1					1	
Pictou		2				2						2	
Victoria		1				1							
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse	2	16			5	10		2	1			11	6
Kent, N. B.													
St. Jean, N. B.	3	28			9	19	3					4	27
York, N. B.	1	8			2	2	5					4	5
Totaux du N.-Bruswick	4	36			11	21	8					8	32

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS.
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.												
BRITISH ISLES — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Unit'd States — — États Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — — Autr's pos- sés- ions étran- gers.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- ions. — — Autr's pos- sés- ions Brit- ann's	Bap- tists. — — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- thod- ists. — — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — — Pres- byté- riens	Other Deno- mina- tions — — Autr con- fes- sions.	
Eng- land and Wales — Angl' terre et Galles	Ire- land — — Irlande	Scot- land. — — Ecos- se.										Can- ada. — — —
1	1	6				7			1			
		2				1						
1												
		2										
		2	1						1		2	
	1	1						1	1			1 sentence deferred.
		2						1	1			1 do
1										1		
		1				1						
		2				2						
1		1				1						
1		8				2		2	1	4		1 do
			1			1						
1								1				
1								1				
	1			1					1			
		2		2				1	1			
3						2		5	1			
2	5	1	13	1		13		6	1	2		
10	8	2	52	8		40		18	6	9	4	3
4	2		46	3	2						13	
			1					43				
	3		29					1				
			2					28	3	1		
								2				
4	5		78	3	2			74	3	1	13	
			1			1						
2			5		2		2	4			3	
			4			1	1	2				
			1					1			1	
				2							1	
			1								1	
2			12	2	2	2	4	7			5	
1	5		22	1	2	2	21	4	2	1	1	
	1	1	7				3	2	2	2		
1	6	1	29	1	2	2	24	6	4	3	1	

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION. Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
ASSAULT ON, AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER— <i>Concluded</i>										
Province of Manitoba	19		1		18	15	2	1	15	2
(Prov. of British Columbia).										
Victoria	1				1	1			1	
Totals of Canada	342	57	11		274	213	22	39	245	23
(Province of Ontario.) ASSAULT AND BATTERY.										
Algoma	17				17	17			14	3
Brant	63	15			48	42	3	3	45	2
Bruce	44				44	44			44	
Carleton	154	56			98	86	9	3	89	8
Dufferin	26				26	26			26	
Elgin	61	13	2		46	45	1		45	1
Essex	104	17	1		86	80	2	4	84	2
Frontenac	64	22	1		41	40	1		38	2
Grey	102	8			94	93		1	88	2
Haldimand	20				20	20			20	
Halton	20				20	20			19	1
Hastings	101	20	4		77	77			67	7
Huron	103	7			96	96			93	
Kent	102	13			89	85	4		86	3
Lambton	63	2			61	61			60	1
Lanark	32	1			31	31			29	1
Leeds & Grenville	113	9			104	88	11	5	95	9
Lennox & Addington	69				69	69			67	2
Lincoln	64	22	1		41	40	1		40	1
Middlesex	378	81			297	285	4	8	294	2
Norfolk	33	2			31	31			28	1
Northumberland & Durham	140	21			119	102	9	8	117	2
Ontario	43				43	42	1		43	
Oxford	92	6			86	77	3	6	84	
Peel	14	1			13	13			12	1
Perth	100	28			72	61	5	6	60	3
Peterborough	45	3	2		40	32	7	1	35	5
Prescott & Russell	13				13	12	1		12	1
Prince Edward	16				16	15	1		15	1
Renfrew	53	3			50	50			49	1
Simcoe	86	5			81	80	1		76	4
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	40	4			36	36			36	
Victoria	58	19			39	39			36	2
Waterloo	90	1			89	89			87	2
Welland	73	26	2		45	42	2	1	43	2
Wellington	86	17			69	69			69	
Wentworth	324	136	3		185	185			169	10
York	473	196	3		274	245	5	24	246	18
Totals of Ontario	3,479	754	19		2,706	2,565	71	70	2,560	100
(Province of Quebec.)										
Arthabaska	10	8			2	2			2	
Beauce	7	1			6	5	1		5	1
Beauharnois	7				7	7			5	1
Bedford	4	2			2	2			1	1
Bonaventure	1				1	1			1	

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- tories.									ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.			—	—	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	
VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX—Fin.																
					15	3	1	6		4		6	3		15	
					1							1			1	
					229	23	9	47	9	76	3	93	85	5	158	
VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.																
					16	3	5	1		8		2	1		2	
					6	6	3	1				1	8	2	12	
					69	2	1	11	5	17	3	22	39	1	31	
					16	2		1		6		10	9		11	
					32	9	2	6	6	4	1	21	23	3	15	
					24	1	1	3	2	10	2	6	7		17	
					12	2	1	1	3	2		3	5		8	
					1						1		1			
					30	10	5	3	6	6	2	16	20		19	
					1					1					1	
					15	17	6	2	1	1		17	14		17	
					1	1				1			1			
					43	17	10	3	2	13		30	27		30	
					1	1				2					2	
					22	2	3	10	2	3		5	13		11	
					1	64	9	3	4	6	26	2	27	32	1	40
					2	2		1				1			2	
					47	16	4	7	4	11	1	33	22	4	38	
					8	5	2	1		2		7	8	1	4	
					26	18	12	5		8		18	26	1	19	
					18	13	10	4	1	4		9	16	1	13	
					16	4	4	2		4		8	7		13	
					1	1	1								1	
					4	3	2	1	1	2		1	5		2	
					1	1	1						1			
					1	9	2	3		1		3	9	1		
					8	3		2		4		5	8		3	
					9	8	3	2	2	1		7	10		8	
					1	1				1					1	
					12	12	5	2	2	6		8	16		7	
					8	1	1	2	1	2		2	3		6	
					135	3		11	16	48		51	74		64	
					201	4	3	38	34	56	3	65	121	7	74	
					2	841	185	87	129	95	250	15	379	526	22	472
						2	1			1			1		1	
						6	1			2		2	4		1	
				1		1	1								1	
						2	1			1			1		1	

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate					
				Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
				M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F							
ASSAULT ON, AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER. <i>Concluded.</i>															
Province de Manitoba.	2	16				17	1							18	
(Prov. de la Col.-Britanniq.)															
Victoria.....	1				1								1		
Totaux du Canada.....	42	202	1	1	47	1	161	5	33	3	22	1	89	149	
(Province d'Ontario.) ASSAULT AND BATTERY.															
Algoma.....	1	2		1	1	1		12	2					3	
Brant.....	5	17		3	1	14	1	3	25	1			17	5	
Bruce.....									42	2					
Carleton.....	7	64		4	9	33	5	17	2	28			38	33	
Dufferin.....									25	1					
Elgin.....	2	18		2	2	9	1	4	28				7	13	
Essex.....	12	29		1	1	22	4	12	1	43	2		24	15	
Frontenac.....	3	21			1	19		3	1	15	2		5	17	
Grey.....	7	7		4	2	6		2		75	5		8	6	
Haldimand.....										20					
Halton.....		1					1		18	1			1		
Hastings.....	4	30	2		2	21	4	12	1	31	6		21	10	
Huron.....		1				1				92	3		1		
Kent.....	8	23		4	3	19		5		53	5		13	17	
Lambton.....		1				1				60			1		
Lanark.....	1			1					29	1			1		
Leeds et Grenville.....	7	54		1	8	45	2	5	1	41	1		45	13	
Lennox et Addington.....		2				2				61	6		1		
Lincoln.....	4	20		1	1	13	2	7		16	1		6	18	
Middlesex.....	5	66	2	3	1	37	2	12	5	215	9		39	34	
Norfolk.....	2			1				1		28	1		2		
Northumberland et Durham	7	54	2	5	10	1	37	11		54	1		50	12	
Ontario.....	3	9			1	9		2	1	29	1		9	4	
Oxford.....	6	40		1	8	21	1	14	1	40			35	11	
Peel.....										13					
Perth.....	3	29		2	3	11		13	2	40	1		25	6	
Peterborough.....	3	17		1	1	12	1	5		18	2		12	8	
Prescott et Russell.....	1					1				12					
Prince-Edouard.....		7				5		1		9	1		2	5	
Renfrew.....	1					1				45	4			1	
Simcoe.....	1	6	1			6		2	1	64	8		8	2	
Stormont, Dundas et Glenr'y	5	6			1	7		2		21	5		7	4	
Victoria.....	4	13			2	12	1	2	1	20	1		17	1	
Waterloo.....	1	1			1					82	6			1	
Welland.....	1	23				15		7	2	21			16	6	
Wellington.....		9			1	8				59	1		5	4	
Wentworth.....	19	119		12	2	18	8	27	2	45	3		60	78	
York.....	30	183	1	8	16	1	93	14	62	10	62	8	65	137	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	153	872	8	55	3	104	4	549	46	232	31	1591	91	541	465
(Province de Québec.)															
Arthabaska.....	1	1			1			1							
Beauce.....	4	2				3		3					6		
Beauharnois.....		1				1		1		5					
Bedford.....		2			1	1								2	
Bonaventure.....										1					

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
BRITISH ISLES.			Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-byterians.	Protes-tants	Other Deno-minations.		
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.											Canada.	—
Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	États Unis.	Autres pays étran-gers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholi-ques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Prés-byté-riens		Autres con-fes-sions.	REMARQUES.	
VOIES DE FAIT ET OPPOSER UN OFFICIER DE PAIX.—Fin.														
1	3	2	11	1				5	6	3	3	1	1 Escape	
						1						1		
18	22	5	182	15	4	3	4	147	40	13	16	24	1 4	
VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES.														
1	2	2	3 15	2			1	3 7	6	6	2		1c.	
3	5		63					42	2		1	26	1c.	
2	4		14					8	3	6	3			
3	7	3	14	12	1	2	17	4	4	5			1a.	
3	3		17	1			10					14	4b.	
	1		13				1	5	4	3				
			1					1						
4	8		27				12	1	2			25	2a, 1c.	
1									1	1				
4	1		20	5	1	1	8	6	12	2				
			1									1	3a.	
			1						1					
3	5	1	48	4			32	7	3	1	17			
			2					1	1					
7	2	1	13	1		1	8	8	2	1				
6	13	9	40	4	1	1	27	8	21	10			1a, 1c.	
			1			1								
9	8	2	43	2		1	22	13	16	10	1			
3	3	1	5		1		4	6	1	1	1			
4	4	1	37			6	5	7	12	15			2a.	
3	5	1	19	1	2	3	8	5	3	7		5	1a, 8c.	
3	2		15				14	3	2	1				
			1				1							
			7				1	2	2	1				
			1				1							
4	1	1	4					5	4	1			1a.	
	1		10				9	1		1				
2	2	1	12				5	2	6	2	1		1c.	
			1											
2	2	1	16	2	1		3	7	4	2	2			
1		1	6		1		4	1	1	2				
24	24	2	73	10	5		47	48	13	13	12	5	6c.	
34	61	9	81	12	6	8	81	52	24	31	4	4	10c.	
126	164	36	624	56	19		25	374	204	151	115	104	14 44	
			2					2						
			6					6						
			1							1				
			2					2						

TABLE I

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lun- acy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.			
With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.										
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.		Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.				Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- m'nde	Under one year.	Un an et plus.
(Province of Quebec.) ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Continued.												
Chicoutimi.....	1				1	1				1		
Gaspé.....	4	2			2	2						
Iberville.....	4				4	4				4		
Joliette.....	5	2			3	3					3	
Montmagny.....	2				2	2				2		
Montreal.....	661	313			348	301	20	27	332	5		
Ottawa.....	16				16	14	1	1	15		1	
Quebec.....	152	58	8		86	68	8	10	75	8		
Richelieu.....	6	1			5	4	1		4	1		
Rimouski.....	12	3		1	8	7	1		6	2		
St. Francis.....	41	11	7		23	22		1	22		1	
Terrebonne.....	2				2	2				2		
Three Rivers.....	15	5			10	9		1	9	1		
Totals of Quebec.....	950	406	15	1	528	456	32	40	484	24	3	
(Province of Nova Scotia.)												
Antigonish.....	5	1			4	4			3			
Colchester.....	30	10			20	19		1	20			
Digby.....	1				1	1			1			
Guysborough.....	3				3	3			3			
Halifax.....	230	105	4		121	97	23	1	111	2		
Inverness.....	1	1										
King's.....	1				1	1			1			
Lunenburg.....	16				16	16			16			
Pictou.....	16	3			13	11	2		13			
Shelburne.....	5				5	5			4			
Victoria.....	2				2	2			2			
Yarmouth.....	35	15			20	14	1	5	16	4		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	345	135	4		206	173	26	7	190	6		
(Prov. of New Brunswick)												
Albert.....	1	1										
Carleton.....	8	2			6	5		1	6			
Gloucester.....	23	8			15	14	1		15			
Kent.....	21	5			16	13	2	1	16			
King's.....	17	6			11	11			11			
Northumberland.....	25	1			24	23	1		22	2		
Restigouche.....	3				3	3			3			
St. John.....	197	96	2		99	64	7	28	95	3		
Westmoreland.....	60	15			45	40	5		45			
York.....	30	10			20	16	2	2	19	1		
Totals of New Brunswick.....	385	144	2		239	189	18	32	232	6		
(Province of Prince E. Island)												
King's.....	5	1			4	4			4			
Prince.....	18	7			11	7	4		11			
Queen's.....	73	33	1		41	35	2	4	40			
Totals of Pr. Ed. Island.....	98	41	1		56	46	6	4	55			
Province of Manitoba.....	87	22	1		64	56	7	1	54	7		

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.				Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Life — A vie		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- rage	Single — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.														
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus			Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.											

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES—*Suite.*

					1							1	1		
					2							2			2
					6	322	21	2	69	14	92	5	112	161	184
					6	6	17	4	29	2	3	6	7	7	5
					1	4	2				2	1	3	2	47
						6	5	1	1			1	6		
						19	2			5		10	13		5
					3	2		2				2	2		
												1	1		2
					7	309	87	20	102	26	112	7	158	239	250
					20			2		1	2	13	8		12
	2				115	2	1	20	8	20	13	31	51	5	60
					5			1				4			2
						19	1	7	3			4	6	1	12
	2				140	21	2	30	11	21	15	52	65	6	86
					1	5	2	2		1		1	3		3
						11	2			3		4	6		5
						9	2	1				6	4		5
						3	4						3		1
						4			1	1		2	1		3
					89	9		22	11	11	1	42	23	3	72
					24	21	4	5	4	5	1	23	21		16
					18	2	2	2	2	4		6	8		11
					132	65	16	32	18	25	2	84	69	3	116
						11	1	1	1	4		2	4		7
					32	2	2	5	1	1		22	7	2	24
					32	13	3	6	2	5		24	11	2	31
					55	6	3	7	4	7		35	13		32

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—			
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		

(Province de Québec.)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Continued.

Chicoutimi	1										1		1		
Gaspé											2				
Iberville											4				
Joliette.....	2			2							1		2		
Montmagny.....	1	1					1	1					2		
Montreal	111	229	5	9	42	6	209	26	48	8			61	228	
Ottawa.....	5	7			1		10		1		4		8	4	
Québec.....	28	56	1	2	16		49	1	13	4	1		68	18	
Richelieu	2	3					2		3				4	1	
Rimouski.....	5	1					3		3		2		3	4	
St. François.....	3	14	1		1		10		6		6		13	4	
Terrebonne.....	2								2					2	
Trois-Rivières.....	3			1			1	1			2	5	2	1	
Totaux de Québec.....	168	317	7	12	2	62	6	289	29	82	12	29	5	170	264

(Province de la N.-Ecosse.)

Antigonish												4			
Colchester	5	14	1	5	1	6		3		5				20	
Digby												1			
Guysborough												3			
Halifax	23	91	1	8	2	11	4	68	8	14	2	3	1	92	24
Inverness															
King's												1			
Lunenburg												16			
Pictou	1	4				2		2		1		8		2	3
Shelburne												4	1		
Victoria												2			
Yarmouth	9	10		3		2	1	7	3	2	2			14	5
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse ..	38	119	2	16	3	21	5	80	11	22	4	42	2	128	31

(Province du N.-Brunswick.)

Albert															
Carleton		5				1		3		2				1	
Gloucester	6	5		1		2		6	2			3	1	9	2
Kent	4	5				3		3		3		7		2	7
King's		4						3		1		7		4	
Northumberland	4							4				19	1	3	1
Restigouche												3			
St. Jean	13	85		3		19	2	55	4	15	1			23	76
Westmoreland	4	41		2		6		28	3	6				7	32
York	3	16	1	1		5		4	3	7				11	9
Totaux du N.-Brunswick ..	34	161	1	7		36	2	106	12	34	1	39	2	60	127

(Prov. de l'Île du P.-Éd.)

King's												4			
Prince	4	7				5		3	1	2				6	5
Queen's	14	19		2	3	6	1	18		3	1	7		7	26

Totaux de l'Île du P.-Éd.

18	26		2	3	11	1	21	1	5	1	11			13	31
----	----	--	---	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	----	--	--	----	----

Province de Manitoba.

10	37							40	1	6		17		8	3
----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---	---	--	----	--	---	---

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.													
BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.						REMARKS. REMARQUES.
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	
ILES BRITANNIQUES.														Aut's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Catho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-té-riens	Protes-tants	Aut-res con-fes-sions.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.		Etats-Unis.	Aut-res pays étran-gers.								
Angl'-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.											
VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES—Suite.													
			1					1					2c.
			2					2					
16	55	14	251	6	5			289	1		54		5a.
7	3	4	12	1	3	1		11	1				3c.
			67		1			72			14		
			4					5					
1			6		2			6					
			16					9			9		
			2					2					
			3					3					
24	58	18	377	7	11	1		412	2	1	77		10
											4		1c.
	1	1	18				7	1	2	2	8		
7	17	6	80		3	2	5	60	15	2	12	20	6a.
1			4					2	1		2		1c.
			19				8	3	1	2	4		
8	18	7	121		3	2	20	66	19	6	22	24	8
			6					1		3	1		
			11					9			2		
			9					7		1	1		
	1		3								4		
	1		3					4					
2	12		75	6	3		16	57	13	9	3		1a.
1			43	1				16			29		
1	3		15				4	6	2	2	4	1	
4	17		165	7	3		20	100	15	15	9	36	1
1			9				1	6		2	1	1	
			32			1	1	22	4	1	5		1c.
1			41			1	2	28	4	3	6	1	1
5	4	2	41	3	2		1	22	10	6	4	9	2
													3c.

a Sentence deferred.

c Sentence remise.

c Bound to keep the peace.

c Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. — Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. — Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de foile.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Re- iter- ated. — Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Committed to Gaol	Emprisonnés.
									With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No Option. — SANS OPTION. — Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Prov. of British Columbia.)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.

Cariboo.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria.....	43	6	1	1	35	26	5	4	32	3
Totals of Brit. Columbia.....	45	7	1	1	36	27	5	4	33	3
The Territories.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	5,390	1,509	43	2	3,836	3,513	165	158	3,608	147

(Province of Ontario.)

VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Algoma.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Brant.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Bruce.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Carleton.....	7	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Elgin.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....
Frontenac.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Grey.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Halton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hastings.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Huron.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	9	2	.....	.....	7	5	2	3	1	.....
Lambton.....	7	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	4	1
Leeds and Grenville.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lennox and Addington.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
Middlesex.....	16	2	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	10	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	3	.....
Ontario.....	17	.....	2	.....	15	15	.....	.....	2	4
Oxford.....	7	1	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	4	.....
Peel.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
Renfrew.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Glen'ry	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	1
Victoria.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Welland.....	5	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Wellington.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
Wentworth.....	54	17	1	.....	36	36	.....	.....	6	4
York.....	74	8	2	.....	64	58	3	3	4	2
Totals of Ontario.....	262	51	7	.....	204	191	6	7	63	18

(Province of Quebec.)

Bennhar'nois.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Iberville.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joliette.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Montreal.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	2	.....
Quebec.....	28	1	.....	.....	27	25	1	1	2	.....
Richelieu.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	6	1	.....	3	.....
Rimouski.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.					CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns — Villes								Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- tural. — Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life. — — A vie										
Deux ans et moi's de cinq	Cinq ans et plus														

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES—Fin.

					1			1							1
					33	2		7		4		17	2		33
					33	3		7	1	4		17	2		34
						1							1		
	2			9	1,632	381	131	313	157	424	39	749	926	40	1,021

OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

						1	1						1		
					1							1	1		1
					1			2					1		1
					1			1							1
					1	1				1			1		1
					3	1				2		2	3		1
					1			1							1
					2							1	1		1
					3					1		1	3		
					3	1				2		2	3		1
					3	3		1	1			6	4	1	3
					2	2				4					4
					1			1					1		
					1					1					1
					2	1				1		2	1		2
					1	1				1		1	1		1
					1	2	2			1			2		1
					1	1		1							1
					32	2			4	20		8	26	1	8
					47	1	1	7	7	18		15	30	2	11
					106	17	4	12	14	52		39	79	4	39
						1				1					1
					3	1		1	1	1		1	2		2
					15	11	1	7	3	7		4	17	2	8
					3	4		2		5			2		5
						2	2						2		1

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—	—	—	
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	
				H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F			

(Province de la C.-Britannique.) ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.

Cariboo	17	18			9	15	1	1	9	1		11	24
Victoria													
Totaux de la Col.-Britan.	17	19			9	15	1	10		1		12	24
Les Territoires										1			
Totaux du Canada	438	1,551	18	92	11	243	18	1100	101	391	49	1731	1000

(Province d'Ontario.) VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Algoma										1			
Brant										3			
Bruce													
Carleton	1							1		1	1		
Elgin		1						1		1	1		
Essex	1	2			1			1		3	1	1	1
Frontenac										1			
Grey		1				1				2	1		1
Haldimand										1			
Halton										4			
Hastings	1	1				2		2				2	
Huron										3			
Kent	1	3				1		3		3			3
Lambton										6			
Leeds et Grenville		1		1								1	
Lennox et Addington										1			
Lincoln		2				1		1				1	1
Middlesex		3				1	1	1		9	2	1	2
Northumberland et Durham		4				3			1			3	1
Ontario	3	5				4	1	3		9		4	4
Oxford		4				2		2		2		2	2
Peel										1			
Perth		1				1				1		1	
Renfrew										1			
Simcoe		1				1				3	1	1	
Stormont, Dundas et Glenr'y		3				2				1		1	2
Victoria		2				2						1	1
Welland		3				3						3	
Wellington		1					1			1			1
Wentworth	2	33			4	16	4	7	2	2		15	19
York	8	9			1	25	2	18	2	15	1	10	35
Totaux d'Ontario	17	80		1	5	1	65	8	39	7	71	7	73

(Province de Québec.)

Beauharnois		1				1						1	
Iberville													
Joliette		1								1			
Montréal	3	1				2	1	1				1	3
Québec	14	13		1	2	10	3	10	1			25	2
Richelieu	7					3	2	2				7	
Rimouski	2					2						2	

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.
—						—								
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						—								
—						—								
BRITISH ISLES.			Unit'd States	Other Foe- reign Coun- tries.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Other Deno- mina- tions.	REMAR- QUES.		
ILES BRITANNIQUES.														
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											Can- ada.	
Angl'- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	États Unis.	Autr's pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tholi- ques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens	Aut- res con- fes- sions			

VOIES DE FAIT ORDINAIRES—Fin.

3	8	2	3	1	19	10	7	2	3	1				
3	8	2	3	1	19	10	7	2	3	13				
										14				
		1												
171	269	63	1,372	76	39	23	68	1,012	261	184	159	251	30	67

OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

			1					1						1c.
			1					1						4c.
			2					1						4c.
			1					1						
			1	1							2			
	1		2	1			1	1		1				1a, 2c.
	1								1					1c.
			1	1			1							1c.
1			2					1	2					4c.
5	2	1	2				2	1	1					1c.
	1	1	2				1	3	1	2	1			6c, 3a.
	2		2				2			2				2c.
			1					1						1c.
														1c.
				1					1					2c.
	1	1	1	1					1	1	1			1c.
	1		1							2				1c.
	1		2				1		2					2c.
					1								1	
5	7	2	17	1	2		1	10	12	2	4	4	1	26c.
3	21		13	5	5		2	19	9	7	5	2	4	57c, 1a.
15	37	2	52	11	8		5	41	28	20	14	9	6	123
			1					1						
	1		3					3				1		25c.
1	2		24					24	1			2		4c.
			7											2c.
			2					2						

a Sentence deferred.

a Sentence remise.

c Bound to keep the peace.

c Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—*Concluded.*

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
	—	—	—	—	—			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sation.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated. — Plus de 2 réci- dives	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m ^d nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

*(Province of Quebec.)*VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—*Concluded.*

St. Francis.....	1	1									
Totals of Quebec.....	46	4			42	36	3	3	9	2	
<i>(Province of Nova Scotia.)</i>											
Antigonish.....	1				1	1					
Halifax.....	14	6			8	6	2		4		
Hants.....	2	2									
Totals of Nova Scotia....	17	8			9	7	2		4		
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>											
Carleton.....	2				2	2			2		
St. John.....	2	1			1			1		1	
Totals of New Brunswick	4	1			3	2		1	2	1	
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
King's.....	2				2	2			2		
Prince.....	8	1			7	7			7		
Totals of Pr. Ed. Island.	10	1			9	9			9		
Province of Manitoba.....	4	1			3	3			1		
Totals of Canada.....	343	66	7		270	248	11	11	88	21	

(Province of Ontario.)

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING, &c.

CLASS I.

Carleton.....	4	2			2	2			1	1	1
Elgin.....	1				1	1					
Essex.....	1	1									
Frontenac.....	5	2			3	3				1	1
Huron.....	1				1	1			1		
Kent.....	1				1	1			1		
Lambton.....	2				2	2					
Leeds & Grenville....	6	1			5	4	1				1
Middlesex.....	3				3	3					
Ontario.....	1				1	1					
Perth.....	2	1			1	1					
Peterborough.....	2				2	2			2		
Waterloo.....	1				1	1					
Welland.....	2				2	2				2	
Wellington.....	4	2			2	2				1	1
Wentworth.....	2				2	2				2	
York.....	8	3	1		4	3	1			2	
Totals of Ontario.....	46	12	1		33	31	2		4	10	4
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i>											
Bedford.....	4				4	3	1		2		
Iberville.....	1				1	1					
Montreal.....	29	9			20	18	2			7	1
St. Francis.....	5		2		3	3				3	

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE—Fin.

CLASSE I.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envoyées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- tural. — Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.			A vie											
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie														

OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE—Fin.

					21	19	3	10	4	14		5	23	2	17
					7			2		2		3	4		3
					7			2		2		3	4		3
						2	1					1			2
					1							1			1
					1	2	1					2			3
						5	2	1		1	1	2	2		5
						5	2	1		1	1	2	2		5
					3		1					2			
					138	43	11	25	18	69	1	53	108	6	67

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN, ETC.

CLASSE II.

					2			1					1		1
					1	1	2			1		2			3
						2						2			2
1	2			1	5					3		2	1		4
					3										3
	1				1					1					1
					1										1
					1		1					1			1
					1	1	1			1		1	2		2
					2							2			2
1	1				3	1				1		2			4
2	4			3	20	8	1	1		7		12	4		24
				2		4						3			4
	1				1							1		1	
7	1			4	16	4	1	2		8		9	5		13
						3						3	2		1

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derat			
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.			
				E | F	H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F					

(Province de Québec) VARIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON-- Concluded.

St. François.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	26	15		1	2	18	6	13	1	1		36	5
(Province de la N.-Ecosse.)													
Antigonish.....									1				
Halifax.....	1	6			1	2	3		2			6	1
Hants.....													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	1	6			1	2	3		3			6	1
(Province du N.-Brunswick)													
Carleton.....		2		1		1							1
St. Jean.....		1				1							1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick		3		1		2							2
(P. de l'Île du P.-Edouard.)													
King's.....									2				
Prince.....	1	6			1	1	4					4	3
Totaux de l'Île du P.-Ed	1	6			1	1	4		2			4	3
Province de Manitoba.....									3				
Totaux du Canada.....	45	110		3	8	2	58	15	59	8	80	7	95

(Province d'Ontario.)

HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING, &c.

CLASS II.

Carleton.....		2		1	1					1		1	1
Elgin.....									1				
Essex.....					2	1							3
Frontenac.....	2	1											
Huron.....									1				
Kent.....									1				
Lambton.....		2		2								2	
Leeds et Grenville.....		5			3	1	1					2	3
Middlesex.....		3		3								3	
Ontario.....	1					1							1
Perth.....		1		1									1
Peterborough.....									2				
Waterloo.....		1		1								1	
Welland.....	1	1		1	1							2	
Wellington.....		2				1	1					2	
Wentworth.....		2			1	1						2	
York.....	1	3			3	1						3	1
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	23		9	11	6	2		5			18	10
(Province de Québec.)													
Bedford.....	3	1		2	1	1						1	3
Iberville.....	1						1						1
Montréal.....	4	16		2	1	15	1		1			9	11
St. François.....	2	1			1	2						2	

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foe- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- terians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	REMAR- QUES.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.												
— Angl' terre et Galles	— Ir- lande.	— Ecos- se.		États Unis.	Au- tres pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- li- ques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens		Au- tres con- fes- sions.	

OUTRAGES DIVERS CONTRE LA PERSONNE—Fin.

1	3		37					37	1			3	31
1	1		5					3	2			2	1c. 4c.
1	1		5					3	2			2	5
			2				1	1					
			1					1					
			3				1	2					
			7				1	3	1	2			
			7				1	3	1	2			
2												2	2c.
19	41	3	104	11	8		7	86	32	22	14	16	6
													161

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN, Etc.

CLASSE II.

			2									2	
			1	2				1	1				
			2							2			2a.
1	1		3					1	2	2			3a.
			3						2	1			1a.
		1	1					1	1				
			1										1
			2					1		2			
	1		1					1		1			
			1					1	1				
			4					2	2				
2	2	1	21	2				8	8	8		2	1
													6
			4					3		1			
				1				1					
2			16	1	1			16	2			2	
			3					2				1	

a Sentence deferred.

c Bound to keep the peace.

a Sentence remise.

c Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.			
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde			
(Province of Quebec.) HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING, &c.—Concluded												
St. Hyacinthe.....	1				1		1					
Three Rivers.....	1				1		1					
Totals of Quebec	41	9	2		30	25	5		2	10	1	
(Province of Nova Scotia)												
Halifax.....	1	1										
Hants.....	1				1	1				1		
Pictou.....	3				3	2	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia..	5	1			4	3	1			1		
(Province of New Brunswick)												
Carleton.....	2				2	2				1		
St. John.....	3				3	3						
Westmoreland	5	1			4	4				1		
York.....	1				1	1						
Totals of N. Brunswick	11	1			10	10				2		
Province of Manitoba....	1				1	1						
(Province of British Columbia)												
Cariboo.....	1				1	1				1		
Totals of Canada.....	105	23	3		79	71	8		6	24	5	
(Province of Ontario.) ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.												
Carleton.....	7	7										
Frontenac.....	7	5			2	2				1		
Hastings.....	2		2									
Lambton.....	2	2										
Lincoln.....	1	1										
Middlesex.....	2	1			1		1					
Northumberland & Durham.	2	1	1									
Oxford.....	1	1										
Perth.....	1				1	1				1		
Victoria.....	1				1	1				1		
Wentworth.....	7	3	2		2	2			1			
York.....	19	15	1		3	3				2		
Totals of Ontario.....	52	36	6		10	9	1		1	5		
(Province of Quebec.)												
Arthabaska.....	1				1	1						
Beauce.....	1				1			1				
Bedford.....	2				2	1	1					
Gaspé.....	1				1			1				
Joliette.....	3	1			2	2				2		
Kamouraska.....	1				1	1						
Montreal.....	24	13			11	10		1		3	1	
Quebec.....	12	1	2		9	3	1	5		1	1	
St. Hyacinthe.....	12	1			11	9		2	1	5		

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.					Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.														
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie			Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage	Céliba- taires.	

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGAZIN, Etc.—Fin.

1				1	1	1						1			1
				1	1							1			1
8	2			7	18	12	1	2		8		18	7	1	20
						1						1			1
3					3			2	1						3
3					3	1		2	1			1			4
1					2										2
3					3			1		2					3
2	1				3	1	1					3			3
	1					1					1				1
6	2				8	2	1	1		2	1	3			9
1					1							1			1
						1									1
20	8			10	50	24	3	6	1	17	1	35	11	1	59

VOL ET DEMANDE AVEC MENACES.

					2			1		1			1		1
	1					1						1			1
						1	1					1			1
					1							1			1
1					2			1				1			2
1					3			1		1		1	1		2
2	1				8	2	2	2		2		4	3		7
1						1		1					1		
1						1						1			1
	2					2						2	2		
1						1						1			1
						2				2			1		1
	1					1		1							1
6	1				11				1	1		9	3		7
2	4				1	8	1			4		4	1		8
4					1	2	6		1			10	5		6

TABLE I.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate			
				Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
				M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F					
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure						Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.			
(Province de Québec.) HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING, &c.—Concluded.													
St Hyacinthe.....		1		1					1				
Trois Rivières.....	1			1					1				
Totaux de Québec.....	11	19		5	4	18	2	1	14	15			
(Prov. de la Nouv.-Ecosse.)													
Halifax.....					1					1			
Hants.....		1			1					1			
Pictou.....		3			2		1			3			
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse..		4			3		1			4			
(Prov. du N.-Brunswick.)													
Carleton.....	2			2					2				
St. Jean.....	1	2		1	1	1			3				
Westmoreland.....		4		1	1	1	1			4			
York.....			1				1		1				
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	3	6	1	4	2	2	2		6	4			
Province de Manitoba.....		1				1			1				
(Prov. de la Col.-Britanniq.)													
Cariboo.....		1				1			1				
Totaux du Canada.....	19	54	1	18	20	28	1	6	40	3			
(Province d'Ontario.) ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.													
Carleton.....		1	1			2			1				
Frontenac.....													
Hastings.....													
Lambton.....													
Lincoln.....													
Middlesex.....		1				1			1				
Northumberland et Durham													
Oxford.....													
Perth.....		1			1	1			1				
Victoria.....		1			1	1			1				
Wentworth.....	1	1		1	1	1			1	1			
York.....		1	1	1	1	2			2	1			
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	6	2		2	8			6	3			
(Province de Québec.)													
Arthabaska.....		1				1							
Beauce.....	1					1			1				
Bedford.....		2				1	1			2			
Gaspé.....	1				1				1				
Joliette.....	2				1		1		2				
Kamouraska.....		1			1				1				
Montréal.....	1	9		1	1	8	1	1	4	5			
Québec.....	4	5		1	1	6		1	7	2			
St. Hyacinthe.....	2	7	2	1	5	1	4		7	2			

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	
England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.												
Angl' terre et Galles.	Irlande.	Ecosse.												
				États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens.		Autres confessions.	

BRIS DE MAISON ET DE MAGASIN. Etc.—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	25	2	1	.....	1	23	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
6	2	2	54	7	2	1	1	35	13	10	1	9	2	6

VOL ET DEMANDE AVEC MENACES

.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1c.
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.

CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ed.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
						— Con- dam- nées une fois.	— Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
									Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
(Province of Quebec.) ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES—Concluded.											
Terrebonne.....	4				4	4				3	
Totals of Quebec.....	61	16	2		43	31	2	10	1	14	2
(Province of Nova Scotia.)											
Halifax.....	2		2								
(Province of New Brunswick.)											
Albert.....	1		1								
St. John.....	1	1									
Westmoreland.....	1		1								
Totals of New Brunswick.....	3	1	2								
Province of Manitoba.....	13	5	5		3	1	2			3	
(Prov. of British Columbia.)											
Cariboo.....	1				1	1					
Victoria.....	3		3								
Totals of B. Columbia.....	4		3		1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	135	58	20		57	42	5	10	2	22	2
(Province of Ontario.) BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLAR TOOLS.											
Carleton.....	2	1	1								
Essex.....	5	2	2		1	1				1	
Haldimand.....	5	1			4	4				2	
Halton.....	1	1									
Hastings.....	2				2	2				1	1
Huron.....	1				1	1				1	
Kent.....	2	1	1								
Lennox & Addington.....	4				4	3	1			3	
Middlesex.....	4	2			2	2					
Norfolk.....	2	1			1	1					
Oxford.....	1		1								
Perth.....	1				1	1				1	
Simcoe.....	1	1									
Waterloo.....	1				1	1					
Wellington.....	2		2								
Wentworth.....	11	8	1		2	2				1	
York.....	4				4	3		1		2	1
Totals of Ontario.....	49	18	8		23	21	1	1		12	2
(Province of Quebec.)											
Bedford.....	1				1	1			1		
Gaspé.....	1				1			1			
Montreal.....	1				1	1					
Ottawa.....	2				2	2				2	
Quebec.....	3				3		3				3
Totals of Quebec.....	8				8	4	3	1	1	2	3

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.														
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Districts ru- raux.	Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servit- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	

VOL ET DEMANDE AVEC MENACES—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
15	8	.....	.....	3	22	18	.....	2	2	7	.....	30	13	.....	29
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
17	9	.....	.....	3	33	21	2	4	4	11	.....	34	17	.....	39

EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEURS.

2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1
4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	15	7	7	2	2	.....	9	5	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	1	1	3	.....	3	1	.....	7

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.										CLASS II.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- ableto read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.				Mode- rate.	Immo- derate
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.				Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F					
(Province de Quebec.) ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.—Concluded.													
Terrebonne.....	4			3	1							4	
Totaux de Québec.....	15	25	2	5	9	2	22	1	3		1	27	11
(Prov. de la Nouv.-Ecosse.)													
Halifax.....													
(Prov. du N.-Brunswick.)													
Albert.....													
St. Jean.....													
Westmoreland.....													
Totaux du N.-Brunswick													
Province de Manitoba.....		3			1	1	1						3
(Prov. de la Col.-Britanniq.)													
Cariboo.....		1				1						1	
Victoria.....													
Totaux de la C.-Britanniq		1				1						1	
Totaux du Canada.....	16	35	4	5	12	2	32	2	3		1	34	17
(Province d'Ontario.) BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLAR TOOLS.													
Carleton.....	1				1							1	
Essex.....	2				1							4	
Haldimand.....		2		1		2							
Halton.....		1			1								
Hastings.....		1				2							2
Huron.....		1			1								1
Kent.....													
Lennox et Addington.....		4		1	3								1
Middlesex.....		2				2						2	
Norfolk.....		1				1							1
Oxford.....													
Perth.....		1				1						1	
Simcoe.....													
Waterloo.....		1		1								1	
Wellington.....													
Wentworth.....		2				2							2
York.....	2	2			1	3						4	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	5	17		3	7	13						13	7
(Province de Québec.)													
Bedford.....		1				1							1
Gaspé.....	1				1							1	
Montréal.....		1				1							1
Ottawa.....		2				2						2	
Québec.....		3				3						3	
Totaux de Québec.....	1	7			1	7						6	2

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.					Unit'd States	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	REMAR- QUES.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	Ca- nada.	—											
Angl'. terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.		États Unis.	Au- tres pays étran- gers.	pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tholi- ques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens		Au- tres con- fes- sions.		

VOL ET DEMANDE AVEC MENACES—Fin.

			4						4							
1	1		38	2					40			2				
	1		1	1					1					2		
					1										1	1a.
					1										1	1
2	4		44	5	1				1	43	3	3	1	2	1	2

EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEURS.

				1								1				
			2	2								3	1			
			1	1					1			1				
			1								1					
			3	1							2	2				
1			1								2					
1													1			
				1												
					1				1							
			1	1					1				1			
			3	1					4							
2			12	8	1				7	5	5	5				
				1												
			1						1							
			1						1						1	
			2						2							
1			1	1					3							
1																
			5	2					7					1		

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					— CONDEMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou Pa- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Prov. of Nova Scotia.) BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLAR TOOLS—*Concluded.*

Annapolis	1	1									
Cape Breton	1				1	1					1
Hants	1				1	1					
Totals of Nova Scotia....	3	1			2	2					1
Queen's, N.B.	1				1	1					
Province of Manitoba	8	1	4		3	2		1		2	
(Province of British Columbia) Victoria	1	1									
Totals of Canada	70	21	12		37	30	4	3	1	16	6

(Province of Ontario.) HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING. CLASS III.

Carleton	1				1		1				
Elgin	1	1									
Essex	2	1			1	1					
Huron	3		1		2	2			1	1	
Kent	10		3		7	7				2	2
Lambton	2				2	2				2	
Middlesex	4	4									
Norfolk	1				1	1					
Northumberland & Durham.	2		1		1	1					
Ontario	2		1		1		1				
Peel	1		1								
Simcoe	3	1			2	1	1				1
Welland	1	1									
Wellington	4	1			3	3				2	1
Wentworth	1				1	1					
York	4				4	3	1				1
Totals of Ontario	42	9	7		26	22	4		1	7	5
(Province of Quebec.)											
Bedford	1				1		1				
Iberville	1				1	1					1
Montreal	17	7			10	5	4	1	1	2	
St. Francis	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Quebec	20	7			13	7	5	1	1	3	1
Pictou, N.S.	1				1	1					
Province of Manitoba	8	2	1		5	5			1	1	
Totals of Canada	71	18	8		45	35	9	1	3	11	6

(Province of Ontario.) EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.

Brant	11	8			3	2		1		2	
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TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.—*Fin.* CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.				Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Life. — A vie		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- tural. — Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEURS.—*Fin.*

1						1						1			1
	1					1		1				1			1
	1					2		1				1			2
	1					1						1			1
1					1	2						2	1		2
7	5			2	21	15	1	8	3	5		16	7		30

VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

CLASSE III.

1					1					1					
	1					1	1								
						1	1								1
2	1				7	1				2		5	3		4
					1					1	1		2		
1					1										1
1					1							1			1
1					1						1				
1						2				1		1	1		1
					1	2	1					2	1		2
1					1	1				1			1		
2				1	1	3	1			2		1			3
10	2			1	4	20	4			8	2	10	8		14
1						1						1			1
						1						1			1
5	1				7	3		1		2		7	4	1	5
						1						1			1
6	1				7	6		1		2		10	4	1	8
1						1	1								1
1					5					1		4			4
18	3			1	16	27	5	1		11	2	24	12	1	27

DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES.

				1		3	1					1	1	1	1
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TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—			
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	Mo- de- ré.	Immo- de- ré.			

(Province de la N.-Ecosse.) BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLAR TOOLS—*Concluded.*

Annapolis													
Cape Breton		1				1						1	
Hants		1				1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse		2				2						2	
Queen's, N.B.	1					1					1		
Province de Manitoba		3				3					1	2	
(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.)													
Victoria													
Totaux du Canada	7	29		3	8	26					21	13	

(Province d'Ontario.) HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING. CLASS III.

Carleton	1				1						1		
Elgin													
Essex							1						
Huron	1					1			1			1	
Kent	2	4		1	2	2	2				6	1	
Lambton		2				2					2		
Middlesex													
Norfolk	1				1						1		
Northumberland et Durham	1	1			1							1	
Ontario			1		1						1		
Peel													
Simcoe		2			1	1					2		
Welland					1	2					2	1	
Wellington		3											
Wentworth		1				1					1		
York		4		1		3					3		
Totaux d'Ontario	4	18	1	2	8	12	3		1		19	4	
(Province de Québec.)													
Bedford		1				1						1	
Iberville		1				1						1	
Montreal	1	9				8	2				6	4	
St. François		1		1									
Totaux de Québec	1	12		1		10	2				6	6	
Pictou, N.E.		1				1					1		
Province de Manitoba		4			1	4					2	2	
Totaux du Canada	5	35	1	3	9	27	5		1		28	12	

(Province d'Ontario.) EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES.

Brant	2	1			1		1	1			2	1	
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TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ AVEC VIOLENCE—Fin. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	— REMARKS.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.												
Angl ^l -terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.												
				Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étran-gers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholi-ques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens		Autres con-fes-sions.	

EFFRACTION ET AVOIR DES OUTILS DE VOLEURS—Fin.

			1									1	
			1					1					
			2					1				1	
			1										
			1	2				2					1
3			21	12	1			17	5	5	5	2	1

VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS. CLASSE III.

			1					1					
			1							1			
			1							1			
	1		5	1				1	1	4			1
				1				1				1	
			1							1			
			1							1			
				1				1					
			2						1	1			
			1	2						1	2		
				1					1				
2			2					1	2	1			
3	1	1	16	4				5	5	10	3	1	1
			1							1			
				1				1					1a.
			10					10					
			1					1					
			12	1				12		1			1
			1					1					
			5					1			3		1
3	1	1	34	5				19	5	11	6	1	2

DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES.

			2	1					2	1			
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α Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGE : SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.	De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.											
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et noi's de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus	Life. — A vie	—	Cities and T'wns — Villies	Rural Dis- tricts. — Districts ru- raux.	Agricul- tural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Commerçants.	Do- mestic — Serviteurs.	Indus- trial. — Industriels.	Pro- fes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.

DÉTOUREMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES—*Suite.*

1				1			1						1		1
1				2					2			1	1		
2				2			1					1			1
				4			1	1			2				4
				3			1		1		1				3
				2	1						3				3
				1	1	1						1			
				1	2			1			1	2			
				1	2		2					1			
				1	2	1					2	2			1
			1	1	3						4				
				1			1					1			
				2	1		1								3
				1	1										1
				1	3		1	1			1	1			1
				1	1		1				1	1			1
				2	2				1	1	1	1			1
				4	1		1		1	1	1	4			1
				15	1	1	7	1	4		3	11	1		4
3			2	47	24	4	19	5	13	2	25	32	6		30
				1					1						1
				1	1						1	1			
2				11		1	4		2		4	7			4
				3					1		2				3
				1							1				1
				1						1					1
2				16	2	1	4		4	1	8	8			10
				2			2					1			1
1					1		1					1			
1				2	1		3					2			1

TABLE I.	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.	CLASS III.
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JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.		Moderate	Immoderate		
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		—	—		
	Inca- pables de lire oud' é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M | F — | —	M | F — | —	M | F — | —	M | F — | —	M | F — | —	M | F — | —	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		

(Province of Ontario.) EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES—*Continued.*

[illegible]

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES.				RELIGIONS.										REMARKS.
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- thod- ists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Protes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions	
Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												

DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES—*Suite.*

			1					1				
2								2				
			1	1					2			
			1	3			1	1				
			3					2			1	
1			2	1				2	1			
			1						1			
1			2						2		1	
				2						2		
			2	1				1	2			
			2	2				1		3		
			1									
			1	2			1	2				
			1				1					
			1							1		
2	1		1				2	2				2a.
			1	2			1		1			1a.
1				1				1			1	
			1				1					
			2					1	1			
			2				1	1				
			4	1				4	1			
3	1	2	7	2			6	3	2	3	2	1b.
7	5	3	40	16			2	17	22	14	9	4.
			1				1					
				1			1					
			1	9			7	1			2	1a.
			3				3					1a.
			1								1	
			1				1					
			1	15		1		13	1		3	2.
			1		1						2	
			1				1					
			2		1		1				2	

a Sentence deferred.

6 Sentence not recorded.

a Sentence remise.

b Sentence non enregistrée.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lun- acy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées. une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande.	Under one year.	One year and over.
										Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.

EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.*

St. John, N.B.....	2	1	1								
Totals of New Brunswick	3	2	1								
Queen's, P.E.I....	4	1			3	3				3	
Province of Manitoba.....	26	10	10		6	5	1			3	
(Prov. of British Columbia.)											
New Westminster.....	1	1									
Victoria.....	5	3			2	2				2	
Totals of Brit. Columbia..	6	4			2	2				2	
The Territories.....	2	2									
Totals of Canada.....	337	193	31		113	103	6	4	33	58	5

(Province of Ontario.)

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Algoma.....	4	1			3	3				3	
Brant.....	77	25	1		51	39	2	10	16	24	1
Bruce.....	17	7			10	10			2	8	
Carleton.....	85	35			50	40	8	2	2	35	7
Dufferin.....	6	1			5	4	1		3	1	1
Elgin.....	73	31	2		40	36	3	1	13	19	6
Essex.....	90	12	20		58	53	3	2	4	48	1
Frontenac.....	71	38			33	29	2	2	1	21	10
Grey.....	24	11			13	10	2	1		9	
Haldimand.....	9	6	1		2	2				1	1
Halton.....	12	3			9	8	1		1	6	1
Hastings.....	61	27	5		29	29				16	1
Huron.....	36	13	13		10	10			2	6	
Kent.....	75	23	23		29	24	4	1		19	8
Lambton.....	58	14	1		43	43			13	20	2
Lanark.....	8	4			4	4				3	
Leeds & Grenville.....	25	7			18	14	3	1	4	11	
Lennox & Addington.....	15	4			11	9	1	1		10	
Lincoln.....	19	7			12	11	1		6	3	
Middlesex.....	122	85			37	25	7	5	2	25	5
Norfolk.....	13	2			11	8		3		5	1
Northumberland & Durham	60	25	7		28	28			5	13	2
Ontario.....	24	3	2	1	18	14	2	2		14	
Oxford.....	70	7	13		50	39	7	4	19	19	2
Peel.....	9	2	1		6	4		2			2
Perth.....	65	21			44	36	3	5	14	7	1
Peterborough.....	5		1		4	4				4	
Prescott & Russell.....	1				1	1			1		
Prince Edward.....	4	1			3	3				3	
Renfrew.....	4				3	3				3	
Simcoe.....	56	15	1		40	34	4	2	13	22	
Stormont, Dundas & Glen'ry.	29	7	2		20	16	4		6	8	5
Victoria.....	34	11	6		17	14	1	2	1	9	3
Waterloo.....	17	3			14	13	1		6	7	

CONJUGAL

DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDES ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES—*Fin*

LARCIN ET RECEL.

2			8	36	9	3	1	1	7	12	19	1	24
3	1		2	45	3	2	6	1	7	15	17	2	29
1			1	16	16		1	4	5	21	11	1	23
1	1		2	36	18	1	7	4	8	28	13	2	38
2			1	27	7			3	3	19	6		21
			1	7	4	1			1	6	2		9
				2	2	1				1		1	1
			1	5	2		2	1	2	1			8
2			1	18	8	1	1	1	3	5	6	3	18
				2	6				2	3	1		7
2				14	14	2	6	1		15	8	1	18
			4	13	9				3	16	8		1
			2	2	2	1				3	2		2
1			2	13	4	1	5	1		7	2		15
	1			2	9	3	1	1	1	5	4	1	6
2				8						7	2		8
			1	33	4		2	9	5	13	7	1	29
1	1			5	5		1		2	7	2	1	8
				6	12	10	2	2	1	10	6		18
1	1		1	10	5			2	2	9	2		14
1	2			5	30	9		5	2	20	14	1	25
4				3	3	1			2	1			4
4			2	25	16	1	3		5	14	8		33
				4						2			4
					3				1	1	2		1
				2	1	1							3
1			4	9	18		2	3	9	8	6	2	19
			1	9	4				4	5	3	2	8
				9	8	3		1	1	5	4	1	12
			1	7	1				2	4	1		

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.					USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.	Moder- ate.	Immo- derate
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.		
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F		
				H | F	H | F	H | F	H F	H F		

EMBEZZLEMENT, FRAUD AND FALSE PRETENCES—*Concluded.*

St. Jean, N.B.												
Totaux du N.-Brunswick												
Queens, I.P.E.	2	1		1	2						1	2
Province de Manitoba.	1	4	1		1	4			1		4	2
(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.)												
New Westminster		2				2					2	
Victoria												
Totaux de la Col.-Britan.		2				2					2	
Les Territoires.....												
Totaux du Canada	21	74	6	7	14	2	59	2	17		65	36

(Province d'Ontario.)

LARCENY AND RECEIVING

Algoma.....	2	1		1		2					1	1
Brant.....	15	29		18	4	11	6	7		5	31	14
Bruce.....	3	4		1		1	1	4		3	3	4
Carleton.....	21	25		12	10	13	4	5	3	3	23	25
Dufferin.....	1	1				1		1		3	1	1
Elgin.....	9	26		2	6	1	11	11		9	16	16
Essex.....	19	35		6	5	1	31	1	8	2	29	23
Frontenac.....	12	15			7	15		3	2	6	9	12
Grey.....	5	6		2	1	4	1	2		2	8	3
Haldimand.....	1	1				1		1			2	
Halton.....	2	6		3	2	1	2			1	7	1
Hastings.....	4	23		9	2	9		5	4		16	8
Huron.....	2	6		2	1	3		2		2	3	5
Kent.....	12	15	1	3	1	6		12	5	1	16	12
Lambton.....	17	8		5	1	7	1	7	4	18	14	10
Lanark.....	3	1			2	2					3	1
Leeds et Grenville.....	2	15		6	3	1	5	1	1		12	5
Lennox et Addington.....	4	6	1	5	3			3				5
Lincoln.....	4	6		3	1		3	1	1	2	5	5
Middlesex.....	9	28		7	6	4	13	1	5	1	26	11
Norfolk.....	10	1		1	4			6			6	4
Northumberland et Durham	7	17		4	1	4	1	8	3	3	14	9
Ontario.....	2	13		3	3		7		3	2	8	8
Oxford.....	15	25		12	1	6	1	9	1	9	24	17
Peel.....	1	5			5		1				3	1
Perth.....	8	33		16	7	3	9	1	3	1	27	14
Peterborough.....		4			2		1		1		1	3
Prescott et Russell.....										1		
Prince-Edouard.....		2			2	1					2	
Renfrew.....	2	1		1	1		1				2	1
Simcoe.....	7	20		10	1	5	7	2	2	11	16	11
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	5	8		3	2		4	1	2		11	2
Victoria.....	3	14		4	5		4	1	3		8	8
Waterloo.....	1	7		2	1		5			5	1	3

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES.					RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.
—					—								
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.													
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-terians.	Protes-tants	Other Deno-minations.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												REMARQUES.
—	—	—		Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's.	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-by-té-riens	Pres-byté-riens		Autres con-fes-sions.
Angl'-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.											

DÉTOURNEMENT, FRAUDE ET FAUX PRÉTEXTES.—Fin.

.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
9	5	4	63	19	2	.....	3	33	25	16	11	10	2

LARCIN ET RECEL.

.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	2	34	2	2	.....	8	9	17	7	3	.....	.....
1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	41	1	.....	.....	.....	30	2	1	3	11	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	2	3	18	4	1	.....	6	1	12	7	3	.....	.....
2	4	2	32	13	1	.....	1	20	3	12	4	.....	2
1	7	1	16	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	13	1
.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	1b.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	1	.....	.....
3	5	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	2	.....	13	9a.
.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	1	2a.
3	3	.....	21	2	.....	.....	2	8	2	14	.....	1	.....
3	4	1	17	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10	6	3	.....	4a.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1a.
1	1	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	2	3	.....
3	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1a.
6	5	1	19	3	2	.....	.....	10	5	7	7	.....	4a.
.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3a.
6	5	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12	3	4	.....	2a.
2	1	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	2	3	.....	1a.
6	1	5	28	.....	.....	.....	6	5	10	11	6	1	2a.
1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
6	1	.....	31	3	.....	.....	1	17	10	4	7	.....	16a.
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	1	6	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	3	2	.....	4a.
1	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	2

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES. OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ed. Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATION.				SENTENCE.				
									COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.				
									With the optio- n of a fine.			No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		
(Province of Ontario.) LARCENY AND RECEIVING—Continued.													
Welland.....	71	26	20	.....	25	24	1	1	14	.....	.....
Wellington.....	64	19	3	.....	42	35	1	6	10	29	1	
Wentworth.....	225	136	5	.....	84	84	.....	35	29	10	.....	
York.....	713	324	83	.....	306	256	22	28	28	199	16	
Totals of Ontario.....	2,351	957	210	1	1,183	1,019	83	81	208	673	87		
(Province of Quebec.)													
Arthabaska.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Beauce.....	6	1	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	
Beauharnois.....	6	2	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
Bedford.....	8	1	.....	.....	7	6	1	.....	1	5	.....	
Chicoutimi.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Gaspé.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	6	3	1	10	.....	.....
Iberville.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	2	4	.....	
Joliette.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamouraska.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	13	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Montreal.....	516	137	1	.....	378	332	15	31	20	209	18	
Ottawa.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Quebec.....	109	42	3	.....	64	51	9	4	25	.....	.....
Richelieu.....	19	6	.....	.....	13	8	4	1	1	2	.....	
Rimouski.....	13	7	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	49	18	3	.....	28	23	4	1	3	21	.....	
Three Rivers.....	13	8	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	791	226	8	.....	557	480	38	39	30	302	20	
(Province of Nova Scotia.)													
Antigonish.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Colchester.....	13	7	.....	.....	6	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Digby.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Guysborough.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax.....	138	45	4	.....	89	50	35	4	83	3	.....	
Hants.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
King's.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Pictou.....	9	2	.....	.....	7	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Queen's.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	8	3	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	182	60	5	.....	117	76	36	5	91	16	.....	
(Province of New Brunswick.)													
Carleton.....	6	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madawaska.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John.....	92	38	22	.....	32	16	6	10	8	18	.....	
Westmoreland.....	18	9	1	.....	8	8	.....	2	2	.....	.....
York.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.....	133	51	25	.....	57	40	7	10	19	23	.....	
King's, P.E.I.....	9	1	.....	.....	8	8	.....	1	7	.....	.....

TABLE . OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate			
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.					
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		

(Province d'Ontario.)

LARCENY AND RECEIVING—Continued.

Welland	1	24	6	4	12	3	18	6							
Wellington.....	8	31	10	11	1	6	30	9							
Wentworth	16	62	11	13	1	25	40	38							
York	46	253	86	6	44	6	97	19	29	10	9	119	178		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	279	777	2	254	11	182	23	344	54	157	33	122	3	559	474

(Province de Québec.)

Arthabaska.....	1	2	4	2	3									
Beauce.....	3	2	1	1	2	1							4	1
Beauharnois.....	1	2			4								2	1
Bedford.....	3	4	1	1	5								1	6
Chicoutimi.....	2	1								2	1			
Gaspé.....	7	3		1	1	6		2					8	2
Iberville.....	4	2		2	3		1						4	2
Joliette.....														
Kamouraska.....	10	3	3	1	1					7	2		12	
Montréal.....	119	247	22	46	15	239	35	14	3	4			62	128
Ottawa.....	2	2	1	1	3	1							2	4
Québec.....	28	36	13	1	8	3	28	3	6	2			53	11
Richelieu.....	11	2	8	1	3	3		1					9	4
Rimouski.....	5		4					1					5	
St. François.....	11	10	2	1	5	14	1		5				6	11
Trois-Rivières.....	3	2	3					2					3	2
Totaux de Québec.....	210	318	62	3	68	19	308	41	30	5	18	3	171	172

Totaux de Québec.....

(Province de la N.-Ecosse.)

Antigonish.....	1			1						1	
Colchester.....	6		1	1	3		1			6	1
Digby	1		1							1	1
Guysborough.....	1	2		1	1		1			3	
Halifax.....	27	62	14	24	2	35	5	7	2	68	20
Hants	1					1				1	1
King's.....	3		1			1		1		1	2
Pictou.....	1	6	2	1		2			1	6	1
Queen's.....	1						1			1	1
Yarmouth.....	1	3			1	3			1	3	2
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse ..	35	81	19	27	5	45	8	9	2	90	26

(Prov. du N.-Brunswick.)

Carleton.....	1	1	4			1			1
Gloucester.....									
King's.....									
Madawaska.....	2				1	1			2
Northumberland.....									
St. Jean.....	16	16	13	10	7	2		8	23
Westmoreland.....	1	7	1		6	1			8
York.....	5	5	5	1	2	2		7	3
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	25	29	23	11	16	7		15	37

King's, I.P.E.

a Sentence deferred. c Bound to keep the peace. d Committed suicide in cell.
 e To be whipped. f Cautioned and let go. g Convicted but dismissed on account of youth.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES.								RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																	REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.				
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												— États Unis.	— Autres pays étran-gers.			— Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	— Bap-tistes.	— Ca-tholiques.	— Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	— Mé-tho-distes.	— Pres-byté-riens	— Autres con-fes-sions
1	1	3	20	2	1	2	6	5	4	7	8	2	3a.				
14	17	5	31	1	3	1	16	4	7	8	2	3a.					
64	51	6	35	5	2	10	29	25	1	16	6	1	3a.				
			161	14	3		112	95	27	42	6	4	20c, 6a, 1d.				
142	126	35	677	61	19	2	41	349	270	146	136	56	84.				
1			8				8	1									
			5					5									
			4				3										
			7				6		1								
			3				3										
			10				10										
			6				6										
			13				13										
9	31	11	310	4	3		302	5			58	2	62a.				
	2	1	6				6										
			58	3			60				4		15a.				
			13				13										
			5				5										
4	1		10	2	3		6				18						
			5				5										
14	34	12	463	9	6		446	11	1		80	2	77.				
			1				1										
			5					2	1	2							
			1								1						
13	11	1	60		2	2	1	57	7	2	2	18	1a.				
			1								1		1e.				
			3				2										
			7				3			3	1						
			1							1							
			4				1	2		1							
13	11	1	86		2	2	7	65	9	5	7	21	2.				
			2				1	1		1	2						
			2				2										
	1		30	1			6	14	6	4		1	2f.				
2		1	3		1			2			1	3	3g.				
	2		8				5	3	1		1						
2	3	1	45	1	1		12	22	7	5	4	4	5				

a Sentence remise.

c Tenu de garder la paix.

d S'est suicidé.

e A être fouetté.

f Relâché avec avertissement.

g Condamné puis libéré pour cause de jeunesse.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.									REMARKS. REMARQUES.
—						—									
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						—									
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Univ'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-by-ter-ians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-mina-tions		
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.													
Angl'-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.		Etats-Unis.	Au-tres pays étran-gers.	Autr's pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-té-riens		Au-tres con-fes-sions.		

LARCIN ET RECEL—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	5	3	28	6	1	.....	1	17	5	3	7	12	4	5a, 1i, 1h.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
3	.....	1	.....	16	3	7	.....	9	10	1	.....	.....	10	.....
3	1	1	.....	19	3	11	.....	14	11	1	.....	1	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	180	53	1,321	96	32	15	61	929	314	162	155	174	32	175

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, Etc. CLASSE IV.

.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	3	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....

a Sentence deferred.
a Sentence remise.

i Discharged with reprimand.
i Relaché avec réprimande.

h Escaped from jail.
h S'est évadé de la prison.

TABLE I.

MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. — Person- nes. accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ed. — Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial — Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tained for Lu- nacy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated. — Plus de 2 réci- dives.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- nde	No OPTION. — Under one year. — Moins d'un an

(Province of P. E. Island)

ARSON, BURNING, &c.—Concluded.

Queen's	1		1							
Province of Manitoba	3		2		1	1				
Totals of Canada	44	19	9		16	14	2		3	

(Province of Ontario.) MALICIOUS INJURIES TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.

Brant.....	19	5			14	13		1	13	1
Bruce.....	6				6	6			6	
Carleton.....	43	16	1		26	21	5		26	
Elgin.....	2	1			1	1			1	
Essex.....	19				19	19			19	
Frontenac.....	8	2			6	5	1		6	
Grey.....	17	2			15	15			15	
Haldimand.....	3				3	3			3	
Halton.....	3				3	3			3	
Hastings.....	20	4			16	16			13	3
Huron.....	15	2			13	13			13	
Kent.....	10				10	10			6	3
Lambton.....	23				23	23			22	
Leeds & Grenville.....	15	1			14	12		2	14	
Lennox & Addington.....	1				1	1			1	
Lincoln.....	14	8			6	6			6	
Middlesex.....	88	27			61	56	3	2	60	1
Norfolk.....	10				10	10			10	
Northumberland & Durham.....	30	14			16	13		3	14	
Ontario.....	7				7	7			6	1
Oxford.....	18	2			16	14	1	1	16	
Peel.....	1				1	1			1	
Perth.....	3	2			1	1			1	
Peterborough.....	9	1			8	7	1		8	
Prescott & Russell.....	2				2	2			2	
Renfrew.....	2				2	2			1	
Simcoe.....	14	3			11	11			11	
Stormont, Dundas & Glen'ry	14				14	14			13	1
Victoria.....	31	16			15	15			14	
Waterloo.....	5				5	5			5	
Welland.....	6	2			4	3	1		4	
Wellington.....	9				9	6	2	1	9	
Wentworth.....	107	42			65	65			65	
York.....	86	33			48	48			49	
Totals of Ontario	660	188	1		471	447	14	10	455	10

(Province of Quebec.)

Montreal	107	47			60	53	1	6	55	2
Quebec	19	10			9	5	3	1	8	
Richelieu	4	3			1	1			1	
Rimouski	1				1	1			1	
St. Francis	8	6			2	2			1	1
St. Hyacinthe	2				2	2			2	

TABLEAU I. ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.	Life.	De'th — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- tories											
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	— — —	— — —	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus	A vie	En- vo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me	Villes	Dis- trict- ru- raux	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, Etc.—Fin.

.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
8	4	.....	1	6	10	2	2	1	3	.....	7	4	.....	10

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	1	3	2	3	.....	12	4	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	2	3	1	4	.....	4	5	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	2	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1	.....	4	2	8	.....	25	22	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	6	6	4	1	4	8	.....	21
1	.....	.....	1	203	31	12	24	15	30	1	78	62	2	166
.....	.....	.....	2	46	8	3	11	5	11	.....	20	23	4	31
.....	.....	.....	6	3	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	5	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....

CLASSE IV.

INCENDIE PAR MALVEILLANCE, ETC.—*Fin.*

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS.

c Bound to keep the peace,
c Tenuis de garder la paix.

TABLEAU I. ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—*Fin.* CLASSE IV.

SENTENCE.				Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE — ÉTAT CONJUGAL		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.					De'th De mort	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.	—												
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Envoyées à la prison de Réfor- me.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS—*Fin.*

				2	53	13	5	12	5	14	1	24	31	4	35
					9	1	1	1		1	1	4	3		7
	2				11			2		1	2	1	3		9
1					6	1		1					1		6
					3							1			2
1	2				26	5	1	5		2	3	6	7		24
1						2	2						1		1
					17	2		3	1	2		8	4		16
					4	1				1		1	1		4
					12					4	1	5			12
1					33	5	2	3	1	7	1	14	6		33
	1					1						1			1
	1					1						1			1
					3						1	2			2
					8					1		4			8
3	3			3	326	55	20	44	21	54	7	129	106	6	269

CONTREFAÇONS, FAUX ET CIRCULATION.

CLASSE V.

					1	1									1
					1	1					1	1			1
					1	1						1			
					1	1			1			1			
					1	2	1				1	2	1		
					1					1		1			
					2							2			2

TABLEAU I. ATTAQUES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.—Fin. CLASSE IV

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants		Other Denominations.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												
Angl ^y terre et Galles	Ire-lande.	Ecos-se.												
			États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglis ^e d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens	Autres con-fes-sions.			

DOMMAGES MALICIEUX AUX CHEVAUX, BESTIAUX ET AUTRES PROPRIÉTÉS—Fin.

4	5	1	57	1	3			58	1		1	11	2
			10				4		1		5		
3	1	1	7				1	6	3		1		
			6				3	1	1	1			
			1				1					1	
			3				1		1				
3	1	1	27				10	7	6	1	6	1	
	1		1					2					
1			17		1		4	5	8	1		1	7f.
			5					3				2	
			12				2	5		2	3		
1	1		35		1		6	15	8	3	3	3	7
			1					1					
			1					1					
			3					1	1				1
				1		7				2		6	
30	27	9	289	8	6	10	21	168	59	43	38	47	13

CONTREFAÇONS, FAUX ET CIRCULATION.

CLASSE V.

			1							1			
			1					1		1			
	1									1			
		1						1					
			3					2		1			1a.
			1							1			
										1			
	1		1						1	1			

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lun- acy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
									EMPRISONNÉS.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.
						Con- dam- nées. une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.	Un an et plus.

(Province of Quebec).

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.

Iberville.....	2	2									
Montreal	5	5									
St. Francis	1	1									
Totals of Quebec	9	9									
Halifax, N.S.....	3	3									
Inverness, N.S.....	1		1								
Totals of Nova Scotia....	4	3	1								
Province of Manitoba.....	2	1	1								
Totals of Canada	39	30	8		1	1					1

(Province of Ontario.)

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Brant.....	1	1									
Elgin.....		2									
Essex.....	3				3	3			3		
Grey.....	3				3	3			3		
Hallimand	2				2	2			2		
Hastings	4				4	4			4		
Keut.....	3	1			2	2			2		
Lambton.....	1				1	1			1		
Leeds and Grenville.....	1				1	1			1		
Lennox and Addington.....	1				1	1			1		
Lincoln.....	2	1			1	1			1		
Middlesex.....	14	1			13	13			13		
Northumberland & Durham.	3				3	3			3		
Oxford.....	2				2	2			2		
Peterborough.....	2	1			1		1		1		
Perth.....	6	3			3	3			3		
Simcoe	2				2	2			2		
St'mont,Dundas & Gleng'ry	1				1	1			1		
Waterloo.....	5				5	5			5		
Welland.....	1	1									
Wellington.....	1				1			1	1		
Wentworth.....	6	1			5	5			5		
York.....	9				9	9			9		
Totals of Ontario.....	75	12			63	61	1	1	63		
Montreal, Que.....	56	10			46	44	1	1	46		
Quebec, Que.....	4		2		2	1	1		2		
Totals of Quebec.....	60	10	2		48	45	2	1	48		
Guy'sborough, N.S.....	2				2	2			1	1	
Halifax, N.S.	16	3			13	11	2		13		
Pictou, N.S.....	1				1	1			1		
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1				1	1			1		

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÊ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.			Mode- rate	Immo- derate	
	Inca- pables de lire oud' é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	M | F H | F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	

(Province de Québec.)

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY—Concluded.

Iberville												
Montréal												
St François												
Totaux de Québec												
Halifax N.E.												
Inverness, N.E.												
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse ..												
Province de Manitoba												
Totaux du Canada	1					1						1

(Province d'Ontario.)

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Brant												
Elgin												
Essex								3				
Grey	1	1					2	1			1	1
Haldimand								2				
Hastings						2		2				
Kent		1				1		1				1
Lambton								1				
Leeds et Grenville								1				
Lennox et Addington									1			
Lincoln								1				
Middlesex		1			1			12				1
Northumberland et Durham		1						1		2	1	
Oxford								2				
Peterborough			1					1				1
Perth								3				
Simcoe								2				
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	1				1							1
Waterloo								5				
Welland												
Wellington		1			1						1	
Wentworth		4				1	3	1			4	
York		6			1	3	2	3			3	3
Totaux d'Ontario	2	15	1		4	7	9	40	3		10	8
Montréal, Qué.	23	23		3	12	22	2	7			17	22
Québec, Qué.	1	1				2					2	
Totaux de Québec	24	24		3	12	24	2	7			19	22
Guysborough, N.E.									2			
Halifax, N.E.	3	9		2	4	6	1				10	2
Pictou, N.E.									1			
Yarmouth, N.E.		1				1						1

TABLEAU I.	AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.	CLASSE VI.
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	366

BIRTH PLACES.					RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants		Other Denominations.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.												
—	—	—												
Angl'-terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.												
—														REMARKS.

PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE—*Fin.*

[illegible]

CRUAUTÉS ENVERS LES ANIMAUX.

[illegible]

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL		
								EMPRISONNÉS.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de foile.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—
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						—	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—	—

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—*Concluded.*

Totals of Nova Scotia...	20	3			17	15	2		16	1	
St. John, N.B.	23	9			14	11	1	2	11		
Westmoreland, N.B.	2	2									
Totals of New Brunswick	25	11			14	11	1	2	11		
Queen's, P.E.I.	1				1	1				1	
Totals of Canada	181	36	2		143	133	6	4	138	2	

(Province of Ontario.) FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.

Algoma	1				1	1				1	
Brant.....	2	2									
Bruce.....	1	1									
Dufferin.....	1	1									
Elgin.....	1	1									
Essex.....	5	1			4	4			1	2	
Frontenac.....	4	1	1		2	2				1	
Haldimand.....	1	1									
Hastings.....	3	2			1	1			1		
Huron.....	10	4	1		5	5			5		
Kent.....	14	7			7	6	1		1	5	
Leeds & Grenville.....	5	1			4	4					
Lennox & Addington	1	1									
Lincoln.....	5	1			4	4			2	1	
Middlesex	2	2									
Northumberland & Durham.	3				3	3			3		
Ontario.....	6	2			4	4			4		
Oxford.....	5		1		4	4			4		
Perth.....	2	1			1			1			
Peterborough.....	1		1								
Renfrew.....	2				2	2			1		
Simcoe.....	3	2			1	1					
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	1				1		1		1		
Victoria.....	2	1	1		1	1			1		
Waterloo.....	1				1						
Welland.....	5	3	1		1			1			
Wellington.....	11	4	4		3	3			2	1	
Wentworth.....	15	9	1		5	5			3	1	1
York.....	32	20	8		4	3		1		4	
Totals of Ontario.....	145	68	19		58	53	2	3	29	16	1
(Province of Quebec.)											
Chicoutimi.....	1	1									
Iberville.....	1				1	1			1		
Kamouraska	2		2		2	2				1	
Montreal.....	26	19			7	4	2	1	1	1	
St. Hyacinthe.....	1				1			1			
Totals of Quebec.....	31	20			11	7	2	2	2	2	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- tories.	— — —		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life.										
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	

CRUANTÉS ENVERS LES ANIMAUX—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	6	2	3	.....	3	6	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	6	2	3	.....	3	6	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	16	8	44	4	12	.....	23	40	1	55

CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPECIFIÉS.

					1		1					1			
1					3	1			1		1	1		2	
1					1	1			1				1	1	
					4	2		2			2	2		4	
					4						4			4	
					2	1		2			1	2		1	
					1	1	1					1		1	
1					1				1			1			
					1						1	1			
						1	1					1			
1					1						1	1			
					1							1	1		
					4	1	1	1	2	1	1	3		2	
					4				1		2	3		1	
4					24	11	5	5	1	6	1	13	18	1	16
				1		2		1				1			2
2					7				1	1	2	2	4		2
1					1							1	1		
3				1	8	2		1	1	1	2	4	5		4

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.				Mode- rate.	Immo- derate
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.				—	—
	Inca- pables de lire oud'éc- rire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F				Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—Concluded.

Totaux de la N.-Ecosse..	3	10	.....	2	4	7	1	3	.....	10	3
St. Jean, N.B.....	.....	14	.....	1	2	9	2	.....	.....	4	10
Westmoreland, N.-B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	.....	14	.....	1	2	9	2	.....	.....	4	10
Queen's, I.P.E.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux du Canada.....	30	63	1	6	22	1	47	2	19	43	44

(Province d'Ontario.) FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED.

Algoma.....	1					1			1	
Brant.....										
Bruce.....										
Dufferin.....										
Elgin.....										
Essex.....	3			1		2		1	2	1
Frontenac.....	1	1			2				2	
Haldimand.....										
Hastings.....						1				
Huron.....								5		
Kent.....	1	5	1	2	1	2	1		2	4
Leeds et Grenville.....		4			4			1		
Lennox et Addington.....										
Lincoln.....	1	2			2	1		1	1	2
Middlesex.....										
Northumberland et Durham		2	1		1			1		2
Ontario.....								4		
Oxford.....								4		
Perth.....	1				1					1
Peterborough.....										
Renfrew.....	1				1			1		
Simcoe.....		1				1				1
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry								1		
Victoria.....										
Waterloo.....								1		
Welland.....	1					1				1
Wellington.....	1	1			1			2		1
Wentworth.....	1	4			3	1	1		2	3
York.....		4	1		2		1		1	3
Totaux d'Ontario.....	7	28	3	3	18	1	11	22	14	17

(Province de Québec.)

Chicoutimi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Iberville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kamouraska.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Montréal.....	3	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	1	2	4
St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totaux de Québec.....	4	5	.....	2	4	1	.....	4	.....	5

a Sentence deferred.

b Sentence not recorded.

c Bound to keep the peace.

d To appear when requested.

e To support family.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
					CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.				
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde			
FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED— <i>Concluded.</i>												
Guysborough, N.S.....	1				1	1			1			
Halifax, N.S.....	8	7			1	1			1			
Shelburne, N.S.....	1	1										
Totals of Nova Scotia....	10	8			2	2			2			
Westmoreland, N.B.....	7	2			5	3	2		3		1	
Province of Manitoba.....	4	3	1									
New Westminster, B.C.....	6				6		6			3	2	
Victoria, B.C.....	11	1	10									
Totals of B. Columbia....	17	1	10		6		6			3	2	
The Territories.....	1				1	1				1		
Totals of Canada.....	215	102	30		83	66	12	5	36	22	4	
(Province of Ontario.) CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.												
Algoma.....	1				1	1			1			
Bruce.....	2				2	2			1			
Carleton.....	1				1		1		1			
Essex.....	2				2	2			2			
Frontenac.....	1				1		1					
Grey.....	1				1	1			1			
Haldimand.....	1				1	1						
Hastings.....	2				2	2			2			
Huron.....	1				1	1			1			
Kent.....	14		4		10	9	1		7	2		
Lambton.....	1				1	1			1			
Leeds and Grenville.....	2				2		2		1	1		
Lennox and Addington.....	1				1	1			1			
Middlesex.....	9	1			8	6	2		8			
Norfolk.....	1	1										
Northumberland & Durham.....	7		1		6	5		1	4	2		
Ontario.....	1				1	1				1		
Oxford.....	2				2	1		1	2			
Peterborough.....	1				1	1			1			
Perth.....	8	5			3	2		1	1			
Prescott & Russell.....	1				1	1			1			
Renfrew.....	2				2	2			2			
Simcoe.....	3				3	3			3			
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	3	1			2	2			2			
Victoria.....	1	1										
Waterloo.....	2				2	2			2			
Welland.....	3		1		2	2			1	1		
Wentworth.....	9	3			6	6			3			
York.....	20	4	2		14	13	1		12			
Totals of Ontario.....	103	16	8		79	68	8	3	61	7		

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	CONJUGAL.											
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.			Life.	—	—	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- rage.	Céliba- taires.

CRIMES ET DÉLITS NON SPÉCIFIÉS—Fin.

1					3							2	3	2
1						6						6		
1						6						6		
						1							1	
9				1	35	20	5	6	2	7	3	25	27	1 2

PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.

					1			1						1
					1			1					1	
						2	2							2
					4	2				1	1	4	4	2
						2	1					1		2
					3	2	1	1		1		2	2	3
					2	3	1	2		1		1	1	4
					1	1								1
					2	1		1		2			1	2
					2					2			1	1
					1	1				1		1	2	
					5			2		2		1		4
					11	3		4		4		4	5	9
					33	17	5	12		14	1	15	17	31

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—			
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.			

FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS NOT OTHERWISE DENOMINATED—*Concluded.*

Guysborough, N.E.											1		
Halifax, N.E.											1		
Shelburne, N.E.													
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse...											2		
Westmoreland, N.-B.	1	4			2	3						3	2
Province de Manitoba.													
New Westminster, C.B.	1	1									6		
Victoria, C.B.													
Totaux de la C.-Britanniq.	1	1									6		
Les Territoires.		1									1		
Totaux du Canada.	13	39		3	7	25	2	11		35		21	24

(Province d'Ontario.)

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.

Algoma											1		
Bruce											2		
Carleton		1				1							1
Essex											2		
Frontenac		1						1					1
Grey											1		
Haldimand											1		
Hastings		2				2						1	1
Huron											1		
Kent		6				4	2				4		
Lambton											1		
Leeds et Grenville		2				2						1	1
Lennox et Addington											1		
Middlesex		5				4	1				3		2
Norfolk													
Northumberland et Durham		5				4	1				1		3
Ontario		1			1								1
Oxford		1				1					1		
Peterborough											1		
Perth		3			1	2							3
Prescott et Russell											1		
Renfrew											2		
Simcoe											3		
St'mont, Dundas et Glengary		2			1			1					2
Victoria													
Waterloo											2		
Welland		2				2							2
Wentworth		5			2	2		1			1		4
York	1	13		1	3	7		3					4
Totaux d'Ontario	1	49		1	8	31		10		29		27	2

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.			
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL.			
									EMPRISONNÉS.			
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.		
						Con- dam- nées une fois	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
(Province of Québec)											CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS—Concluded.	
Joliette	1	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	23	10	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	11	1
Quebec.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
Three Rivers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	30	12	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	13	1
Halifax, N.S.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	
St John, N.B.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
York, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
Totals of New Brunswick.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	4	.....	
Province of Manitoba.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	16	4	.....	17	3
(Prov. of British Columbia).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	165	29	8	.....	128	111	13	4	102	11	
(Province of Ontario.)											BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS.	
Algoma	11	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	9	2
Brant	19	3	.....	.....	16	13	.....	3	14	2
Bruce	16	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	
Carleton	89	30	.....	.....	59	54	4	1	59	.....	
Dufferin.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	
Elgin	31	2	.....	.....	29	28	1	.....	26	3
Essex	12	.....	.....	.....	12	10	2	.....	12	.....	
Frontenac.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	32	.....	
Grey	11	.....	.....	.....	11	9	.....	2	11	.....	
Haldimand	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	
Halton	24	6	.....	.....	18	16	2	.....	17	1
Hastings	41	7	.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	33	.....	
Huron.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	26	.....	
Kent	10	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	
Lambton	13	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	12	1
Lanark	15	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	.....	
Leeds & Grenville.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33	27	5	1	33	.....	
Lennox & Addington.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	
Lincoln	6	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	
Middlesex.....	114	17	.....	.....	97	76	5	16	97	.....	
Norfolk.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	
Northumberland & Durham.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	10	3	3	15	1
Ontario	21	.....	.....	.....	21	20	1	.....	20	1
Oxford	19	.....	.....	.....	19	18	1	.....	19	.....	
Peel.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	
Perth.....	12	1	.....	.....	11	10	1	.....	11	.....	
Peterborough	11	1	.....	.....	10	7	2	1	10	.....	
Prescott & Russell.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- tories		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over	Life.		De'th — De mort.										
— Deux ans et moins de cinq.	— Cinq ans et plus.	— A vie	— Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	— Villes	— Dis- tricts ru- raux	— Agri- cul- teurs.	— Com- mer- çants.	— Servi- teurs.	— Indus- triels.	— Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	— Jour- na- liers.	— Ma- riés.	— En- veu- vage.	— Céliba- taires.

PORT D'ARMES-ILLÉGAL—Fin.

					12			5	1	2		3			9
					1	1				1		1	4		2
						2		2					2		
					13	3		7	1	3		4	6		11
					3				1			2	1		2
					2			1		1			1		1
					1	1				1					1
					3	1		1		2			1		3
					18	2	3	2	4	3		8	5		15
					3			1		1		1	1		3
					73	23	8	23	6	23	1	30	31	2	65

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÉGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.

					2					2					2
					9			3	5		1	6	1		2
					50			6	27	17	1	47	1		2
					18	7	2	1	13	2	8	15	2		9
					1	4	3	1			1	5			
					8			8				5			1
					3			2	1			2			1
					8			7				1	5		3
					6	3		8		1		8			1
					1			1				1			
					13	5			14			3	17		1
					2	1		1	2			2			1
					40	9	2	8	20	11		6	38	4	8
					6	5	3	4	8		1	1	12	1	1
					1	3		1	3			3			
					3	8			8	3			11		
					1							1			1
					2	1			3			2			1

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate			
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non don- nés.	—	—			
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire	Supé- rieure	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.			
				H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F					

(Province de Québec.)

CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS—Concluded.

Joliette.....								1						
Montréal.....	3	10			2	8	2	1					4	9
Québec.....	1	1				2							1	1
Trois-Rivières.....		2				1	1						2	
Totaux de Québec.....	4	13			2	11	3	1	1				7	10
Halifax, N.E.....	2	1			1	1	1						2	1
St. Jean, N.B.....	1	1				2							1	1
Westmoreland, N.B.....		1				1							1	
York, N.B.....		1				1							1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	1	3				4							3	1
Province de Manitoba.....	4	16			3	15	2						2	18
(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.)														
Victoria.....	2	2			2	1	1						1	3
Totaux du Canada.....	14	84		1	16	63	1	16	1	30			42	56

(Province d'Ontario)

BREACHES OF LIQUORS LAWS.

Algoma.....		2			1	1			9		2			
Braut.....	1	8			1	4	4		6	1	6	3		
Bruce.....									15	1				
Carleton.....		43	7			31	4	15	8		47	3		
Dufferin.....									6	4				
Elgin.....		25	1		1	10	12		6		17	9		
Essex.....	1	4				1	4		6	1	4	1		
Frontenac.....		5				1	7		24		6			
Grey.....	1	2				1	2		8		1	2		
Haldimand.....									3					
Halton.....	3	5				1	7		10		4	4		
Hastings.....		6	3			2	7		22		8	1		
Huron.....									26	1				
Kent.....		1						1	4		1			
Lambton.....									13					
Lanark.....									11	4				
Leeds et Grenville.....	1	17				9	2	7	13	2	15	3		
Lennox et Addington.....									10	2				
Lincoln.....		3				2	1	2	2		1	2		
Middlesex.....	2	45				28	18	3	45	3	26	22		
Norfolk.....									8					
Northumberland et Durham.....		14				6	1	7	2		12	2		
Ontario.....		4				1	2	1	17		2			
Oxford.....		11				6	5		8		11			
Peel.....									6					
Perth.....		1				1			10			1		
Peterborough.....		3				1	2		4	3	3			
Prescott et Russell.....									12					

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autr's possessions étran-gers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Bri-tann's	Bap-tists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Ca-tho-lics. — Ca-tho-liques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Me-thod-ists. — Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-byté-riens	Protes-tants		Other Deno-mina-tions — Au-tres con-fes-sions.
Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land — Irlande.	Scot-land — Ecos-se.												

PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL—Fin.

1	2		7	1	2			9	1			3		1c.
			2					2						1c.
		1	1					1			1			2c.
1	2	1	10	1	2			12	1		1	3		4c.
1			2					1	1			1		
1			1					2						
			1	1								1		
										1				
1			2	1				2		1		1		
2	2	2	8	4	2		1	6	6	5	6		1	
	1			1		2		2	1					
13	11	5	45	18	4	2	4	31	19	16	14	9	1	15

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES.

1	3	1	1	4				1		1				
								4	3		2			
5	7		28					31				19		
3	4	1	16	2			3	7		6	6			
			5					4						
	7		1					6				2		
	1		2						2		1			
	3		5					2				2		
	3		6					5				4		1b.
			1					1						1a.
		1	16					7		1		9		
								1						
5	16	3	22	3				13	23	5	8			
9	1		5					1	9	4	1			
1			3					1	1	1		1		
			8	1	2				1	4	3	3		
1										1				
1	1		1					1	2					

a Sentence deferred. b Sentence not recorded. c Bound to keep the peace.
a Sentence remise. b Sentence non enregistrée. c Tenu de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy. Em- pri- son- nées pou. cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Province of Ontario.)

BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS—Continued.

Prince Edward	11	2	.....	.....	9	7	1	1	9	.....	.....
Renfrew	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Simcoe	27	.....	.....	.....	27	27	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	37	1	.....	.....	36	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Victoria	10	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Waterloo	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Welland	28	6	.....	.....	22	16	5	1	22	.....	.....
Wellington	12	1	.....	.....	11	10	.....	1	11	.....	.....
Wentworth	74	23	.....	.....	51	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
York	146	63	.....	.....	83	62	11	10	82	1	.....
Totals of Ontario	1,007	174	.....	.....	833	749	44	40	819	12	.....
(Province of Quebec)											
Arthabaska	15	1	.....	.....	14	8	1	5	13	1	.....
Beauce	5	1	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
Bedford	8	2	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Gaspé	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Iberville	7	.....	.....	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Montreal	398	105	.....	.....	293	248	41	4	291	1	.....
Ottawa	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Quebec	145	14	.....	.....	131	53	17	61	131	.....	.....
Richelieu	16	.....	.....	.....	16	14	2	.....	16	.....	.....
St. Francis	48	20	.....	.....	28	26	2	.....	28	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec	649	143	.....	.....	503	368	68	70	503	2	.....
Halifax, N.S.	34	15	.....	.....	19	9	7	3	19	.....	.....
Pictou, N.S.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia ..	25	15	.....	.....	20	10	7	3	20	.....	.....
(Province of New Brunswick)											
Kent	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Northumberland	11	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
St. John	52	16	.....	.....	36	17	12	7	36	.....	.....
Westmoreland	6	2	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
York	32	6	.....	.....	26	14	2	10	24	2	.....
Totals of New Brunswick	107	24	.....	.....	83	52	14	17	81	2	.....
King's, P.E.I.	18	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Prince, P.E.I.	49	4	.....	.....	45	40	3	2	43	2	.....
Queen's, P.E.I.	32	18	.....	.....	14	13	1	.....	14	.....	.....
Totals of Pr. Ed. Island.	99	22	.....	.....	77	71	4	2	75	2	.....
Province of Manitoba	120	10	.....	.....	110	105	5	.....	104	6	.....
(Province of Brit. Columbia.)											
Cariboo	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Victoria	57	16	1	.....	40	30	5	5	24	16	.....

TAB

LEAU I.

AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE — ÉTAT CONJUGAL		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie			Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants	Servi- teurs	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés	En veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES—Suite.

					3	3		1	2	1		2	3	1	3
					4				4				3	1	
					1	4			3				4		1
					7	13		2	7	8			3	19	1
					2	1	1			2				3	
					41			6	13	12			5	30	10
					80			4	39	17			7	51	20
					309	70	11	36	194	79	2	42	292	21	69
						12	3	9					10		1
						4		3	1				2		2
						6		1	4		1		4		1
						4		2	2				4		
					174	117	2	260	13	10		8	251	13	28
					5			4	1				3	1	1
					110	21		43	71			4	103	8	20
					3	13		7	9				13	2	1
					27	1		7	14	1	3	3	24		4
					319	178	5	332	118	12	4	15	414	24	58
					19			4	5	2			11	3	4
					1							1			
					20			4	5	2		1	11	3	4
						3	1	2					2	1	
					36			11	20			2	28	2	5
					2	2			3			1	3	1	
					25	1		13	5	3		3	20	1	5
					63	6	1	26	28	3		6	53	5	10
						21		3	16	2			17	1	2
					13	1		1	10	2			9	4	1
					13	22		4	26	4			26	5	3
					98	12		22	59	1		25	28		58
						3			1	1					3
					40		1	1	3	8		21	3	5	30

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—			
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		
				H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F				

(Province d'Ontario.)

BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS—Continued.

Prince-Edouard	2	5				2	3	4	5	8
Renfrew								3		
Simcoe								25	2	
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	4					3	1	32	4	
Victoria	5					5			5	
Waterloo								24	1	
Welland	20			1		9	10	2	18	2
Wellington	3	3			1	1	2	8	1	2
Wentworth	3	38				19	6	15	1	15
York	79	1				35	14	25	5	32
Totaux d'Ontario	14	353	12		4	181	27	158	11	106
(Province de Québec.)										
Arthabaska	9	1				1	8	3	2	
Beauce	2	2				2	2		2	2
Bedford	5							6	2	
Gaspé								1		
Iberville	1	3				2	2	3		4
Montréal	37	251	2			167	39	72	13	31
Ottawa	5				2	1	1	1	5	
Québec	19	112				63	13	48	9	5
Richelieu	3	12	1			11	4	1	13	
St. François	7	18	3			10	10	5	12	12
Totaux de Québec	69	417	7		2	357	52	145	25	54
Halifax, N.E.	1	18			1	8	3	4	3	18
Pictou, N.E.	1				1					
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse ..	1	19		1	1	8	3	4	3	18
(Prov. du N.-Brunswick.)										
Kent	3					1	2	2	1	3
Northumberland								16	1	
St. Jean	3	33				17	2	16	1	15
Westmoreland	4					3	1	1		4
York	1	23	3			13	4	8	1	7
Totaux du N.-Brunswick ..	4	62	3			34	6	27	2	26
King's, I.P.E.								12	6	
Prince, I.P.E.	19	1				6	2	13	21	4
Queen's, I.P.E.	3	8	3			5	7	2	10	3
Totaux de l'Île du P.-Ed. ..	3	27	4			11	2	20	2	7
Province de Manitoba	6	75	2		5	59	5	15	1	19
(Prov. de la Col.-Britannique.)										
Cariboo	1	2			1		2			3
Victoria	18	22		5	1	4	3	25	1	27

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-byterians.	Other Denominations.		
LES BRITANNIQUES.														
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Angl'-terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-thodistes.	Pres-byté-riens	Pro-tes-tants	Autres confes-sions	
CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES—Suite.														
	1		4					1	2	2				
		1	3				1	1	1		1			
1			2	1					1	2		2		
1	1		9	3	6			1	4	1		2		
1		1	1					1	1		1			
10	8		12	7	4		2	8	14	6	4	6	1	
16	21	2	31	3	5		5	18	22	10	18	5		
55	77	11	199	20	17		11	115	86	43	46	55	1	
	1		11					10	2					
			4					3	4			3		
			4					4						
7	17	10	252		3			251				36	1a.	
			5					5						
1			130					126				5		
			16					16						
	1		27					14				14		
8	19	10	453		3			429	6			58	1.	
3	2		10	2		2		11	1		2	5		
			1								1			
3	2		11	2		2		11	1		3	5		
	1		2					2			1			
	9		26				6	15	3	5	6	1		
	1		3					2				2		
	1		25				5	9	7	4	1			
	12		58				11	28	10	9	8	3		
	2	1	19					10	1	2	6			
			11					10	2		1		1	
	2	1	30					20	3	2	7		1	
4	8	2	77	9	5			44	8	8	20	19	8	
					3								3	
13	4	1		3	6	10		16	10	2			6	

a Sentence deferred—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GOAL		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	EMPRISONNÉS.		
						—	—	—	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	—
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes. accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS—Concluded.											
Totals of Brit. Columbia.....	60	16	1	.....	43	33	5	5	24	19	.....
Totals of Canada.....	2,077	404	1	.....	1,672	1,388	147	137	1,626	43	.....
(Province of Ontario.) PROSTITUTION, LEWD CONDUCT, &c.											
Carleton.....	105	39	.....	.....	66	60	4	2	30	16	.....
Elgin.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Essex.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	20	2	3	15	9	.....
Frontenac.....	13	11	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Grey.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Haldimand.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Hastings.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	1	3	.....
Lambton.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Leeds & Grenville.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	2	4	1	.....
Lennox & Addington.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	9	7	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	39	1	.....	.....	38	37	1	.....	36	1	.....
Norfolk.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Oxford.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	4	6	.....	.....
Perth.....	29	2	.....	.....	27	24	.....	3	27	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Glen'ry	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Welland.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	5	.....	.....
Wellington.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	84	33	.....	.....	51	51	.....	.....	30	13	2
York.....	140	63	.....	.....	77	51	9	17	49	9	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	524	159	.....	.....	365	315	18	32	247	62	2
(Province of Quebec.)											
Iberville.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Montreal.....	320	169	.....	.....	151	115	6	30	98	43	.....
Quebec.....	26	4	.....	.....	22	19	2	1	22	.....	.....
Rimouski.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	8	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	364	180	.....	.....	184	143	8	33	128	46	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	8	1	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Hants, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	9	1	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.....	6	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....

TABLEAU I.

AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.		
PENITENTI ^A RY. — PÉNITENCIER.													CONJUGAL. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.	De'th	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- tories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts	Agric- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Deux ans et moi's de cinq	Cinq ans et plus	A vie	De mort	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES—Fin.

					40	3	1	1	4	9	.....	21	3	5	33
					862	291	18	435	434	110	6	110	827	63	235

PROSTITUTION, CONDUITE DÉRÉGLÉE, Etc.

20	66	1	1	8	3	11	33	6	26
2	8	1	1	1	1	3	3		6
1	13	1		8	1	5	2	2	10
	4				1		1		3
	4			1		1	2	1	1
	5				1	2	1	2	2
	2								2
1	5				3	3			2
	2					1			1
1	6				1	1	1		5
	12	1		3	2	1	2		11
	4			1	3	1	1		3
	1					1			1
						1			1
1	2					1	1	1	
5	46			2	1	10	25	5	16
8	77			11	1	1	16	7	53
39	257	3	3	17	31	25	37	90	143
10	148	1	1	12	6	18	12	41	94
	21	1	2	1			1	3	17
		3	3					3	
	3		1				1	1	1
							2		1
10	172	7	6	14	6	18	14	50	113
6	1			2	1	1	2	1	4
1					1				1
7	1			2	2	1	2	1	5
2					1		1	1	1
2					1		1	1	1

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16 Years	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- déré.				
				—	—	—	—	—			—			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non don- nés.			—	—		
Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.				
BREACHES OF LIQUOR LAWS—Concluded.														
Totaux de la Col.-Britan.	19	24	.....	.....	5	2	4	5	25	1	1	.....	16	27
Totaux du Canada.....	116	977	28	.....	16	6	554	100	392	45	516	43	610	239
(Province d'Ontario.) PROSTITUTION, LEWD CONDUCT, &c.														
Carleton.....	36	31	.....	.....	3	9	3	29	10	10	1	.....	10	55
Elgin.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	5
Essex.....	10	4	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	2	2	10	1	1	13
Frontenac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Grey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Hastings.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Kent.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lambton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Leeds et Grenville.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4
Lennox et Addington.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Middlesex.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	20	12	.....	.....	5
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Oxford.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	2
Perth.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	3	5	3	.....	8	6	.....	9	4
Peterborough.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Simcoe.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Waterloo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2
Wellington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	8	37	1	.....	.....	4	3	17	18	5	.....	4	16	30
York.....	5	71	.....	.....	1	13	13	40	1	7	.....	2	28	48
Totaux d'Ontario.....	68	192	1	4	14	58	38	100	37	34	59	43	88	171
(Province de Québec.)														
Iberville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Montréal.....	57	94	.....	6	4	4	12	37	56	13	19	.....	46	98
Québec.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	5	3	11	2	1	.....	.....	17	5
Rimouski.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
St. François.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Trois-Rivières.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Totaux de Québec.....	75	106	.....	6	4	4	18	43	69	17	20	1	66	108
Halifax, N.E.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Hants, N.E.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	3	4	1	.....	1	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1
St.-Jean, N.B.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Westmoreland, N.B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.								REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autr's pays étran- gers.	Other British Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- thod- ists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- ter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens	Other Deno- mina- tions — Autr's con- fes- sions.		
Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX RÈGLEMENTS DES LIQUEURS FORTES—Fin.

13	4	1	3	9	10	16	10	2	9	
83	124	25	826	34	34	12	22	663	124	64	84	140	19	3.

PROSTITUTION, CONDUITE DÉRÉGLÉE, ETC.

4	14		45	3				48		18				
			9					1	1	7				
			5	9				1		1				
			4											
			3	1				1		3		3a.		
	1	1	3					1	1		3			
			2											
1		3	1						1		3			
			1	1					1		1			
								1	3	2				
		1	11	1				2	5		6			
			4					1		2	1			
				1					1					
			1					1						
		1		1							1			
6	14	4	13	8	2		3	14	10	7	9	2	1a.	
7	6	3	34	22	3		6	16	14	24	15		11c.	
18	35	13	142	47	5		9	87	37	45	37	27	1	15
6	19	3	113	8	2			123				28		
			21		1			21						
			3					3						
			2					2						
			3					3						
6	19	3	144	8	3			153				28		
1			5	1			2	1	3			1		
			1				1							
1			6	1			3	1	3			1		
			2				1	1						
			2				1	1						
			2				1	1						

a Sentence deferred.

c Bound to keep the peace.

a Sentence remise.

c Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES. OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ed.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATION.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	N OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	SANS OPTION.	
										Under one year.	One year and over.
										Un an et plus.	

PROSTITUTION, LEWD CONDUCT, &c.—Concluded.											
Province of Manitoba	225	3	.....	.....	222	119	18	55	215	7	.....
Victoria, B.C.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	1,129	316	1	.....	782	576	45	161	600	116	2

(Province of Ontario.) VAGRANCY.											
Algoma.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Brant.....	19	2	.....	.....	17	1	2	14	12	3	.....
Carleton.....	46	14	.....	.....	32	25	5	2	3	24	2
Dufferin.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Elgin.....	42	35	.....	.....	7	6	1	.....	4	3	.....
Essex.....	23	.....	1	.....	22	19	1	2	3	17	.....
Frontenac.....	46	20	.....	.....	26	15	2	9	.....	23	.....
Grey.....	58	2	.....	.....	56	41	4	11	.....	41	.....
Haldimand.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Halton.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	1	16	.....
Hastings.....	37	23	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	3	6	.....
Huron.....	14	1	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	11	2	.....
Kent.....	23	9	.....	.....	14	12	1	1	1	12	.....
Lambton.....	40	.....	1	.....	39	39	.....	.....	12	27	.....
Lanark.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	1	9	.....
Leeds & Grenville.....	22	2	.....	.....	20	15	5	.....	1	17	.....
Lennox & Addington.....	5	.....	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Lincoln.....	24	10	.....	.....	14	11	2	1	6	6	1
Middlesex.....	194	97	.....	.....	97	67	5	25	35	55	2
Norfolk.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	32	9	.....	1	22	17	3	2	3	19	.....
Ontario.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	14	1	.....	4	11	.....
Oxford.....	75	9	.....	.....	66	41	16	9	44	16	.....
Peel.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perth.....	55	3	.....	2	50	35	5	10	32	16	.....
Peterborough.....	32	3	.....	.....	29	15	5	9	4	19	.....
Prince Edward.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Renfrew.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Simcoe.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	7	7	.....
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Victoria.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Waterloo.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	9	1	.....
Welland.....	56	3	.....	.....	53	43	6	4	5	47	.....
Wellington.....	82	35	.....	6	41	34	1	6	.....	38	.....
Wentworth.....	176	53	.....	2	121	121	.....	.....	90	14	1
York.....	302	144	.....	1	157	118	13	26	122	32	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	1,511	477	.....	15	1,019	810	78	131	428	507	6

(Province of Quebec.)											
Arthabaska.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....
Chicoutimi.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Iberville.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	8	2	.....
Montmagny.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....
Montreal.....	627	169	.....	.....	458	370	22	66	355	27	.....
Ottawa.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	3	6	2	10	1	.....

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	De'th	Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.														
Deux ans et moi's de cinq	Cinq ans et plus	A vie	De mort	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants	Servi- teurs	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mari- és.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
PROSTITUTION, CONDUITE DÉRÈGLÉE, Etc—Fin.															
.....	215	7	7	36	.....	2	.....	26	14	3	202
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	49	654	18	16	67	39	48	3	79	157	48

VAGABONDAGE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	3	.....	4	3	.....	5	6	5	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	32	.....	1	8	1	.....	9	6	9	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	1	2	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	6	.....	4	8	1	7	2	2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7	3	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	6	.....	1	2	15	.....	38	10	9	37
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	5
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	2	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	1	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	36	40	.....	2	9	11	17	16	5	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	4	.....	2	9	8	1	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	35	6	.....	2	.....	2	45	11	7	42
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9	.....	9	.....	11	.....	7	4	14	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	3	1	1	2	.....	14	2	3	15
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	4	.....	2	.....	3	41	5	7	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	36	3	.....	5	.....	2	23	5	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	105	11	2	3	17	30	1	44	35	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	103	4	2	7	23	14	37	23	21	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	562	111	5	44	82	102	2	327	147	471
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	367	12	5	47	9	100	5	111	72	356
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	6	.....	5

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASSE VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate			
				—	—	—	—	—					
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non don- nés.					
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F					
Inca- pable de lire oud'ê- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.			

PROSTITUTION, LEWD CONDUCT, &c.—Concluded.

Province de Manitoba.....	18	201	.....	8	5	35	66	98	.....	10	.....	17	201
Victoria, Col.-B.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux du Canada	161	506	2	10	12	24	92	151	263	56	64	60	45	178	484

(Province d'Ontario.)

VAGRANCY.

Algoma.....			1						1		2				1
Braut.....	10	7						2	5	7	1		5	12	
Carleton	16	15	1				2	5	11	7			2	1	
Dufferin											2	1			
Elgin.....	1	6						5		2					7
Essex.....	9	11				3	1	3	4	6	3	2		3	17
Frontenac.....	10	5				1		3	4	5	4	7	2	4	
Grey.....	17	39				2		9	1	44				21	35
Haldimand												7	1		
Halton.....												16	2		
Hastings	8	3		1			1	4	1	3	1	2	1	3	6
Huron.....												11	2		
Kent.....	3	6				2		4		3				1	8
Lambton.....												38	1		
Lanark.....												9	1		
Leeds et Grenville.....	7	7		2	1			5	4	3		4	1	4	10
Lennox et Addington.....												4			
Lincoln.....	6	7	1			2	4	3	5					9	5
Middlesex	15	61		3	4	2	3	20	6	31	7	18	3	18	58
Norfolk.....												4			
Northumberland et Durham.....	2	16				1		8	1	6	2	2	2	6	12
Ontario.....	5	2						1		2		10	2		6
Oxford.....	11	49		1	3	3	26	2	23	2	5	1		24	36
Peel.....												1			
Perth.....	10	29	1	3	1	10		7	3	11	5	8	2	27	12
Peterborough.....	6	12	2			1	2	5		10	2	9		9	11
Prince-Edouard.....												2			
Renfrew.....												12			
Simcoe.....												13	1		
Stormont, Dundas et Glen ry	2	1					1	2							3
Victoria.....		2					1		1					1	1
Waterloo.....												8	2		
Welland.....	8	41				4		30	1	12	2	4		11	38
Wellington	13	26				4	1	21	1	8	4	2		2	37
Wentworth.....	34	82		9	3	7	6	13	10	55	12	5	1	40	76
York.....	9	99		4		4	6	28	22	30	12	41	10	8	97

(Province de Québec.)

Arthabaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iberville.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	.....	1	1	.....
Montmagny.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Montréal.....	252	195	.....	47	43	87	20	155	39	44	23	.....	124	299	.....
Ottawa.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....

a Sentence deferred.

b Sentence not recorded.

c Bound to keep the peace.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.										CLASSE VI.			
BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.						REMARKS.	
—						—							
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						—							REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap-tists.	R. Catho-lics.	Ch'h'ch of Eng-land.	Metho-dists.	Pres-by-terians.			Pro-tes-tants.	Other Deno-mina-tions.
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.										Autr's	Autr's			Bap-tistes.	Catho-lics.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens	Autr-tes confes-sions.
Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.	États Unis.	Autr-tes pays étran-gers.	pos-ses-sions Bri-tann's								
PROSTITUTION, CONDUITE DÉRÉGLÉE, Etc.—Fin.													
6	4	1	143	62	6		1	61	26	17	14	3	99
	1							1					
30	59	17	435	118	14		14	304	66	62	51	59	100
VAGABONDAGE.													
1													
4	6		4	1	1	1		7	6	1	2		
	11	2	19					15				17	
3	1		1	1	1			1	4	1	1		
3	3		9	5			1	7	5	1			
	10	1	4					5			10		1k.
12	20	6	9	5	3		4	12	27	3	5		15b.
													1b.
	2		5		3			6				5	1a.
													4l.
		1	4	4			1	4	1	1	1		1a.
		1	12	1				9	1	2		2	
4	3		3	4				2		7	2		
8	24	7	21	14	1			25	13	4	8	1	
5	4	1	5	2	1			5	7	2	3		
2	2	2		1				3	2	2	2		
11	19	15	13	1	1	1	1	20	20	4	14	1	
11	9	5	12	3			2	5	15	1	15		1
3	10		7					13	3	2	2		2c.
													4a, 1l.
			2	1				1	1		1		
	1		1							1		1	
5	22	1	19	3			1	27	7	1	2	1	
5	10	4	19	1				25	2		8		
19	49	6	29	11	1	1	3	48	39	5	14	7	1c.
14	43	7	30	11		1	6	44	31	7	16	1	1c.
110	249	59	228	69	12	4	19	284	184	44	96	46	3
			5					5					
	1		1				2						
			4					4					
16	78	17	322	6	12			389	2		15	52	4a.
	1		10					11					

14b—8 a Sentence remise. b Sentence non enregistrée. c Tenus de garder la paix.
k Envoyé à la maison de correction. l Ordre de quitter la ville.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged. —	Ac- quit- ted. —	Com- mit- ted for Trial. —	De- tain- ed for Lun- acy. —	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus

(Province of Quebec.)

VAGRANCY—Concluded.

Quebec.....	71	48	.....	4	19	16	1	2	19	.....	.....
Richelieu.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Rimouski.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Terrebonne.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	735	219	.....	5	511	407	33	71	396	39	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	50	11	.....	.....	39	13	21	5	10	23	2
Carleton, N.B.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	3	1	5	.....
St. John, N.B.....	224	194	.....	.....	30	10	3	17	8	18	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
York, N. B.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Totals of New Brunswick.....	236	195	.....	.....	41	16	5	20	11	25	.....
(Province of P. E. Island.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's.....	33	8	.....	1	24	11	8	5	4	19	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	55	10	.....	.....	45	34	8	3	15	28	.....
(Prov. of British Columbia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	8	1	5	8	6	.....
Totals of Canada.....	2,634	920	.....	21	1,693	1,299	154	240	872	647	8

(Province of Ontario.)

DRUNKENNESS.

Algoma.....	56	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....	.....	47	9	.....
Brant.....	108	14	.....	.....	94	53	14	27	92	2	.....
Bruce.....	43	.....	.....	.....	43	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
Carleton.....	327	72	.....	.....	255	231	15	9	235	.....	.....
Dufferin.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Elgin.....	236	63	.....	.....	173	153	10	10	167	5	.....
Essex.....	183	.....	.....	.....	183	158	4	21	151	2	.....
Frontenac.....	534	366	.....	.....	168	124	30	14	158	7	.....
Grey.....	28	3	.....	.....	25	19	3	3	24	.....	.....
Haldimand.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Halton.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Hastings.....	253	158	.....	.....	95	94	1	.....	91	3	.....
Huron.....	44	2	.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Kent.....	355	48	.....	.....	307	220	38	49	307	.....	.....
Lambton.....	176	.....	.....	.....	176	176	.....	.....	169	8	.....
Lanark.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville.....	203	1	.....	.....	202	151	31	20	187	15	.....
Lennox and Addington.....	70	.....	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	120	20	.....	.....	100	81	16	3	98	2	.....
Middlesex.....	639	303	.....	.....	336	278	14	44	333	3	.....
Norfolk.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	21	3	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	134	35	.....	.....	99	73	14	12	86	12	.....
Ontario.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Oxford.....	77	2	.....	.....	75	57	10	8	74	1	.....

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.														CLASSE VI.		
SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	ETAT CONJUGAL.												
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.			Life. — — A vie	— — —	Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts — Dist- ricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- tural. — Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mari- és.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage.	Single. — — Céliba- taires

VAGABONDAGE—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	8	3	5	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	72	402	22	7	54	9	104	5	134	86	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	2	3	4	1	8	1	10	10	6	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	8	4	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	28	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	18	10	4	24
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	17	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2	1	1	1	3	.....	12	4	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	5	2	5	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	118	1,110	145	20	106	95	221	8	523	259	939

IVRESSE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	64	2	.....	9	1	5	27	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	237	13	.....	12	28	19	30	1	39	27	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	123	11	116
.....	.....	.....	.....	91	39	17	9	2	36	.....	85	59	10	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	99	25	4	17	18	24	1	69	46	8	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	145	5	11	43	4	31	1	60	32	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7	3	4	.....	9	.....	9	11	2	12
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	51	22	16	7	2	17	.....	24	35	.....	40
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	110	90	35	11	2	46	1	193	103	12	85
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	41	8	18	4	42	3	84	70	4	91
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	20	8	18	5	19	4	35	33	8	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	225	52	21	24	12	78	4	126	137	5	135
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	64	8	7	8	2	15	1	37	29	2	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	29	19	6	1	.....	7	.....	36	7	5	37

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.			Mode- rate.	Immo- derate	
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—	—	—	
	Inca- pables de lire oud' é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	
				H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F			

(Province de Québec.)

VAGRANCY—Concluded.

Québec.....	5	14	.....	.....	4	.....	9	1	3	2	.....	15	4
Richelieu.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Rimouski.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Terrebonne.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totaux de Québec.....	270	213	1	47 43	96	20	169	40	56	27	13	145	317
Halifax, N.E.....	11	28	.....	1	1	3	15	2	14	3	.....	22	17
Carleton, N.B.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1
St. Jean, N.B.....	11	16	.....	1	1	3	5	6	10	4	.....	3	23
Westmoreland, N.B.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
York, N.B.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	15	21	.....	1	3	4	10	6	13	4	.....	5	28
(Prov. de l'Île du P.-Ed'rd.)													
Queen's.....	21	3	.....	1	6	.....	14	2	1	.....	.....	6	18
Province de Manitoba.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	1	11	4	.....	.....	14 15	.....	16
(Prov. de la Col.-Britanniq.)													
Victoria.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	8	.....	.....	3	11
Totaux du Canada.....	533	808	6	72 52	151	55	428	134	365	104	281	51	379 905

(Province d'Ontario.)

DRUNKENNESS.

Algoma.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	53	2	.....	2
Brant.....	24	52	.....	.....	13	.....	36	2	20	6	17	.....	31	45
Bruce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	80	168	5	.....	22	2	135	14	68	7	7	.....	3	251
Dufferin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Elgin.....	11	136	4	.....	6	.....	87	2	51	.....	27	.....	.....	151
Essex.....	26	98	.....	.....	9	1	51	8	45	9	60	.....	.....	124
Frontenac.....	15	138	.....	.....	16	.....	80	3	52	4	11	2	22	129
Grey.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Haldimand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Halton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	7	63	6	.....	5	.....	40	2	29	.....	18	1	1	70
Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1	.....	.....
Kent.....	36	162	2	.....	16	.....	78	.....	103	2	107	1	4	196
Lambton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	2	.....	.....
Lanark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Leeds et Grenville.....	32	132	1	.....	11	.....	109	6	39	2	34	1	15	149
Lennox et Addington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	26	65	1	.....	5	1	50	.....	30	8	6	.....	4	87
Middlesex.....	15	260	.....	.....	7	.....	144	4	117	5	59	.....	2	275
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland et Durham.....	8	62	2	.....	14	.....	40	.....	16	1	28	.....	40	31
Ontario.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3
Oxford.....	10	38	1	.....	11	.....	21	.....	18	.....	24	1	11	38

a Sentence deferred.

b Sentence not recorded.

c Cautioed and let go.

l To leave City.

m Sent to Asylum.

n Sent to Newfoundland.

o Not to take Oaths for J. J. J.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.								
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.								
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.							
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives		Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year.	One year and over.					
SANS OPTION.													Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.			
(Province of Ontario.)															DRUNKENNESS—Continued.		
Peel.....	8				8	8			8								
Perth.....	137	10			127	77	16	34	126	1							
Peterborough.....	125	16			109	73	16	20	87	12							
Prince Edward.....	57				57	49	3	5	53	4							
Renfrew.....	21				21	21			21								
Simcoe.....	117				117	117			114	3							
St. mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	64	5			59	57	2		58	1							
Victoria.....	51	14			37	36	1		36								
Waterloo.....	57				57	57			54	3							
Welland.....	75	6			69	61	3	5	45	24							
Wellington.....	149	27			122	94	9	19	122								
Wentworth.....	303	130			773	773			744	22	2						
York.....	2,775	1,380			1,395	979	62	354	1,385	10							
Totals of Ontario.....	8,233	2,685			5,548	4,579	312	657	5,372	152	2						
(Province of Quebec.)																	
Montreal.....	1,858	379			1,479	1,078	100	301	1,466	10							
Ottawa.....	26	6			20	14	2	4	18	2							
Quebec.....	619	170			449	361	16	72	449								
Rimouski.....	5				5	4		1	5								
St. Francis.....	28	9			19	18	1		19								
Totals of Quebec.....	2,536	564			1,972	1,475	119	378	1,957	12							
(Province of Nova Scotia.)																	
Colchester.....	45	8			37	22	7	8	36	1							
Halifax.....	583	175			408	201	201	6	370	27	1						
Hants.....	36	7			29	19	4	6	28								
Pictou.....	77	2			75	65	7	3	75								
Yarmouth.....	14				14	7	2	5	14								
Totals of Nova Scotia....	755	192			563	314	221	28	523	28	1						
(Province of New Brunswick.)																	
Carleton.....	48				48	33	10	5	48								
Gloucester.....	2				2	2			2								
Kent.....	2				2	2			2								
Northumberland.....	32	7			25	20	4	1	12	13							
St. John.....	1,115	79	1		1,035	715	53	267	799	235							
Westmoreland.....	136	6			130	123	6	1	130								
York.....	114	1			111	65	22	24	111								
Totals of New Brunswick	1,417	93	1		1,353	960	95	298	1,104	238							
Prince, P.E.I.....	36	3			33	26	3	4	33								
Queen's, P.E.I.....	226	12			214	122	71	21	213	1							
Totals of Pr. Ed. Island.	262	15			247	148	74	25	246	1							
Province of Manitoba.....	1,526	22			1,504	1,100	185	219	1,457	36							
Cariboo, B.C.....	2				2		2		2								

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.				Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th De mort.		Cities and T'wns — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agi- cul- tural. — Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céliba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.		Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.											
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie													

IVRESSE—Suite.

71	30	15	10	4	32	37	40	12	50
73	9	8	4	1	23	46	16	9	56
9	10	2	1	2	.....	14	8	.....	10
6	1	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	2
36	9	5	1	.....	21	1	16	13	20
10	14	4	2	.....	3	.....	10	8	8
40	9	7	4	.....	3	.....	34	6	38
95	11	8	9	4	29	1	52	47	59
2	685	58	19	43	90	277	3	288	297
1,281	43	30	175	264	337	11	416	567	626
4	3,606	560	256	440	440	1,109	32	1,760	1,810
1	1,286	46	26	257	34	396	11	503	545
19	1	12	3	.....	.....	13	11	.....	9
406	43	18	132	12	90	12	121	187	205
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	12
2	16	2	1	.....	.....	16	6	1	.....
1	1,715	107	47	393	46	487	23	655	752
21	15	4	3	.....	15	13	10	.....	26
385	17	9	70	38	92	20	110	104	277
15	14	3	4	.....	14	2	6	8	20
55	10	5	13	3	18	.....	32	12	41
1	13	6	.....	3	.....	5	3	.....	11
477	69	21	96	41	142	22	166	137	375
48	6	1	1	3	.....	37	23	.....	24
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	12	.....	.....	1	.....	12	3	.....	9
910	115	21	200	11	242	1	454	188	784
64	65	17	10	3	22	1	66	60	55
80	30	7	9	.....	22	.....	70	25	82
1,055	272	52	220	15	290	2	640	299	956
33	6	12	1	11	1	2	8	.....	25
166	48	43	39	.....	33	1	93	60	141
166	81	49	51	1	44	2	95	68	166
1,329	175	189	221	57	260	25	652	505	992
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—	—	—	
	Inca- pables de lire oud' é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.
				H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F				

(Province d'Ontario.)

DRUNKENNESS—Continued.

Peel.....	10	92	4	1	10	51	3	33	1	8	28	13	89	
Perth.....	4	74	4	1	4	49	29	29	27	22	59	59	59	
Peterborough.....	6	9				4	6	47	21	2	12	12	12	
Prince-Edouard.....	2	3	1			3	3	104	7	6	8	8	8	
Renfrew.....	16	28		1	10	23	11	15	23	18	18	18	18	
Simcoe.....	1	23		1	2	12	1	8	1	12	12	13	13	
Stormont, Dundas et Glenr'y														
Victoria.....														
Waterloo.....														
Welland.....	4	45		2	35	12	18	2	11	35	35	35	35	
Wellington.....	15	90	1	4	63	4	34	1	16	106	106	106	106	
Wentworth.....	104	638	1	4	36	336	41	273	52	30	1	27	716	
York.....	111	1,138	6	5	50	572	112	461	116	63	4	3	1,316	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	565	3,542	35	11	255	16	2035	202	1470	215	1319	25	752	3,940
(Province de Québec.)														
Montréal.....	424	1,054	1	14	210	8	825	71	266	84	1	8	1,465	1,465
Ottawa.....	17	3		2	13	2	1	2	3	17	17	17	17	17
Québec.....	176	267	5	2	35	226	11	143	32	243	206	206	206	206
Rimouski.....	2	1		2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
St François.....	10	8	1	1	12	6				1	18	18	18	18
Totaux de Québec.....	629	1,333	8	16	248	8	1078	84	417	116	5	255	1,709	1,709
(Province de la N.-Ecosse.)														
Colchester.....	10	27		4	25	8				9	27	27	27	27
Halifax.....	104	301	1	51	11	219	42	69	14	1	247	155	155	155
Hants.....	1	26	2	5	17	7	7			28	28	28	28	28
Pictou.....	17	48	2	3	8	42	15	7	33	32	32	32	32	32
Yarmouth.....	1	12		4	9	1				13	13	13	13	13
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	133	414	4	4	72	11	312	42	100	14	8	290	255	255
(Province du N.-Brunswick.)														
Carleton.....	4	35	1	6	32	7	2	5	11	11	11	11	11	11
Gloucester.....	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kent.....	14	4		2	11	12	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Northumberland.....	124	908	7	162	9	549	59	222	26	1	7	1,011	1,011	1,011
St.-Jean.....	22	104	13	85	5	26	1	6	119	119	119	119	119	119
Westmoreland.....	17	92	1	22	60	25								
York.....	182	1,144	1	12	205	9	739	64	280	27	17	32	1,250	1,250
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	8	25		8	18	7	9	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Prince, I. du P.-Ed.....	87	127	28	137	49									
Queen's, I. du P.-Ed.....	95	152	36	155	56									
Totaux de l'Ile du P.-Ed.....	314	1,158	25	1	4	32	22	1011	62	345	19	7	1,437	1,437
Province de Manitoba.....	1	1				1	1							
Cariboo, C.B.....														

a Sentence deferred.

b Sentence not recorded.

c Bound to keep the peace.

h Escaped.

m Sent to Asylum.

o Sent to poor House.

p Not to take liquor.

e Let go on promise.

s Sent to Hospital.

q On bail.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.								REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Unit'd States — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britann's	Baptists. — Bap-tistes.	R. Catholics. — Ca-tholi-ques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Methodists. — Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-by-terians. — Pres-bytéri-ens	Protes-tants	Other Deno-minations. — Autres confes-sions.		
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.	Canada.												
Angl' terre et Galles	Ir-lande.	Ecos-se.													
IVRESSE—Suite															
11	22	16	44	9	1		2	34	24	10	28		3	10a.	
13	23	1	43	2			1	41	16	11	10	3			
1	5		9					2	5	1	2				
1		1	4					1	1	3	1			1a.	
	2	1	33	7	2			26	11	3	4	1			
1	9	7	6					7	4	3	10				
3	21	3	19	3				21	9	2	7			3c.	
11	12	8	74		1		2	48	18	6	24		2		
140	231	80	239	45	8		4	289	202	63	180		5		
232	456	147	421	59	9	1	16	510	385	18	250	14	1		
605	1,118	396	1,796	255	46	2	50	1,599	951	43	722	307	13	18	
77	267	42	1,025	40	25	2		1,219				257	1	2a.	
			19		1			18				2			
20	63	13	330	6	17		2	395	29	3	11	1	7		
2	10		3	1	2			3				7			
99	340	55	1,381	47	45	2	2	1,647	29	3	11	267	8	2	
2	2	2	29			2	4	10	6	4	9	1		5c, 5m. 1g.	
42	68	7	264	10	3	12	23	231	84	4	14	45	2		
2		1	24	2			5	10	5	7	2				
2	6	1	45	9	5			28	5		21	18			
			10	1	1	1	3	5				3			
48	76	11	372	22	9	15	35	284	100	15	46	67	2	11	
	5	4	35				3	21	5	7	7			10, 5r, 4b, 1s.	
			1						1			1			
			1												
33	178	26	711	48	27	8	79	569	181	66	89	29			
2	10	1	108	6	2	1	1	77	1			51			
	6		103				18	49	15	10	14				
35	200	31	971	54	29	9	101	723	203	83	110	86		11	
	1		31			1	1	21	3	3	5			3r, 7r, 1h.	
4	7		201	1				122	18	14	59				
4	8		232	1		1	1	143	21	17	64				
198	234	167	723	104	75		35	528	467	100	314	5	55		
1					1			1				1			

a Sentence remise.

b Sentence non enregistrée.

c Tenus de garder la paix.

m Envoyé à l'asile.

o Envoyé à la maison de refuge.

p Abstinence de boisson.

d Envoys à l'hôpital.

s Sous caution.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.	
					CONDEMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	SANS OPTION. — Under one year. — Moins d'un an. — One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Province of British Columbia)

DRUNKENNESS—Concluded.

Victoria	331	11	.....	.....	320	243	24	48	320	.....
Totals of B. Columbia.	333	11	.....	.....	322	248	26	48	322	.....
Totals of Canada	15,092	3,582	.....	1	11,509	8,924	1,032	1,653	10,981	467

(Province of Ontario.)

BREACHES OF GAME LAWS.

Elgin	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Huron	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Peterborough	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Simcoe	6	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Welland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario	20	2	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....
Montreal, Que	6	1	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	.....
Richelieu, Que	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals of Quebec	8	1	.....	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	.....
Totals of Canada	28	3	.....	.....	25	24	1	.....	25	.....

(Province of Ontario.)

BREACHES OF FISHERY ACT.

Brant	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Grey	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Hastings	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Leeds and Grenville	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Lincoln	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Norfolk	21	.....	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	.....
Peterborough	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Victoria	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Wellington	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Wentworth	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario	39	2	.....	.....	37	37	.....	.....	37	.....
Montreal, Que	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Richelieu, Que	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals of Canada	41	2	.....	.....	39	39	.....	.....	39	.....

(Province of Ontario)

BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.

Algoma	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Brant	24	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	24	.....

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Superior	Under 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.			Mode- rate.	Immo- derate	
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.			—	—	
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	
				H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F	H F			

(Prov. de la C.-Britannique.)

DRUNKENNESS—Concluded.

Victoria.....	161	158	.....	.....	27	4	169	23	85	5	7	.....	72	214
Totaux de la C.-Britannique.....	162	159	.....	.....	27	4	170	23	86	5	7	.....	72	246
Totaux du Canada.....	2,080	7,902	73	44	4	875	70	5500	477	2754	396	1363	26	927

(Province d'Ontario.)

BREACHES OF GAME LAWS.

Elgin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Essex.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Huron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Peterborough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux d'Ontario.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	4	.....
Montréal, Qué.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Richelieu, Qué.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Totaux de Québec.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	2	9	.....	1	.....	8	.....	2	.....	14	.....	.....	7	.....

(Province d'Ontario.)

BREACHES OF FISHERY ACT.

Brant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds et Grenville.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wellington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totaux d'Ontario.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	34	.....	.....	3	.....
Montréal, Qué.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu, Qué.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totaux de Québec.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totaux du Canada.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	34	.....	.....	4	.....

(Province d'Ontario.)

BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS.

Algoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REMAR-
QUES.

BRITISH ISLES.			Unit'd States	Other Foreign Coun-tries.	Other Brit- ish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Other Deno- mina- tions.	REMARKS.
ILES BRITANNIQUES.												
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land	Scot- land.	Can- ada.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angl' terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.	—	États Unis.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tholi- ques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Aut- res con- fes- sions

51	37	14	7	16	19	158	91	70	9	8	1	
52	37	14	7	16	20	158	92	70	9	8	2	
1.041	2.013	674	5.482	499	224	187	224	5.016	1.841	650	1.275	734	78	53

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCE NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. — Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
									COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Province of Ontario.) BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS—Continued.

Bruce.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Carleton.....	153	40	.....	.....	113	105	7	1	113	.....	.....
Dufferin.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Elgin.....	30	5	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Essex.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Frontenac.....	46	.....	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
Grey.....	18	2	.....	.....	16	14	2	.....	15	.....	.....
Haldimand.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Halton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hastings.....	111	18	.....	.....	93	93	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Huron.....	20	2	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Kent.....	64	17	.....	.....	47	42	3	2	47	.....	.....
Lambton.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Lanark.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville.....	67	6	.....	.....	61	52	7	2	60	1	.....
Lennox & Addington.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	48	11	.....	.....	37	36	1	.....	37	.....	.....
Middlesex.....	337	150	.....	.....	187	150	14	23	181	4	.....
Norfolk.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.....	28	11	.....	.....	27	23	.....	4	27	.....	.....
Ontario.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Oxford.....	58	.....	.....	.....	58	52	5	1	58	.....	.....
Peel.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Perth.....	63	11	.....	.....	52	41	7	4	52	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	141	125	.....	.....	16	9	4	3	16	.....	.....
Prescott & Russell.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prince Edward.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	26	6	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	41	2	.....	.....	39	39	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Victoria.....	17	11	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Welland.....	56	33	.....	.....	23	21	2	.....	23	.....	.....
Wellington.....	127	69	.....	.....	58	54	2	2	58	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	358	167	.....	.....	191	191	.....	.....	186	5	.....
York.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	2,038	686	.....	.....	1,352	1,256	54	42	1,331	15	.....

(Province of Quebec.)

Bedford.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gaspé.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	50	10	.....	.....	40	39	1	.....	40	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	7	2	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	4	1	.....
Quebec.....	1,185	376	.....	.....	809	723	43	44	809	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	6	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	1,250	393	.....	.....	857	767	46	44	856	1	.....
Colchester, N.S.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	36	11	.....	.....	25	24	1	.....	25	.....	.....
Hants, N.S.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	40	13	.....	.....	27	26	1	.....	27	.....	.....

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES															CLASSE VI.		
SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	ÉTAT CONJUGAL.													
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.			Life. — A vie	Cities and T'wns — — Villes	Rural Dis- tricts. — — Districts ru- raux.	Agricul- tural. — — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic. — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mari- és.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage	Single — — Céliba- taires.		
CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET AUTES MUNICIPAUX—Suite.																	
					107	5	2	55	2	15	2	18	90	7	13		
					18	3	3	11	1	2	2	4	13	1	9		
					5		1	2			1	1	3		2		
					4			1			1				4		
					6	1	1	3		2		2	6		2		
					66	5	3	27	4	18	6	12	63	1	7		
					14	5	4	8		4	1	2	12	1	6		
					26	26	9	11	1	15	2	6	42	1	9		
					21	6	7	4	5	7		8	23	4	5		
					149	12	5	47	20	38		38	73		87		
					19	3	4	6		7		3	15	3	4		
					1					1					1		
					39	6	8	3	4	6	1	19	30	3	10		
					32	4	2	3	3	10	1	6	5	2	31		
					9	1		5	1	2		2	5		5		
					7					1		6			7		
					2		1			1			1		1		
					24	1		10		6		6	19		7		
					3	1			2			1	1		3		
					15	1	2	10	1		2	1	8		8		
					52		1	6	4	21	1	9	41		9		
					169	4	6	42	20	45	2	54	128	4	41		
					786	86	59	254	68	201	22	199	578	27	271		
						1	1						1				
					24	16	2	21	11	1		1	87		3		
					5		2	2		1		1	3		2		
					777	32	22	482	33	187	26	27	638	34	136		
						2		2					2				
					806	51	25	507	44	189	26	29	681	34	141		
					2							2			2		
					23		1	8		4	1	6	10		13		
					25		1	8		4	1	8	10		15		

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate					
				Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
				M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F							
Inca- pables de lire oud'ê- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure							Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.					
(Province d'Ontario.) BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS—Continued.															
Bruce.....	16	83	11	2	7	35	1	55	9	17	3	1	102	8	
Carleton.....										13					
Dufferin.....						13		11	1				19	5	
Elgin.....	2	18	4		1			4		13			4	1	
Essex.....		5								40	3		4		
Frontenac.....		4				3				8			7	1	
Grey.....		8				3		5							
Haldimand.....										1					
Halton.....										1					
Hastings.....		58	11		4	21		46		22			67	2	
Huron.....										18					
Kent.....	3	16			1	6		10	1	29			9	10	
Lambton.....										26					
Lanark.....										14	1				
Leeds et Grenville.....	3	41	8		2	28	1	22	1	7			44	8	
Lennox et Addington.....										7	1				
Lincoln.....	4	28			2	11		16	3	5			22	10	
Middlesex.....	4	153	4	4	30	70	4	42	11	26			79	82	
Norfolk.....										11					
Northumberland et Durham.....	1	21			2	6		11	3	5			19	3	
Ontario.....		1				1				9			1		
Oxford.....	4	40		1	3	16		23	1	14			41	2	
Peel.....										5					
Perth.....		38		9	17	6	1	3	2	14			29	8	
Peterborough.....	1	7	2		1	4		5		6			7	3	
Prescott et Russell.....										3					
Prince-Edouard.....		7				6		1		3			7		
Renfrew.....										15					
Simcoe.....		2			1	1				18			2		
St'mont, Dundas et Glengary.....	6	20			2	14	1	7		14	1		25		
Victoria.....		4		1	1	1		1		2			4		
Waterloo.....										20	6				
Welland.....		16			2	8		6		7			11	5	
Wellington.....	4	46		7	4	19	1	18	1	8			34	17	
Wentworth.....	15	157	1	2	15	1	72	7	75	9	10		136	36	
York.....										14					
Totaux d'Ontario.....	63	773	41	26	95	1	344	16	361	42	453	14	673	201	
(Province de Québec.)															
Bedford.....		1								1			1		
Gaspé.....															
Montréal.....	5	33				27	2	11					7	5	
Ottawa.....	3	2		1		2		2					4	1	
Québec.....	187	592	20		22	363	9	388	23	4			761	41	
St. François.....		2						2					2		
Totaux de Québec.....	195	630	20	1	22	392	11	403	23	5			775	47	
Colchester, N.E.....	2				2								2		
Halifax, N.E.....	5	18			4	13		6		2			23		
Hants, N.E.....															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	7	18			6	13		6		2			25		

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.				Unit'd States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Catho- liques	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists. — Métho- distes.	Pres- by- terians. — Pres- bytériens	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autres con- fes- sions.		
Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Irlande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.	Ca- nada.											
10	27		72	1	1			51				59	1 s.	
5	4		10	5			2	6	6	9	1			
2			2	1			1		3	1				
	2		2					2		1		2		
2			6							2	3	1	1 b.	
8	21	2	38	1	1			21		2	2	46		
5	1		8	4	1		4	3	5	5	1			
4	4	4	38	1				8	10	5	11	18	1 c.	
3	4	3	16	4	2		1	8	3	10	2			
25	25	2	103	5	1			47	54	28	9		2 c.	
7	5		10				1	3	6	10	2			
1										1				
10	5	3	22	1	3		3	9	12	9	6	3		
3	1		29	2	1			13	9	5	5		4	
4	2		5					4	4	1				
			7					4		3				
	1		1						2					
2	2		17		4		1	10	5	2	3	1	4	
			4						1			3	1 s.	
2	3		8	2	1			4	5	4	2	2		
12	4	5	28	1			4	18	13	3	10		1	
40	42	16	63	8	4		4	53	51	27	29	8	1	
145	153	35	489	36	18	1	21	264	190	127	86	143	10	6
			1									1		
3	1	2	32		2			34				6		
			5					5						
27	51	16	671	13	19	5	2	653	78	9	40		21	
			2								2			
30	52	18	709	15	21	5	2	692	78	9	40	9	21	
			2				1		1					
2	3	1	15	1		1		12	2		5	4		
2	3	1	17	1		1	1	12	3		5	4		

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. — Person- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial. — Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- mon.	De- tain- ed for Lu- na- cy. — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 récé- dives.	With the option of a fine. Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION. Under one year. Moins d'un an.

(Province of New Brunswick.) BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS—Concluded.

Carleton	11	3	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....
King's	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John	152	95	.....	.....	57	42	6	9	57	.....
Westmoreland	35	.....	.....	.....	35	33	.....	2	35	.....
York	45	6	.....	.....	39	33	2	4	39	.....
Totals of New Brunswick	244	105	.....	.....	139	116	8	15	139	.....
King's, P.E.I.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Prince, P.E.I.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Queen's, P.E.I.	65	27	.....	.....	38	36	2	.....	38	.....
Totals of Pr. Ed. Island	68	27	.....	.....	41	38	3	.....	41	.....
Province of Manitoba	349	46	.....	.....	303	275	19	9	295	3
Victoria, B.C.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada	3,990	1,270	.....	.....	2,720	2,479	131	110	2,690	19

(Province of Ontario.) OFFENCES AGAINST BETTING, POOL SELLING & GAMBLING ACTS.

Brant	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Elgin	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Huron	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lanark	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Leeds and Grenville	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Middlesex	9	5	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Norfolk	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Prince Edward	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Victoria	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....
Wentworth	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
York	15	6	3	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals of Ontario	38	13	3	.....	22	20	1	1	22	.....
Montreal, Que.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Province of Manitoba	57	.....	.....	.....	57	57	.....	.....	57	.....
Totals of Canada	97	13	3	.....	81	79	1	1	81	.....

(Province of Ontario.) BREACHES OF MEDICAL ACT.

Bruce	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Carleton	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Dufferin	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Essex	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Huron	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Kent	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....
Lambton	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Oxford	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.														CLASSE VI.		
SENTENCE.				RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE.				
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			ÉTAT CONJUGAL.													
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.	De'th	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- tories	Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.	
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me	Villes	Dist- ricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.	
CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX—Fin.																
					3	5		1		4		1	6		2	
					56	1	2	21	4	6		16	37		20	
					26	9	5	4	2	17		5	27	1	2	
					33	6	2	26		7		1	14	1	15	
					118	21	9	52	6	34		23	84	2	39	
						1		1							1	
					37	1	3	11	1	12		7	26	4	7	
					37	2	3	12	1	12		7	26	4	8	
					292	9	17	98	87	32	8	45	194	1	102	
					1				1						1	
					2,065	169	114	931	207	472	57	311	1,573	68	577	
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU ET LES PARIS.																
					1			1							1	
					1			1					1			
						1		1					1			
					1			1					1			
					2		1		1				2			
					6					2	3	1	3		3	
					11	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	8		4	
					1	1		1	1				1		1	
					55	2	2	26	5	4		9	7		50	
					67	4	3	29	9	6	3	10	16		55	
INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES MÉDECINS.																
					1					1			1			
					2					2			2			
					1							1	1			

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.				Mode- rate.	Immo- derate
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non don- nés.	—	—	—	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.
	Inca- pable de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F			

(Province du N.-Brunswick.) BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL ACTS AND BY-LAWS—Concluded.

Carleton.....	5					6	2				3		
King's.....	6	51		6	5	30	1	15			48	9	
St-Jean.....	3	32				19	1	14	1		23	10	
Westmoreland.....		21	15	3	3	11		10		12	31	3	
York.....													
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	9	109	15	9	8	66	2	41	1	12	105	22	
King's, I. du P.-Ed.....		1			1				2		1		
Prince, I. du P.-E.....	10	25	3		1	15		18	4		27	10	
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....													
Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.....	10	26	3		2	15		18	4	2	28	10	
Province de Manitoba.....	11	263	25		4	1	210	81	1	6	266	32	
Victoria, Col.-B.....	1							1			1		
Totaux du Canada.....	296	1,819	104	36	137	2	1010	29	911	71	1,873	312	

(Province d'Ontario.) OFFENCES AGAINST BETTING, POOL SELLING & GAMBLING ACTS.

Brant.....	1					1					1		
Elgin.....	1					1					1		
Huron.....										1			
Lanark.....										1			
Leeds et Grenville.....	1					1				1	1		
Middlesex.....	1					1				3	1		
Norfolk.....										1			
Perth.....										1			
Prince-Edouard.....										1			
Victoria.....	2					2					2		
Wentworth.....										1			
York.....	6					4		2			3	3	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	12					10		2		10	9	3	
Montréal, Qué.....	2					1		1			1		
Province de Manitoba.....	3	54			4	47		6			14	43	
Totaux du Canada.....	3	68			4	58		9		10	24	46	

(Province d'Ontario.) BREACHES OF MEDICAL ACT.

Bruce.....								2					
Carleton.....		1						1				1	
Dufferin.....								2		2			
Essex.....	1	1						2		2	1	1	
Huron.....										2			
Kent.....	1							1		1		1	
Lambton.....										1			
Oxford.....										1			

TABLEAU I.	AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.	CLASSE VI.
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	36

BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries	Other British Pos- sessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Meth- od- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians	Other Deno- mina- tions		
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.											REMAR- QUES.	
— Angl' terre et Galles	— Ir- lande.	— Ecos- se.												
				États Unis.	Au- tres pays étran- gers.	Autr's pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes	Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants	Au- tres con- fes- sions	

CONTRAVENTIONS AUX LOIS ET ACTES MUNICIPAUX.—*Fin.*

	2		5				2	2	1	1				
2	13	2	40				12	25	3	8	9			
		1	32		1	1		7			28			
5	3		28	2			8	10	10	3	4			
7	18	3	105	2	1	1	22	44	14	12	13	28		
			1					1						
2		1	34			1	1	14	7	8	8			
2		1	35			1	1	15	7	8	8			
15	21	21	219	13	13		13	71	80	45	80	1	12	5f.
					1									
201	247	79	1,574	67	54	9	60	1,098	372	201	232	185	43	11

INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DÉFENDANT LE JEU ET LES PARIS.

			1					1			
		1						1			
			1								
				1						1	
					1				1		
2								2			
1	2		2		1		4	1	1		
3	2		4	2	1		4	6	1	1	
			2				2				
3	4	25	25			3	17	13	6	8	10
6	6	31	27	1		3	23	13	12	9	10

INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES MÉDECINS.

[illegible]

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed. — Person- nes. accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted. — Ac- quit- tées.	Com- mit- ted for Trial — Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	De- tained for Lu- nacy — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st. — Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- victed 2nd. — Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Rei- ter- ated. — Plus de 2 réc- dives.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
									With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION. Under one year. Moins d'un an	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

(Province of Ontario.)

BREACHES OF MEDICAL ACT—Concluded.

Peel	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Renfrew	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Simcoe	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Glen'ry	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Welland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
York	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	29	3	.....	.....	26	25	.....	1	26	.....	.....

(Province of Ontario.)

BREACHES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

Carleton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Essex	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Haldimand	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hastings.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Simcoe	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Welland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Wellington	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
York.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Ontario	24	1	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
Quebec, Que.....	11	4	.....	.....	8	7	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	38	5	.....	.....	33	32	.....	1	33	.....	.....

(Province of Ontario.)

RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.

Algoma	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Brant.....	16	3	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Bruce.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Carleton.....	263	73	.....	.....	190	173	11	6	190	.....	.....
Dufferin.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Elgin	44	10	.....	.....	34	33	1	.....	30	2	.....
Essex	24	.....	.....	.....	24	23	1	.....	19	1	.....
Frontenac.....	25	17	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Grey	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	1	4	2	.....
Haldimand	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Halton.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Hastings	27	7	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	13	4	.....
Huron.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Kent.....	96	20	.....	.....	76	72	3	1	72	4	.....
Lambton	35	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Lanark	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville.....	32	1	.....	.....	31	26	4	1	25	5	.....
Lincoln.....	36	14	.....	.....	22	16	5	1	20	1	.....
Middlesex.....	61	2	.....	.....	59	58	1	.....	58	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham.	124	31	.....	.....	93	72	14	7	89	3	.....

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Under 16 Years.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over.	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate			
				—	—	—	—	—			—		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non don- nés.					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F				

(Province d'Ontario.)

BREACHES OF MEDICAL ACT—Concluded.

Peel										1		
Prescott et Russell										3		
Renfrew										2		
Simcoe										2		
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	1						1				1	
Welland			1			1					1	
York		1					1					1
Totaux du Canada	1	3	3			1	6		19		3	4

(Province d'Ontario)

BREACHES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

Carleton		1				1					1	
Essex									4	1		
Haldimand									1			
Hastings		1					1				1	
Lincoln		1							1			1
Northumberland et Durham		1					1				1	
Simcoe									9			
Welland	1	1					2				2	
Wellington									1			
York		1					1				1	
Totaux d'Ontario	1	6				1	5		16		6	1
Québec, Qué.		8				3	5				8	
Westmoreland, N.B.		2				1	1				2	
Totaux du Canada	1	16				5	11		16		16	1

(Province d'Ontario.)

RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.

Algoma	1				1						1	
Brant	1	5			1		4	1		7		6
Bruce									16			
Carleton	43	124	1	5	49	3	85	2	21	3	22	111
Dufferin									12			
Elgin	5	26		1	11		13	3	2	4	9	22
Essex	2	8			4		2	1	3	13	4	6
Frontenac		2							2	6	1	1
Grey		2					2			4		2
Haldimand										5		
Halton										16		
Hastings	2	9		1	1		6	2	2	3	5	4
Huron										7	7	
Kent	8	23		2	5		20		4	42	3	22
Lambton										34	1	
Lanark										9		
Leeds et Grenville	1	26		3	3		18	1	2	1	3	13
Lincoln	1	7			1		4	1	2	14		8
Middlesex	3	8				1	8	2	4	44	2	12
Norfolk										1		
Northumberland et Durham	5	78		8	26		42		5	11	73	9

TABLEAU I.	AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.	CLASSE VI.
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	36

BIRTH PLACES.				RELIGIONS.								REMARKS.
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.												
BRITISH ISLES.				Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Pos- sessions	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tholics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.		Other Deno- mina- tions.
ILES BRITANNIQUES.												
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.	Canada.	—	—	Autr's	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—		Etats- Unis.	Aut- res pays étran- gers.	pos- ses- sions Bri- tann's	Bap- tistes.	Ca- tho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byté- riens	Aut- res con- fes- sions.
Angl'- terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.										

INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES MÉDECINS—*Fin.*

[illegible]

INFRACTIONS À L'ACTE DES POIDS ET MESURES.

	1									1	
			1							1	
1			1				1		1		
			2						1	1	
					1						1
1	1		4		1		1		2	3	1
		1	7				7			1	
2										2	
3	1	1	11		1		1	7	2	6	1

ÉMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.

1			1				1					
1			5				3	3				
4	13		150	1			126				42	
1	2	2	25	1			6	9	6	9		1a, 1c.
1	1		3	5			3	1	4			4c.
			2				2					
				2					1			
1	2	1	11				2		1		12	1a, 1c.
6	3	1	19	2			1	5	10	7	7	2c.
1	3		23				7	5	3	4	7	
	2	2	4				1	3	2	1		1c.
	11		2	2			2	4	3	1		1c.
7	6		68	1		1	37	13	12	6		1c.

a Sentence deferred.

c Bound to keep the peace.

a Sentence remise.

c Tenuis de garder la paix.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES. OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ed.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATION.				SENTENCE.		
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
						—	—	—	With the option of a fine.	N OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	—
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
(Province of Ontario.) RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—Concluded.											
Ontario.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	23	2	.....
Oxford.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	30	1	1	30	.....	.....
Peel.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Perth.....	34	12	.....	.....	22	15	2	5	22	.....	.....
Peterborough.....	33	7	.....	.....	16	19	4	3	17	.....	.....
Prescott & Russell.....	4	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prince Edward.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Renfrew.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	10	4	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Victoria.....	21	6	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Welland.....	33	10	.....	.....	23	19	3	1	22	.....	.....
Wellington.....	93	37	.....	.....	58	37	11	10	58	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	194	57	.....	.....	137	137	.....	.....	132	5	.....
York.....	563	183	1	.....	379	326	2	51	357	11	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	1,946	495	1	.....	1,450	1,297	64	89	1,368	42	.....
(Province of Quebec.)											
Beauharnois.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Bonaventure.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Montreal.....	39	120	.....	.....	199	162	11	26	178	17	.....
Ottawa.....	11	1	.....	.....	10	9	1	.....	9	1	.....
Quebec.....	556	106	.....	.....	450	304	18	128	450	.....	.....
Richelieu.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Rimouski.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	11	9	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	902	237	.....	.....	665	431	30	154	641	18	.....
Colchester, N.S.....	11	5	.....	.....	6	1	3	2	6	.....	.....
Guysborough, N.S.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	140	61	.....	.....	79	51	26	2	74	1	.....
Hants, N.S.....	9	3	.....	.....	6	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Lunenburg, N.S.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Pictou, N.S.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.....	10	1	.....	.....	9	7	.....	2	8	1	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	179	70	.....	.....	109	73	30	6	102	2	.....
Northumberland, N.B.....	19	6	.....	.....	13	12	1	.....	8	5	.....
St. John, N.B.....	115	34	.....	.....	81	52	7	22	81	.....	.....
York, N.B.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals of New Brunswick	136	40	.....	.....	96	66	8	22	91	5	.....
Queen's, P.E.I.....	5	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Province of Manitoba.....	54	4	.....	.....	50	36	12	2	49	1	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	23	4	.....	.....	19	15	1	3	17	2	.....
Totals of Canada.....	3,245	853	1	.....	2,391	1,968	147	276	2,270	70	.....

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.				Com- mitted to Refor- matories	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE — ÉTAT CONJUGAL		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th De mort		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agri- cul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.		— —	— —	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Deux ans et moi- tié de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	— —	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.
ÉMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.—Fin.															
				2	3 6	1 5	1			1 1		2 10	2 3		2 7
					12	4	1	2	1	2		6	6	2	8
					12	1	1	3	1	1		7	4		9
					2					1		1	1		1
					5					4			1		4
					3	5	4	1	1			2	4		4
					1	9	8	3	2	1		11	7		10
						54		2	10	4	11	24	26		28
						101	2	1	6	5	44	38	25	2	76
					1	317	5	5	45	36	87	4	86	101	207
					6	864	85	33	133	64	218	9	383	292	637
					191	2	5	29	7	70	1	50	58	9	132
					7							1			7
					429	21	11	108	19	77	5	112	119	79	252
						2		1		1			1		1
						2	1					1	1		1
					627	27	17	138	26	148	6	164	179	88	393
					5	1	1		1			2			6
					3	77	2		5	9	17	1	10	7	55
						4	2		2		2	2			4
					3							2			3
						9	1	1	3			3	4		4
					3	89	14	2	8	13	19	1	19	7	72
					2	5		2				5	1		6
					76	3		2	4	7		49	6		74
					2					1		1			2
					80	8		4	4	8		55	7		82
						1	1		1						2
					46	4	3	4		11		28	10		39
					12	1		7		1	1	6	1		18
					9	1,718	140	56	294	108	405	17	655	506	1,243

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A G E S .										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- ableto read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- déra.					
				Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au dessus.	Non donnés.							
				M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F		
				H	F	H	F	H			F	H	F		
(Province d'Ontario.) RIOT, DISORDERLY, BREACH OF THE PEACE, &c.—Concluded.															
Ontario.....	4				4			21		2	2				
Oxford.....	3	8			4			21		5	2				
Peel.....								4							
Perth.....	1	15		2	2	6	1	4	1	6	4				
Peterborough.....		13			3	7		3		13	8				
Prescott et Russell.....										3					
Prince-Edouard.....		2				2			1	1	1				
Renfrew.....									5	1					
Simcoe.....									18						
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	5			2	1	2			1	5					
Victoria.....		8			1	5		2	7	7	1				
Waterloo.....									8						
Welland.....	1	16			5	9		3	6	9	6				
Wellington.....	8	46			7	33	2	12	4	21	33				
Wentworth.....	14	89		15	22	54	2	8	1	34	71				
York.....	23	293		41	155	6	141	35	28	15	50	7	68	253	
Totaux d'Ontario.....	127	817	1	80	202	10	474	50	108	27	477	20	349	592	
(Province de Québec.)															
Beauharnois.....										1					
Bonaventure.....										1					
Montréal.....	63	135		3	58	4	87	21	17	9			33	152	
Ottawa.....	2	5		4	3					3			6	1	
Québec.....	201	252	3	8	67	2	158	21	130	63	1		277	173	
Richelieu.....	2				1	1							2		
Rimouski.....															
St. François.....	1	1				1				1			1		
Totaux de Québec.....	269	393	3	15	129	6	247	42	147	72	7		319	336	
Colchester, N.E.....	5	1		3	1	1	1						6		
Guysborough, N.E.....										2					
Halifax, N.E.....	26	51		12	15	7	21	13	4	5	1		61	15	
Hants, N.E.....		5			3	3							1	4	
Lunenburg, N.E.....											3				
Pictou, N.E.....	3	3		1	1			1		1			3		
Yarmouth, N.E.....	3	6			3	1	1	3	1				4	5	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	34	66		16	23	8	25	15	8	6	7		75	24	
Northumberland, N.B.....	1	6			2	4		1		6			5	2	
St. Jean, N.B.....	7	73		5	39	2	28	4	2	1			30	49	
York, N.B.....		2			2									2	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	8	81		5	43	2	32	4	3	1	6		35	53	
Queen's, I.P.E.....		2				2								2	
Province de Manitoba.....	12	38			2	1	36	3	8				3	47	
Victoria, C.B.....	8	11			1	12	2	3		1			6	11	
Totaux du Canada.....	458	1,408	4	116	3400	27	838	116	277	106	198	20	787	1,065	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — États Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Br- tann's	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch'ch of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists. — Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- by- terians — Pres- byté- riens	Pro- tes- tants — Autres con- fes- sions			
Eng- land and Wales — Angl'- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.												
ÉMEUTE, CONDUITE DÉSORDONNÉE, RUPTURE DE LA PAIX, ETC.—Fin.														
		1	4 10				3	2	1	1	2	3	1	7a, 2c.
4	1	2	8		1		1	6	3	2	3		1	
2	1		10					7	2	3	1			
	1		1					1	1					2c.
	1													
	1		4					5						
2			6					3		4		1		2a, 8c.
3			14					1	5	2				
4	6	1	42		1		2	27	10	4	8			
14	13	3	61	9	2	1	2	37	25	13	13	12	1	
31	51	14	195	16	3	1	7	133	78	43	59	1	1	
82	117	27	668	38	8	2	20	421	171	109	114	78	3	34
														4a.
12	16	5	156	6	3			153				45		
			7					7						
10	113	5	304	2	14		2	403	24		9		12	2c.
			2					2						
			2									2		
22	129	10	471	8	17		2	565	24		9	47	12	6
			6				5			1				1c.
7	5		57	2		6	8	40	14	1	2	12		
1			3	1			1	2			1	1		
			3								1	2		1o.
			9				4					3		
8	5		78	3		6	18	42	14	3	4	18		2
	1		4		2			4				3		
2	1		76			1	11	40	16	8	5			
				2				2						
2	2		80	2	2	1	11	46	16	8	5	3		
			2					1		1				
6	7		34	2	1		2	23	11	7	6		1	
6	1			1	3	7		1	10				5	
126	261	37	1,333	54	31	16	53	1,099	246	128	138	146	21	42

a Sentence deferred.

c Bound to keep the peace.

o Sent to poor House.

a Sentence remise.

c Tenus de garder la paix.

o Envoyé à la maison de refuge.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	CONVICTIONS. CONDMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL EMPRISONNÉS.		
	Per- sons accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. SANS OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over.
										Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
(Province of Ontario.)					TRESPASS.						
Algoma	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Brant	18	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Bruce	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Carleton	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dufferin	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Elgin	33	11	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	13	9	.....
Essex	13	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Frontenac	7	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Grey	8	1	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Haldimand	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Hastings	9	2	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	5	2	.....
Huron	14	10	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Kent	24	8	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	13	3	.....
Lambton	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Leeds & Grenville	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Lennox & Addington	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
Lincoln	13	5	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....
Middlesex	43	10	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Norfolk	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Northumberland & Durham	13	5	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Ontario	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Oxford	12	.....	.....	.....	12	10	2	.....	12	.....	.....
Peel	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Perth	10	2	.....	.....	8	5	1	2	7	.....	.....
Peterborough	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prescott & Russell	9	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Prince Edward	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Renfrew	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Simcoe	11	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
St'mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry	10	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Victoria	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Waterloo	13	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Welland	15	5	.....	.....	10	9	1	.....	9	1	.....
Wellington	23	12	.....	.....	11	6	5	.....	11	.....	.....
Wentworth	81	45	.....	.....	36	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
York	91	28	.....	.....	63	58	4	1	58	5	.....
Totals of Ontario	438	153	.....	.....	385	368	9	8	364	20	.....
Arthabaska, Que	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Gaspé, Que	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Montreal, Que	6	6	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....
Quebec, Que	6	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....
Rimouski, Que	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
St. Francis, Que	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec	22	8	.....	.....	14	11	3	.....	14	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Inverness, N.S.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pictou, N.S.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....

TABLEAU I.	AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES	CLASSE VI.
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	36

SENTENCE.				Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			De'th — De mort		Cities and T'wns	Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life		—											
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ruraux.	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En veu- vage	Céliba- taires.

EMPIÈTEMENT.

[illegible]

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Under 16 Years	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over	Not given.				Mode- rate.	Immo- déré.
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non don- nés.	—	—	—	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.
	Inca- pables de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F	M F H F		
(Province d'Ontario.) TRESPASS.													
Algoma.....								3					
Brant.....								18					
Bruce.....								9					
Carleton.....		1				1				1			
Dufferin.....								1					
Elgin.....		15			2	12		8		11		4	
Essex.....		2				1	1	11		2			
Frontenac.....								5					
Grey.....								7					
Haldimand.....								5	1				
Hastings.....	1	2				2	1	3	1			1	
Huron.....								3	1				
Kent.....		11			4	6	1	5		9		2	
Lambton.....								6					
Leeds et Grenville.....		1				1		1				1	
Lennox et Addington.....								14					
Lincoln.....	1	1	2			2	2	4		2		2	
Middlesex.....		12		1	4	6	1	19	2	6		6	
Norfolk.....								2					
Northumberland et Durham.....		1				1		5	2	1			
Ontario.....								4					
Oxford.....	2	8		1	5	3	1	2		9		1	
Peel.....								6					
Perth.....		8		3	2	1	2			6		2	
Peterborough.....								1					
Prescott et Russell.....								8	1				
Prince Edouard.....		1		1			1	1		1			
Renfrew.....								2					
Simcoe.....								11					
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry.....								10					
Victoria.....		1		1				1		1			
Waterloo.....								13					
Weiland.....	1	2			1	2		7		2		1	
Wellington.....	1	9		6	2	2		1		8		2	
Wentworth.....	3	33		12	11	8	1	3	1	23		13	
York.....	7	43		18	5	2	21	3	1	13		19	30
Totaux d'Ontario.....	16	151	2	42	36	2	69	5	13	1	209	8	65
Arthabaska, Qué.....	1							1		3			
Gaspé, Qué.....	1							1		2		1	
Montréal, Qué.....													
Québec, Qué.....	4	2		1	4	1						2	4
Rimouski, Qué.....								1					
St. François, Qué.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	6	2		1	4	1		2		6		3	4
Halifax, N.E.....								2					
Inverness, N.E.....								1					
Pictou, N.E.....		1						1				1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....		1						1	3			1	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.											CLASSE VI.			
BIRTH PLACES.						RELIGIONS.							REMARKS.	
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.														REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap-tists.	R. Ca-tholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Meth-odists.	Pres-by-terians.	Other Deno-minations.		
Eng-land and Wales.	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												
Angl' terre et Galles.	Ir-lan-de.	Ecos-se.	États Unis.	Autres pays étran-gers.	Autres pays étran-gers.	Autres pays étran-gers.	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tholiques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Métho-distes.	Pres-byté-riens.	Autres con-fes-sions.		
EMPIÈTEMENT.														
2	1	1	2	10			4	6	2	2				
								1		1				
	1		2							2		1		
1	3	1	2	3	1			5	1		5			
			1						1					
1	1		3	1			1	1	1	6				
1								1						
1	1		8					5	2	3				
4			3		1			2	1	2			3	
			1							1				
			1					1						
			3					1		1	1			
6	3		10					7	2	1				
10	4		24	2	1		1	18	10	1	4		2	
			33	3			2	15	14	13	6			
26	14	2	105	19	3		9	65	34	33	16	1	5	
			1					1						
			1					1						
			6					6						
			8					8						
			1					1						
			1					1						

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lun- acy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL.		
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	SANS OPTION.
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nées. une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	Under one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus
<i>(Province of New Brunswick.)</i>					TRESPASS—Concluded.						
Gloucester.....	1				1	1			1		
Kent.....	2		2								
St. John.....	4				4	4			4		
Totals of New Brunswick	7		2		5	5			5		
<i>(Province of P. E. Island.)</i>											
King's.....	4	1			3	3			3		
Prince.....	6	1			5	4	1		5		
Queen's.....	1				1	1			1		
Totals of P. E. Island....	11	2			9	8	1		9		
Province of Manitoba.....	1				1	1			1		
<i>(Prov. of British Columbia.)</i>											
Victoria.....	1				1	1			1		
Totals of Canada.....	584	163	2		419	398	13	8	398	20	
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i>					MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.						
Algoma.....	12				12	12			12		
Brant.....	17				17	17			17		
Bruce.....	27				27	27			27		
Carleton.....	93	40	1		52	51	1		50	2	
Dufferin.....	5				5	5			5		
Elgin.....	44	9	1		34	30	4		33	1	
Essex.....	20				20	19	1		17	3	
Frontenac.....	13	6	4		3	3			1	2	
Grey.....	33	3	1		29	28	1		29		
Haldimand.....	7				7	7			7		
Halton.....	5				5	5			5		
Hastings.....	48	7			41	41			39	2	
Huron.....	32	4			28	28			28		
Kent.....	78	14			64	61	1	2	64		
Lambton.....	32	1			31	31			30		
Lanark.....	12				12	12			12		
Leeds and Grenville.....	38	3			35	28	5	2	35		
Lennox and Addington.....	44				44	44			44		
Lincoln.....	28	3	9		16	16			16		
Middlesex.....	163	37			126	117	5	4	125	1	
Norfolk.....	31	1			30	30			29	1	
Northumberland & Durham.....	63	9			54	52	2		52	1	
Ontario.....	13	3			10	9	1		10		
Oxford.....	54	4	5		45	37	4	4	42	3	
Peel.....	17	1			16	16			16		
Perth.....	37	6			31	26	2	3	31		
Peterborough.....	23	2			21	13	5	3	20		
Prescott and Russell.....	22				22	22			22		
Prince Edward.....	2				2	2			2		
Renfrew.....	14		1		13	13			13		
Simcoe.....	49	5	1		43	43			42		
St. mont, Dundas & Gleng'ry.....	32	3	1		28	27	1		28		
Victoria.....	20	3	1		16	16			15		

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.		OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ETAT CONJUGAL.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'was — Villes									Rural Dis- tricts — Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- tural. — Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life.	—										
Deux ans et moi's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.				A vie	—										

EMPIÈTEMENT—Fin.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	31	19	20	11	40	1	63	35	5	150	.....

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.

.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	2	1	6	2	8	1	13	25	1	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	4	9	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	5	3	2	4	.....	.....	2	10	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	7	12	1	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	3	2	4	5	.....	.....	6	13	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1	.....	5	10	4	3	14	28	.....	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	4	6	1	3	.....	12	10	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	9	2	.....	1	.....	12	14	3	10	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	1	3	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	4	8	1	3	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	5	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			A.GES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- perior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- dera-			
				Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.					
				M F	M H	F F	M H	F F			M H	F F	
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M F	M H	F F	M H	F F	M H	F F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.	
(Province du N-Brunswick.) TRESPASS—Concluded.													
Gloucester.....	1					1					1		
Kent.....					3						2	2	
St. Jean.....	4		1										
Totaux du N.-Brunswick	1	4	1		3	1					3	2	
(Prov. de l'Ile du P.-Ed'rd.)													
King's.....									3				
Prince.....	5					3	2				4	1	
Queen's.....									1				
Totaux de l'Ile du P.-Ed.	5					3	2		4		4	1	
Province de Manitoba.....	1					1						1	
(Prov. de la Col.-Britanniq.)													
Victoria.....	1						1				1		
Totaux du Canada.....	23	165	2	44	43	2	75	5	18	2	222	8	113
(Province d'Ontario.) MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES.													
Algoma.....									10	2			
Brant.....									17				
Bruce.....									26	1			
Carleton.....	10	27	2	1	6	11	6	10	13	2	27	12	
Dufferin.....									5				
Elgin.....	1	13	1			9	5	1	19		11	4	
Essex.....	2	6	3	1	3	3	3	1	7	2	8	1	
Frontenac.....		2				2		1				2	
Grey.....		4			1	3			25		3	1	
Haldimand.....									6	1			
Halton.....									5				
Hastings.....	1	11	2			9	1	7	20	3	8	2	
Huron.....									28				
Kent.....	8	14	1			11	1	7	40	4	10	12	
Lambton.....									29	2			
Lanark.....									12				
Leeds et Grenville.....	4	18			2	15	1	4	10	3	14	8	
Lennox et Addington.....									43	1			
Lincoln.....		2					2		12	2	2		
Middlesex.....		29	1		6	8	6	16	74	12	28	12	
No'folk.....									27	3			
Northumberland et Durham	3	22	1		5	15	6		28		17	9	
Ontario.....		2				1	1		8		2		
Oxford.....	9	18	1		5	10	10	1	18		23	4	
Peel.....									15	1			
Perth.....		19	8		3	3	1	3	11	1	16	3	
Peterborough.....	2	9				5	1	6	8	1	10	2	
Prescott et Russell.....									22				
Prince-Edouard.....										2			
Renfrew.....									7	6			
Simcoe.....	1	10			2	8		1	31	1	11		
Stormont, Dundas et Glen'ry	5	4				5	1	2	18	1	2	5	
Victoria.....		4			1	1		2	12		3	1	

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.								REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of Eng-land.	Methodists.	Pres-byterians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations.	
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.												
—	—	—												
Angl' terre et Galles	Ire-lande.	Ecos-se.												
				États Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	Autr's possessions Britann's	Bap-tistes.	Ca-tho-liques.	Eglise d'An-gle-terre.	Mé-tho-dis-tes.	Pres-byté-riens		Autres con-fes-sions.	

EMPIETEMENT—Fin

.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	14	2	124	19	3	.....	10	79	36	34	19	1	5	1

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS.

.....
3	3	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
2	2	2	8	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	2	1	.....	.....
1	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
1	5	1	12	2	1	.....	1	9	2	7	3	.....	.....	1c.
2	1	.....	16	1	1	.....	1	10	1	.....	2	8	.....	.....
6	12	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	10	12	12	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	17	5	.....	.....	3	7	8	5	2	.....	.....	1c.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	1	20	1	.....	.....	.....	5	8	10	4	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	12	4	.....	.....	2	8	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1s.
2	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	2	.....	.....	1s.
.....	1	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1b.

δ Sentence not recorded. ε Bond to keep the peace. s Dog to be killed.
δ Sentence non enregistrée. ε Tenu de garder la paix. s Chien devant être tué.

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.	
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL	
					Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Re- iter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.
Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.		One year and over.				
ISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de foile.					Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus
(Province of Ontario.) MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES—Concluded.										
Waterloo	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	17	3
Welland	21	6	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	12	1
Wellington	22	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....
Wentworth	121	46	.....	3	72	72	.....	.....	58	5
York	121	35	.....	.....	86	83	2	1	76	4
Totals of Ontario	1,433	262	.....	30	1,141	1,087	35	19	1,092	29
(Province of Quebec.)										
Beauce	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Beauharnois	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonaventure	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Joliette	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Montmagny	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Montreal	128	46	.....	.....	82	62	20	.....	33	37
Ottawa	4	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	4	.....
Quebec	354	52	.....	.....	302	296	2	4	23	96
Rimouski	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
St. Francis	10	4	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Three Rivers	5	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	4	1
Totals of Quebec	510	103	.....	3	404	376	22	6	72	137
(Province of Nova Scotia.)										
Cape Breton	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Colchester	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	1
Halifax	101	24	.....	.....	77	60	12	5	23	39
Hants	16	7	.....	.....	9	7	1	1	9	.....
Pictou	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Yarmouth	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	1	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia	127	31	.....	.....	96	74	15	7	42	43
Carleton, N.B.	10	1	.....	.....	9	7	1	1	9	.....
Charlotte, N.B.	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Gloucester, N.B.	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Northumberland, N.B.	6	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
St John, N.B.	127	35	.....	3	89	56	5	28	54	17
Westmoreland, N.B.	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....
York, N.B.	13	3	.....	.....	10	8	.....	2	10	.....
Totals of New Brunswick	171	45	.....	3	125	88	6	31	90	17
King's, P.E.I.	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Prince, P.E.I.	19	7	.....	.....	12	8	4	.....	12	.....
Totals of P. Edw. Island	22	7	.....	.....	15	11	4	.....	15	.....
Province of Manitoba	66	26	.....	9	31	30	1	.....	17	.....
Victoria, B.C.	49	8	.....	.....	41	39	1	1	.....	40
Totals of Canada	2,380	482	.....	45	1,853	1,705	84	64	1,328	266

TABLEAU I.	AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.	CLASSE VI.
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365	36

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS.						CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Cities and T'wns		Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.				Life.									
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	En- vo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS—*Fin.*

[illegible]

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40	40 Years and over	Not given.	Mode- rate.	Immo- derate					
				Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans. et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.							
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F							
				H F	H F	H F	H F	H F							
(Province d'Ontario.) MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OFFENCES—Concluded.															
Waterloo.....		8	1			3	6	4	5						
Welland.....		8		3	4			1		5	5				
Wellington.....	1	8		3	4			1		4	4				
Wentworth.....	5	50		2	2	23	10	8	18	1	21	32			
York.....		28		3	6	9	10	47	11	9	19				
Totaux d'Ontario.....	52	308	9	19	2	42	2	154	31	106	24	693	68	234	138
(Province de Québec.)															
Beauce.....															
Beauharnois.....										1					
Bonaventure.....										2					
Joliette.....										1					
Montmagny.....		1						1				1			
Montréal.....	23	54	1		1	64	3	13	1		7	13			
Ottawa.....	2				1	1			2		1	1			
Québec.....	37	265			39	1	222	3	37		149	153			
Rimouski.....	2					2			1		2				
St François.....	1		1					1		2	1	1			
Trois-Rivières.....	1					1			4			1			
Totaux de Québec.....	66	320	2		40	2	290	6	51	1	14	161	169		
(Province de la N.-Ecosse.)															
Cape Breton.....	1	1				2								2	
Colchester.....	3			3								2		1	
Halifax.....	14	59		5	3	8	36	5	13	4	3	48	25		
Hants.....		9		1	2	3		2	1			3	6		
Pictou.....	1	1			1		1			2			2		
Yarmouth.....	1	1				3						1	2		
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	20	71		9	6	8	45	5	15	5	3	54	38		
Carleton, N.B.....		8				3	1	5				2			
Charlotte, N.B.....									8						
Gloucester, N.B.....		1							1	1		1			
Northumberland, N.B.....			1			1			1						
St. Jean, N.B.....	8	81			8	55	5	19	2			29	60		
Westmoreland, N.-B.....	1	2	2			4		1				1	4		
York, N.B.....	3	7		1	1	3	2	1	2			6	4		
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....	12	99	3	1	9	66	8	26	5	9	1	40	68		
King's, I. du P.-Ed.....									3						
Prince, I. du P.-Ed.....	4	7			5	3	1	2		1		6	5		
Totaux de l'Ile du P. Ed.....	4	7			5	3	1	2		4		6	5		
Province de Manitoba.....	2	5	1			2		5	1	20	3	4	4		
Victoria, C.B.....	10	31		1	8	29		3				34	7		
Totaux du Canada.....	166	841	15	30	2	110	12	589	51	208	36	743	72	533	429

a Sentence deferred.

c Bound to keep the peace.

m Sent to Asylum.

t Sent to ship.

u Sent back to jail.

v Sent to school.

w Ordered to resume work.

x Ordered to pay forthwith.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.								REMARKS. REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch'ch of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	
England and Wales	Ireland	Scotland.												
—	—	—	—	—	—	Autr's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Angl'-terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.	—	Etats-Unis.	Autres pays étrangers.	possessions Britann's	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Méthodistes.	Presbytériens	—	Autres confessions.	

DIVERS PETITS DÉLITS—Fin.

1			7	1					5	2		1		
13	12	2	17	5	4		2	16	15	7	9	2	2	9c.
9	2	1	12	2	1		2	9	9	2	4	2		6c.
48	51	13	227	30	8		11	129	85	64	38	41	2	20
9	5	6	52	2	7			1	38	1	1	42		3a, 4t.
			2					2						
59	50	53	33	20	73	4		132	1			166	2	1a, 182t.
			2					2						
			2					1				1		
			1					1						
68	55	59	93	22	80	4		177	2	1		209	2	190
			2									2		
6	11	4	37	4	3	8	1	37	7	1	1	24		4u, 3m, 2v.
2			6	1			3	2	2	2				
	1		1					1			1			
			2	1				1				1		1t.
8	12	4	51	6	3	8	6	41	10	3	2	27		10
	1		7					3		2	1			
			1									1		
			1									1		
4	9	5	49	4	14		17	31	8	10	10	13		18t.
			4					1				4		
	1	1	7				3	1		4	2			
4	11	6	69	4	14		20	36	8	16	13	19		18
1			9				1	6		2	1	1		
1			9				1	6		2	1	1		
2			18	7				9	3	1		12	2	2c, 2w, 3x, 1y.
19	2	3		1	16			16	25					1t.
150	131	85	467	70	121	12	38	414	133	87	54	309	6	253

a Sentence remise. c Tenus de garder la paix. m Envoyé à l'asile. t Envoyé à bord du navire.

u Renvoyé en prison. v Envoyé à l'école.

w Ordre de reprendre le travail.

x A peine 1 mois de cegece.

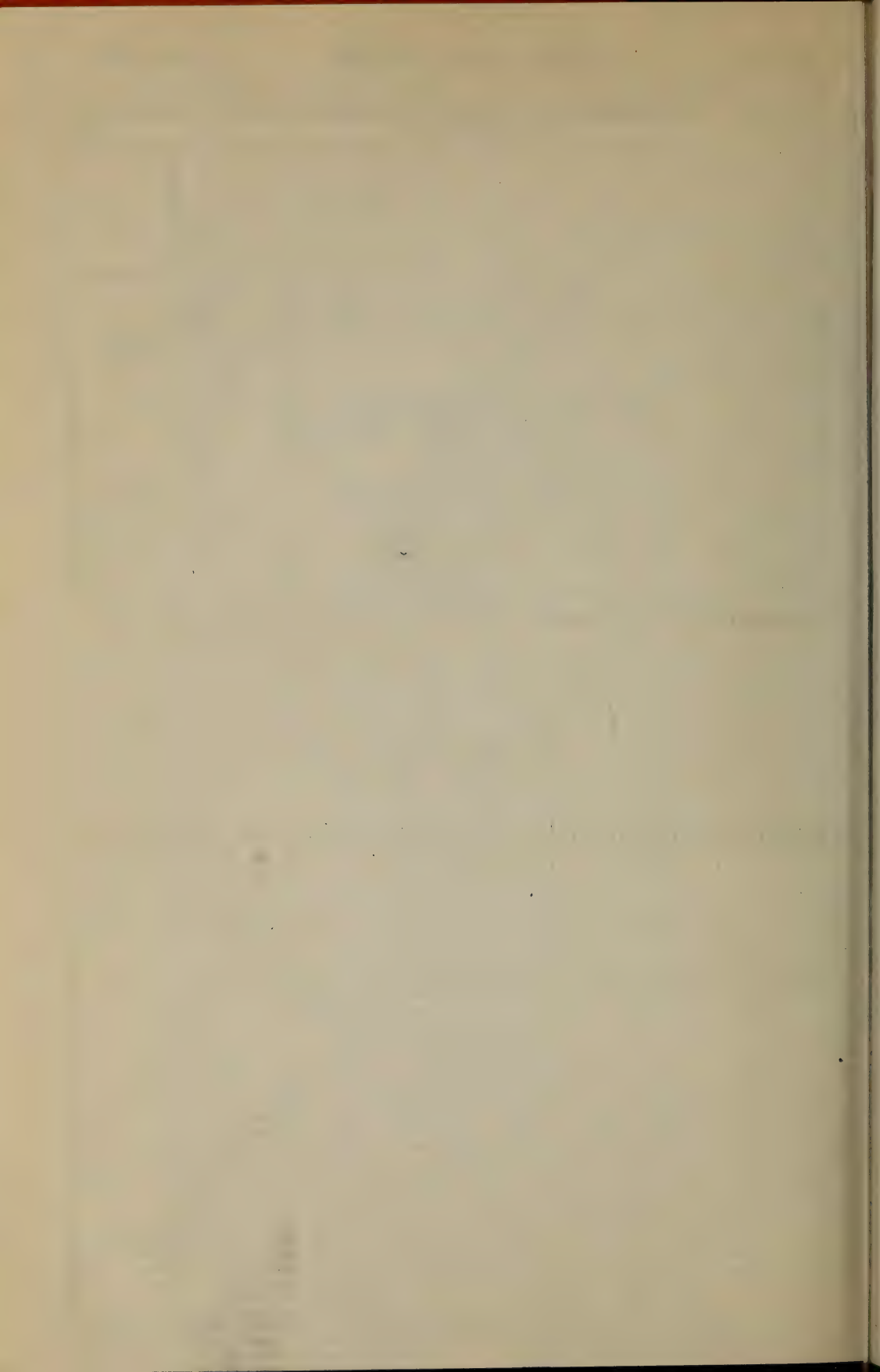


TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF EACH
PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES, AVEC TOTAUX
DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.

TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS.				SENTENCE.		
					CONDAMNATIONS.				COMMITTED TO GAOL		
									EMPRISONNÉS.		
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
						Con- dam- nées une fois.	Con- dam- nées deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Under one year.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
Provinces. CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.											
Ontario.....	4,200	939	70	2	3,189	3,004	93	92	2,772	185	18
Quebec.....	1,262	502	18	3	739	639	43	57	624	41	3
Nova Scotia.....	392	146	6	.....	240	203	30	7	213	7	3
New Brunswick.....	463	158	7	.....	298	215	25	58	277	10	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	111	42	2	.....	67	57	6	4	64	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	121	27	8	.....	86	75	9	2	70	9	.....
British Columbia.....	72	19	6	1	46	36	5	5	36	5	.....
The Territories.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Canada.....	6,624	1,834	117	6	4,667	4,231	211	225	4,056	258	24
CLASS II—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.											
Ontario.....	147	66	15	.....	66	61	4	1	5	27	6
Quebec.....	110	25	4	.....	81	60	10	11	4	26	6
Nova Scotia.....	10	2	2	.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	1	1
New Brunswick.....	15	2	2	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	22	6	9	.....	7	4	2	1	.....	5	.....
British Columbia.....	6	1	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	310	102	35	.....	173	143	17	13	9	62	13
CLASS III—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.											
Ontario.....	2,625	1,101	233	1	1,290	1,117	90	85	451	719	97
Quebec.....	864	267	9	.....	588	501	45	42	34	316	21
Nova Scotia.....	194	65	8	.....	121	80	36	5	93	16	.....
New Brunswick.....	136	53	26	.....	57	40	7	10	19	23	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	41	11	1	.....	29	25	2	2	2	26	.....
Manitoba.....	141	45	36	.....	60	58	2	.....	2	38	.....
British Columbia.....	78	26	12	.....	40	37	2	1	1	33	1
The Territories.....	11	6	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Totals of Canada.....	4,090	1,574	325	1	2,190	1,863	184	143	388	1,176	119
CLASS IV—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.											
Ontario.....	690	203	6	.....	481	456	15	10	455	13	.....
Quebec.....	151	70	3	.....	78	67	4	7	68	3	.....
Nova Scotia.....	58	19	1	.....	38	27	10	1	31	2	.....
New Brunswick.....	80	35	3	.....	42	26	7	9	34	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	5	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Manitoba.....	15	6	3	.....	6	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	13	3	2	.....	8	6	2	.....	7	1	.....
The Territories.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	1,018	344	19	.....	655	590	38	27	600	20	.....

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.													
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- per- ior	Un- der 16 Yrs. Mo's de 16 ans.	16 Years and under 21. 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 Years and under 40. 21 ans et moins de 40.	40 Years and over. 40 ans et au- dessus.	Not given. Non donnés.	Mo- de- rate.	Immo- de- rate.	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.															
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																
H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H	F																
Provinces.														CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
Ontario.....	213	1,149	10	61	3139	7	772	62	310	42	1693	100	682	693													
Québec.....	233	448	9	15	288	9	409	39	119	15	40	5	268	341													
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	41	147	2	17	327	6	96	11	27	5	46	2	150	40													
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	41	213	1	8	50	2	138	12	46	1	39	2	72	173													
Ile du Prince-Edouard....	20	33		2	314	1	22	2	9	1	13		18	35													
Manitoba.....	13	53					58	1	7		20		8	58													
Colombie-Britannique.....	22	24			10		17	1	12		6		15	31													
Les Territoires.....											1	1															
Totaux du Canada.....	583	2,067	22	103	11326	25	1512	128	530	64	1858	110	1,213	1,371													
CLASS II—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.																											
Ontario.....	11	46	2	12	20	27	2	5	37	20																	
Québec.....	27	51	2	10	14	247	1	5	47	29																	
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....		6			3	2	1			6																	
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	4	6	1	4	2	3	2			7	4																
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....																											
Manitoba.....		7			1	5	1			2	5																
Colombie-Britannique.....		2				2				2																	
Les Territoires.....																											
Totaux du Canada.....	42	118	5	26	40	286	3	9	7	95	63																
CLASS III—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.																											
Ontario.....	299	846	5	262	11197	25	394	56	175	33	134	3	622	505													
Québec.....	213	343	3	63	372	19	330	41	34	5	18	3	188	183													
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	35	85		19	27	5	49	8	9	2	2		94	26													
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	25	29		23	11		16		7				15	37													
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	14	6		5	16		9			7	1		5	15													
Manitoba.....	12	43	1	6	4		39	2	2		7		27	28													
Colombie-Britannique.....	15	25			3		21	3	9		4		11	29													
Les Territoires.....										5																	
Totaux du Canada.....	613	1,377	9	378	15320	49	858	110	236	40	177	7	962	823													
CLASS IV—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																											
Ontario.....	36	200	5	77	321	5	91	12	31	5	231	5	122	115													
Québec.....	22	48	5	4	19	3	41	4	11	1	4		20	48													
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	4	29	1	14	7	2	7	1	2		4		29	4													
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	4	35		9	18		17		4		3		13	25													
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1				1					1	1		1														
Manitoba.....	1	2					4			2			1	2													
Colombie-Britannique.....	5	3		2	1		4	1					4	4													
Les Territoires.....																											
Totaux du Canada.....	73	317	11	106	647	10	164	18	48	6	245	5	190	195													

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES.							RELIGIONS.										REMARKS.
LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.																	
BRITISH ISLES.			Canada.	Unit'd States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tholics.	Ch'ch of Eng- land.	Me- thod- ists.	Pres- by- ter- ians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	REMAR- QUES.			
ILES BRITANNIQUES.																	
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.															
Angl' terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.															
169	232	49	819	98	31	.....	34	514	281	212	162	126	20	177.		
33	73	21	544	12	14	1	.....	576	8	5	1	101	.....	43.	
11	19	7	143	2	3	5	22	73	30	6	26	31	.....	13.		
5	24	1	211	9	5	.....	26	131	23	20	12	42	.....	1.	
1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1	3	31	5	7	6	1	.....	1.
8	7	4	52	4	3	.....	1	28	16	9	7	12	2	6.		
4	8	.....	2	5	3	23	.....	12	8	3	4	2	16	1.	
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.
231	363	82	1,822	130	59	30	86	1,366	371	262	218	315	38	243.			
CLASSE I—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.																	
5	4	1	38	12	1	.....	1	17	16	14	6	2	1	7.		
4	1	.....	68	6	1	.....	1	70	2	3	.....	4	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....		
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.
.....			
11	6	2	119	24	4	1	2	95	21	18	7	13	4	8.			
CLASSE II—OUTRAGES AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																	
152	132	39	733	81	19	2	43	371	297	170	148	61	17	88.			
14	34	13	490	10	7	.....	.....	471	12	2	.....	83	2	80.
13	11	1	89	.....	3	2	8	66	9	5	7	23	.....	2.	
2	3	1	45	1	1	.....	12	22	7	5	4	4	.....	5.	
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
7	5	3	36	8	1	.....	1	20	6	4	10	13	6	9.		
4	1	1	.....	20	3	11	.....	14	12	1	1	1	11	.....		
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
192	186	58	1,418	120	34	15	64	981	344	189	172	185	36	184.			
CLASSE III—OUTRAGES SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.																	
23	23	7	170	8	2	3	5	89	46	38	29	26	3	4.			
4	5	1	60	1	3	.....	.....	61	1	.....	1	11	.....	2.
3	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....	10	7	6	1	8	1	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	35	.....	1	.....	6	15	8	3	3	3	1	7.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	
.....			
31	30	9	299	10	6	10	21	174	62	44	41	48	5	13.			

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sons charg- ed.	Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mit- ted for Trial.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE. COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
	—	—	—	—	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- ter- ated.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
	Per- son- nes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tées.	Em- pri- son- nées sur accu- sa- tion.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		— Con- dam- nées une fois.	— Con- dam- nées deux fois.	— Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

CLASS V—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Provinces.											
Ontario	50	16	20	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	9	2
Quebec	9	5	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Nova Scotia	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	5	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	8	1	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	76	29	25	.....	22	22	.....	.....	1	11	2

CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Ontario	17,727	5,235	37	45	12,420	10,767	626	1,027	11,300	862	12
Quebec	7,122	1,903	2	8	5,209	4,115	334	760	4,849	258	4
Nova Scotia	1,236	347	1	.....	888	540	299	49	757	97	4
New Brunswick	2,395	519	3	4	1,869	1,323	139	407	1,542	288	1
Prince Edward Island	501	84	.....	1	416	288	96	32	392	23	.....
Manitoba	2,479	125	2	9	2,343	1,763	252	328	2,227	84	.....
British Columbia	503	40	11	.....	452	350	40	62	378	70	2
The Territories	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Canada	31,964	8,243	56	67	23,598	19,147	1,786	2,665	21,245	1,683	23
Grand Totals of Canada	44,082	12,126	577	74	31,305	25,996	2,236	3,073	26,299	3,210	181

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Ontario	25,439	7,550	381	48	17,460	15,419	828	1,213	14,769	1,815	135
Quebec	9,518	2,772	37	11	6,698	5,385	436	877	5,379	646	34
Nova Scotia	1,894	582	18	.....	1,294	856	376	62	1,094	123	8
New Brunswick	3,094	771	41	4	2,278	1,616	178	484	1,873	323	1
Prince Edward Island	658	139	4	1	514	372	104	38	458	50	.....
Manitoba	2,786	210	62	9	2,505	1,909	265	331	2,304	136	.....
British Columbia	672	89	34	1	548	431	49	68	422	110	3
The Territories	21	13	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Grand Totals of Canada	44,082	12,126	577	74	31,305	25,996	2,236	3,073	26,299	3,210	181

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.					RESI- DENCE.	OCCUPATIONS							CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT CONJUGAL.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		De'th — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — Envo- yées à la prison de Réfor- me.	Cities and T'wns		Rural Dis- tricts.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Domestic.	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.															Life.	—
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	Villes	Dis- tricts ru- raux.	Agri- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céliba- taires.

CLASSE V—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

2					6	8	4	1		3		5	7	1	6
1					3			1				2	2		1
1						1		1					1		
					1			1					1		
2	1				3						1		2		3
6	1				13	9	4	4			4		9	11	10

CLASSE VI—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

4				95	6,928	1,053	446	1,027	949	1,857	83	2,963	3,511	504	4,050
3				85	4,218	429	112	1,820	264	985	71	1,061	2,312	330	2,506
				3	749	100	27	170	64	190	32	218	218	44	565
1					1,460	342	65	373	60	352	3	771	511	63	1,168
					241	123	55	69	30	69	3	122	128	18	211
					2,126	213	224	417	223	318	34	810	772	4	1,474
1					345	15	9	93	2	34	5	233	28	18	397
						1							1		
9				183	16,067	2,275	938	3,969	1,610	3,805	231	6,178	7,481	981	10,391
270	82	2	11	316	20,286	3,369	1,203	4,659	1,985	4,856	307	8,299	9,370	1,108	13,641

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

93	37	1	5	181	9,171	1,661	612	1,356	1,200	2,469	109	4,040	4,627	580	5,698
113	24		6	161	5,330	707	161	2,015	329	1,273	85	1,694	2,826	360	3,391
17	5	1		4	1,042	159	40	232	83	242	62	311	328	54	791
22	9				1,725	437	90	423	82	409	7	927	614	67	1,434
2	2				293	144	60	77	32	75	4	169	141	21	269
15	3				2,264	232	231	444	234	336	35	885	797	5	1,581
8	2				431	22	9	112	25	52	5	274	35	21	483
						8							2		4
270	82	2	11	346	20,286	3,369	1,203	4,659	1,985	4,856	307	8,299	9,370	1,108	13,641

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DES LIQUEURS.	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Su- pe- rior	Un- der 16 Yrs.	16 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 40.	40 Years and over.	Not given.					
	—	—	—	Mo's de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et au- dessus.	Non donnés.	—	—	—	—	
	Inca- pables de lire oud'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Su- péri- eure	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	M | F	Mo- déré.	Immo- déré.		
				H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F	H | F				

CLASS V—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Provinces.													
Ontario		14		1		1		7		5		6	7
Québec	1	2						3				2	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse		1						1				1	
Nouveau-Brunswick		1						1					1
Ile du Prince-Edouard													
Manitoba		2	1					3				2	1
Colombie-Britannique													
Les Territoires													
Totaux du Canada	1	20	1	1	1	15	5					11	10

CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Ontario	1,120	6,783	110	209	13	708	94	3,572	510	2,570	414	4,072	248	2,244	5,768
Québec	1,615	3,471	41	89	47	559	56	2,527	307	1,256	285	81	2	1,937	2,781
Nouvelle-Ecosse	214	632	5	32	1	115	34	428	68	150	32	28		504	339
Nouveau-Brunswick	233	1,545	22	30		275	15	966	90	394	40	56	3	274	1,464
Ile du Prince-Edouard	134	222	7	1		49	1	203	5	99	6	43	9	80	276
Manitoba	379	1,818	53	1	12	56	61	1,458	172	462	32	68	21	387	1,818
Colombie-Britannique	208	239		1		43	6	221	33	127	6	15		134	306
Les Territoires		1										1			
Totaux du Canada	3,903	14,711	238	363	73	1,805	267	9,375	1,185	5,058	825	4,364	283	5,560	12,752
Grands Totaux du Canada	5,215	18,610	286	977	105	2,539	353	12,010	1,444	5,886	935	6,651	405	8,031	15,215

GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.

Ontario	1,679	9,038	132	622	30	1,086	131	4,863	640	3,093	504	6,135	356	3,713	7,108
Québec	2,111	4,363	60	181	53	740	89	3,357	392	1,425	306	1,415	10	2,462	3,380
Nouvelle-Ecosse	294	900	8	82	5	179	47	583	89	188	39	80	2	778	415
Nouveau-Brunswick	307	1,829	24	74	1	346	17	1,141	102	453	41	98	5	381	1,704
Ile du Prince-Edouard	169	261	7	8	4	70	2	234	7	108	7	64	10	104	336
Manitoba	405	1,925	55	7	12	61	61	1,567	176	471	32	97	21	427	1,912
Colombie-Britannique	250	293		3		57	6	265	38	148	6	25		166	370
Les Territoires		1										7	1		
Grands Totaux du Canada	5,215	18,610	286	977	105	2,539	353	12,010	1,444	5,886	935	6,651	405	8,031	15,215

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.								REMARKS. — REMARQUES.
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	Unit'd States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch'ch of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Pres-by-ter-ians. — Pres-bytériens.	Pro-tes-tants — Autres confes-sions.	
Eng-land and Wales — Angl'-terre et Galles	Ire-land. — Irlande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.											

CLASSE V—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.

.....	2	1	9	2	.....	.....	5	2	5	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....
1	2	1	15	2	1	.....	1	8	2	5	2	4	1

CLASSE VI—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.

1,112	1,831	560	3,926	533	121	9	156	2,995	1,766	923	1,171	712	39	147
253	699	178	3,694	108	185	11	8	4,177	143	13	78	684	43	210
78	106	16	571	36	13	34	67	414	140	22	62	139	2	27
51	255	45	1,330	64	46	11	173	918	256	136	149	145	.....	37
7	10	2	333	1	3	2	4	202	34	31	88	1	1	1
235	282	194	1,287	227	102	.....	55	779	617	187	451	52	191	32
95	51	18	8	23	50	184	.....	136	122	11	8	3	14	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,831	3,234	1,013	11,150	992	520	251	463	9,621	3,078	1,323	2,007	1,736	290	455
2,297	3,821	1,165	14,823	1,278	624	307	637	12,245	3,878	1,841	2,447	2,301	373	904

GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.

1,461	2,224	657	5,695	734	174	14	239	3,991	2,408	1,362	1,518	927	80	424
308	812	213	4,858	137	211	12	9	5,357	166	23	80	884	45	335
107	137	25	837	38	19	41	108	562	187	34	103	196	2	42
59	283	48	1,629	76	53	12	217	1,089	295	165	169	197	1	50
8	10	2	404	1	3	3	7	249	40	40	96	2	1	2
251	295	201	1,383	243	106	.....	57	832	640	200	468	83	201	47
103	60	19	10	49	58	225	.....	162	142	17	13	12	43	3
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2,297	3,821	1,165	14,823	1,278	624	307	637	12,245	3,878	1,841	2,447	2,301	373	904

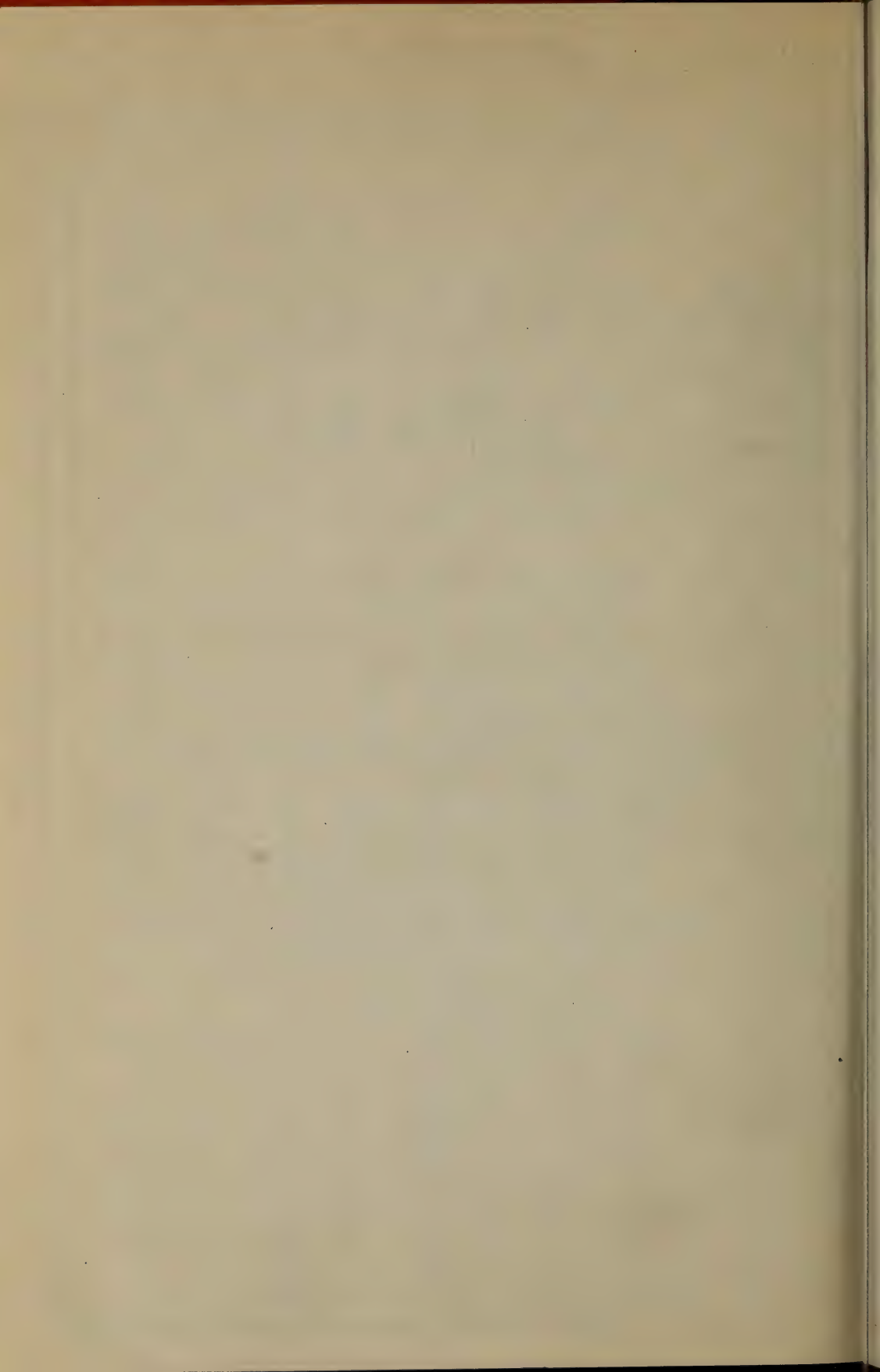


TABLE III.

**CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY, SUMMARY CONVICTIONS
AND ORDERS.**

TABLEAU III.

**CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY, CONVICTIONS SOMMAIRES
ET ORDRES.**

TABLE III.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES	TRIED SUMMARILY (by consent).										TRIED BY	
	JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT (de consentement).										—	
	Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c.			By Police or other Magistrate.			Totals.			—		
	En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.			Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Totaux.			JUGÉES PAR		
	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- me'ts		
Algoma	2			2	3		3	5		5	2	
Brant	9	15		24	33	15	48	42	30	72	4	
Bruce	9	8		17				9	8	17	8	
Carleton	10	6		16	43	38	81	53	44	97	19	
Dufferin		2		2					2	2	1	
Elgin	17	6		23	23	26	49	40	32	72	12	
Essex	21	11		32	47	3	50	68	14	82	3	
Frontenac	10	1		11	30	49	79	40	50	90	4	
Grey	3	1		4	14	9	23	17	10	27	3	
Haldimand	7	8		15				7	8	15	3	
Halton	11	4		15	2	2	4	13	6	19	.....
Hastings	7	1		8	33	27	60	40	28	68	3	
Huron	13	7		20				13	7	20	3	
Kent	26	4		30	20	18	38	46	22	68	8	
Lambton	35	13		48				35	13	48	11	
Lanark	6	2		8				6	2	8	3	
Leeds & Grenville...	16	1		17	6	1	7	22	2	24	7	
Lennox & Addi'gton ..	13	3		16				13	3	16	3	
Liacoln	1	1		2	14	11	25	15	12	27	.....
Middlesex	23	16		39	25	84	109	48	100	148	8	
Noctolk	16	5		21				16	5	21	6	
Northumberland & Durham	16	3		19	13	9	22	29	12	41	17	
Ontario	15	5	1	21	15		15	30	5	36	5	
Oxnord	10	4		14	31	8	39	41	12	53	3	
Peel	6	1		7				6	1	7	2	
Perth	8	5	1	14	47	14	61	55	19	75	4	
Peterborough	8			8	1		1	9		9	.....
Prescott & Russell..	1			1				1		1	1	
Prince Edward	4			4				4		4	1	
Renfrew	7			7				7		7	1	
Simcoe	38	18		56		2	2	38	20	58	10	
St'mont, Dundas & Glengarry	4	2		6	14	7	21	18	9	27	1	
Victoria	5	4		9	6	9	15	11	13	24	1	
Waterloo	17	4		21				17	4	21	2	
Welland	13	4		17	23	28	51	36	32	68	9	
Wellington	19	5		24	30	19	49	49	24	73	6	
Wentworth	3	4		7	113	175	288	116	179	295	13	
York	35	7		42	363	356	719	398	363	761	93	
Totals of Ontario.. } Totaux d'Ontario.. }	464	181	2	647	949	910	1,859	1,413	1,091	2,506	279	

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

TABLEAU III.

CAUSES DE LA COMPÉT. D'UN JURY.

SUMMARY
CONVICTIONS AND
ORDERS.

GRAND TOTALS.

—
CONDEMNATIONS ET
ORDRES
SOMMAIRES.—
GRANDS TOTAUX.

JURY.	TOTALS.					CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS.					GRAND TOTALS.				
—	—					—					—				
JURY.	TOTALS.					CONDEMNATIONS ET ORDRES SOMMAIRES.					GRANDS TOTAUX.				
De-tain- ed for Lu-nacy — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- vic-tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu-nacy — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Com- mit- tals for Trial.	Total.	Con- vic-tions.	Ac- quit- tals and Dis- mis- sals.	De- tain- ed for Lu-nacy — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- vic-tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu-nacy — Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Com- mit- tals for Trial.	Per- sons charg- ed.
Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	Con- dam- na-tions.	Ac- quit- te- ments	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Cau- ses por- tées de vant un jury.	—	Con- dam- na-tions	Ac- quitte- ments et plain- tes renvo- yées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	Con- dam- na-tions.	Ac- quit- te- ments	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Cau- ses por- tées de vant un jury.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.
.....	2	5	2	.....	7	106	.....	106	111	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
.....	7	45	34	.....	1	80	.....	277	44	.....	321	322	78	.....	401
.....	10	11	16	.....	27	190	.....	190	201	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
.....	34	68	63	.....	2	133	.....	992	391	1	1,294	970	454	1	1,427
.....	3	2	3	.....	5	80	.....	80	82	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
.....	15	43	44	.....	4	91	.....	388	152	1	541	431	196	1	632
.....	9	74	17	.....	31	122	.....	448	21	1	470	522	38	1	592
.....	8	44	54	.....	5	103	.....	343	449	4	796	387	503	4	899
.....	6	20	13	.....	33	271	.....	19	1	291	291	32	1	.....	324
.....	5	9	11	.....	1	21	.....	75	84	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
.....	1	14	6	.....	1	21	.....	90	7	.....	97	104	13	.....	118
.....	7	44	31	.....	15	90	.....	412	259	.....	661	456	280	.....	751
.....	3	13	10	.....	23	46	.....	269	42	.....	311	282	52	.....	357
.....	20	58	30	.....	37	125	.....	652	145	.....	797	710	175	.....	922
.....	15	39	24	.....	1	64	.....	437	.....	1	438	476	24	1	502
.....	3	6	5	.....	11	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	139	5	.....	144
.....	18	33	9	.....	42	514	.....	26	.....	.....	540	547	35	.....	582
.....	8	18	6	.....	24	237	.....	.....	1	.....	238	255	6	1	262
.....	2	17	12	.....	4	33	.....	267	116	9	392	284	128	9	425
.....	16	56	108	.....	164	1,263	.....	737	.....	2,103	1,422	845	.....	.....	2,267
.....	9	19	11	.....	30	142	.....	1	.....	.....	143	161	12	.....	173
.....	28	40	29	.....	10	79	.....	473	142	1	616	513	171	1	695
.....	8	33	10	1	6	50	.....	166	1	.....	167	199	11	1	217
.....	1	46	15	1	19	81	.....	453	22	5	480	499	37	6	561
.....	5	9	3	.....	2	14	.....	62	2	.....	64	71	5	.....	78
.....	7	58	23	1	82	412	.....	90	2	.....	504	470	113	3	536
.....	1	10	.....	.....	4	14	.....	274	161	.....	435	284	161	.....	449
.....	3	3	1	.....	4	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	71	1	.....	72
.....	4	7	1	.....	8	100	.....	2	.....	.....	102	107	3	.....	110
.....	4	10	1	.....	11	128	.....	6	1	.....	135	138	7	1	146
.....	13	41	30	.....	2	73	.....	391	16	1	408	432	46	1	481
.....	7	24	10	.....	7	41	.....	249	23	1	273	273	33	1	314
.....	12	22	14	.....	7	43	.....	144	80	1	225	166	94	1	268
.....	3	18	6	.....	24	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	285	6	.....	291
.....	15	42	41	.....	26	109	.....	274	103	2	379	316	144	2	488
.....	11	54	30	.....	13	97	.....	402	215	6	623	456	245	6	720
.....	16	119	192	.....	26	337	.....	1,735	765	5	2,508	1,857	957	5	2,845
.....	214	516	455	.....	134	1,105	.....	2,570	2,153	1	4,724	3,086	2,608	1	5,829
1	557	1,690	1,370	3	381	3,444	15,770	6,180	45	21,995	17,460	7,550	48	381	25,439

TABLE III.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.															
TRIED SUMMARILY (by consent).															
JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT (de consentement).															
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.	Under 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 35, &c.				By Police or other Magistrate.				Totals.				TRIED BY — JUGÉES PAR		
	En vertu des 32 et 33 Vic., chap. 35, etc.				Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.				Totaux.						
	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nac- y	Total.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nac- y	Total.	Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nac- y	Total.		Con- vic- tions	Ac- quit- tals.
	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.			Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.
Arthabaska.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	1	.....	11	11	1	.....	12	1	6
Beauce.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	4	4	1	.....	5	3	1
Beauharnois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7
Bedford.....	10	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	12	10	1
Bonaventure.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Chicoutimi.....	4	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	6	1	.....
Gaspé.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Iberville.....	3	.....	.....	3	7	2	.....	9	10	2	.....	12	3	2
Joliette.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	5
Kamouraska.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	9	2
Montmagny.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	453	181	.....	634	66	29	.....	95	519	210	.....	729	106	110
Ottawa.....	6	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	8	2	.....
Quebec.....	18	2	.....	20	59	42	.....	101	77	44	.....	121	14	9
Richelieu.....	12	1	.....	13	1	.....	.....	1	13	1	.....	14	3	13
Rimouski.....	7	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	9	4	5
Saguenay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. François.....	38	16	.....	54	5	20	.....	25	43	36	.....	79	1	2
St. Hyacinthe.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	1	3
Terrebonne.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Three Rivers.....	5	.....	.....	5	7	12	.....	19	12	12	.....	24	1	2
Tot. Quebec.....	595	205	.....	800	161	108	.....	269	756	313	.....	1,069	175	169

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4	1
Charlotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1
Madawaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Northumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Queen's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Restigouche.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	30	.....	86	56	30	.....	86	12	9
Sunbury.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmoreland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	.....	18	5	13	.....	18	10	2
York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5	.....	21	16	5	.....	21	7	1
Tot. N. Brunsw ^h k.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	55	.....	137	82	55	.....	137	37	16

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

TABLEAU III.

CAUSES DE LA COMPÉT. D'UN JURY.						SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS. — CONDEMNATIONS ET ORDRES SOMMAIRES.				GRAND TOTALS — GRANDS TOTAUX.						
JURY.	TOTALS.															
—	—															
JURY.	TOTAUX.															
De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Com- mit- tals for Trial.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals and dis- mis- sals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Com- mit- tals for Trial.	Per- sons charg- ed	
Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	Con- dam- na- tions	Ac- quit- te- me'ts	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Cau- ses por- tées de vant un jury.	—	Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments et plain- tes renvo- yées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quitte- me'ts.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Cau- ses por- tées. de vant un jury.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	
.....	7	12	7	.....	.....	19	19	3	1	23	31	10	1	.....	42
.....	4	7	2	.....	.....	9	9	2	.....	11	16	4	.....	.....	20
.....	17	10	7	.....	.....	17	6	.....	.....	6	16	7	.....	.....	23
.....	11	20	3	.....	.....	23	8	2	.....	1	28	5	.....	.....	33
.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	4	6	1	.....	.....	7
.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	7	6	1	.....	7	12	2	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	7	12	2	.....	14	18	3	.....	.....	21
.....	5	13	4	.....	.....	17	21	1	.....	22	34	5	.....	.....	39
.....	10	6	5	.....	.....	11	4	2	.....	6	10	7	.....	.....	17
.....	11	17	2	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	216	625	320	.....	1	946	3,104	1,346	.....	4,450	3,729	1,666	.....	1	5,396
.....	1	3	10	.....	1	11	72	9	.....	81	82	9	.....	1	92
.....	1	24	91	53	1	18	163	2,346	852	4	3,202	2,437	905	5	3,365	
.....	16	16	14	.....	.....	30	33	4	.....	37	49	18	.....	.....	67
.....	9	11	7	.....	1	19	20	8	1	29	31	15	1	1	48
.....	
.....	3	44	38	.....	13	95	76	49	3	128	120	87	3	13	223
.....	4	14	3	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	2	16	3	.....	.....	19
.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	3	13	14	.....	4	31	18	9	.....	27	31	23	.....	4	58
.....	2	346	931	482	2	37	1,452	5,767	2,290	9	8,066	6,698	2,772	11	37	9,518

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
.....	5	8	1	.....	9	80	6	.....	86	88	7	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	7	20	9	.....	29	20	12	.....	4	36
.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	23	5	.....	28	24	6	.....	2	32
.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	5	11	7	.....	18	11	11	.....	1	23
.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	3	1	2	.....	3	75	18	.....	93	76	20	.....	.....	.....	96
.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	21	68	39	.....	30	137	1,474	593	4	2,071	1,542	632	4	30	2,208
.....
.....	12	15	15	.....	3	33	232	29	.....	261	247	44	.....	3	294
.....	8	23	6	.....	.....	29	230	32	.....	262	253	38	.....	.....	291
.....	53	119	71	.....	41	231	2,159	700	4	2,863	2,278	771	4	41	3,094

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.										TABLEAU III.					
CAUSES DE LA COMPÉT. D'UN JURY.						SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS. — CONDMNATIONS ET ORDRES SOMMAIRES.				GRAND TOTALS. — GRANDS TOTAUX.					
JURY.	TOTALS.														
— JURY.	— TOTAUX.														
De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Com- mit- tals for Trial.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals and Dis- mis- sals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy	Com- mit- tals for Trial.	Per- sons charg- ed.
Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quit- te- ments	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Caus- es por- tées de- vant un jury.	—	Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments et plain- tes renvo- yées.	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	—	Con- dam- na- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments	Em- pri- son- nées pour cause de folie.	Caus- es por- tées de- vant un jury.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.
2	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	8	1	6	3	3	2	2
1	3	3	3	6	6	6	79	35	114	86	44	14	1,407	79	4
3	7	9	16	79	35	114	86	44	14	1,407	79	4	13	13	13
3	1	2	3	1	7	52	20	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	4
3	3	3	3	10	101	59	14	174	816	417	1,233	917	476	20	1,407
3	6	1	1	2	7	52	20	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	79
1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	4
3	3	3	3	1	3	1	19	5	100	114	7	7	1	1	4
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	20
16	19	2	21	95	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	8
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	20
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	8
4	3	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
3	2	1	3	5	3	8	1,136	500	1,636	1,294	582	18	1,894	18	77
1	5	3	8	19	5	100	114	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	20
1	1	1	1	4	3	1	5	7	5	7	1				

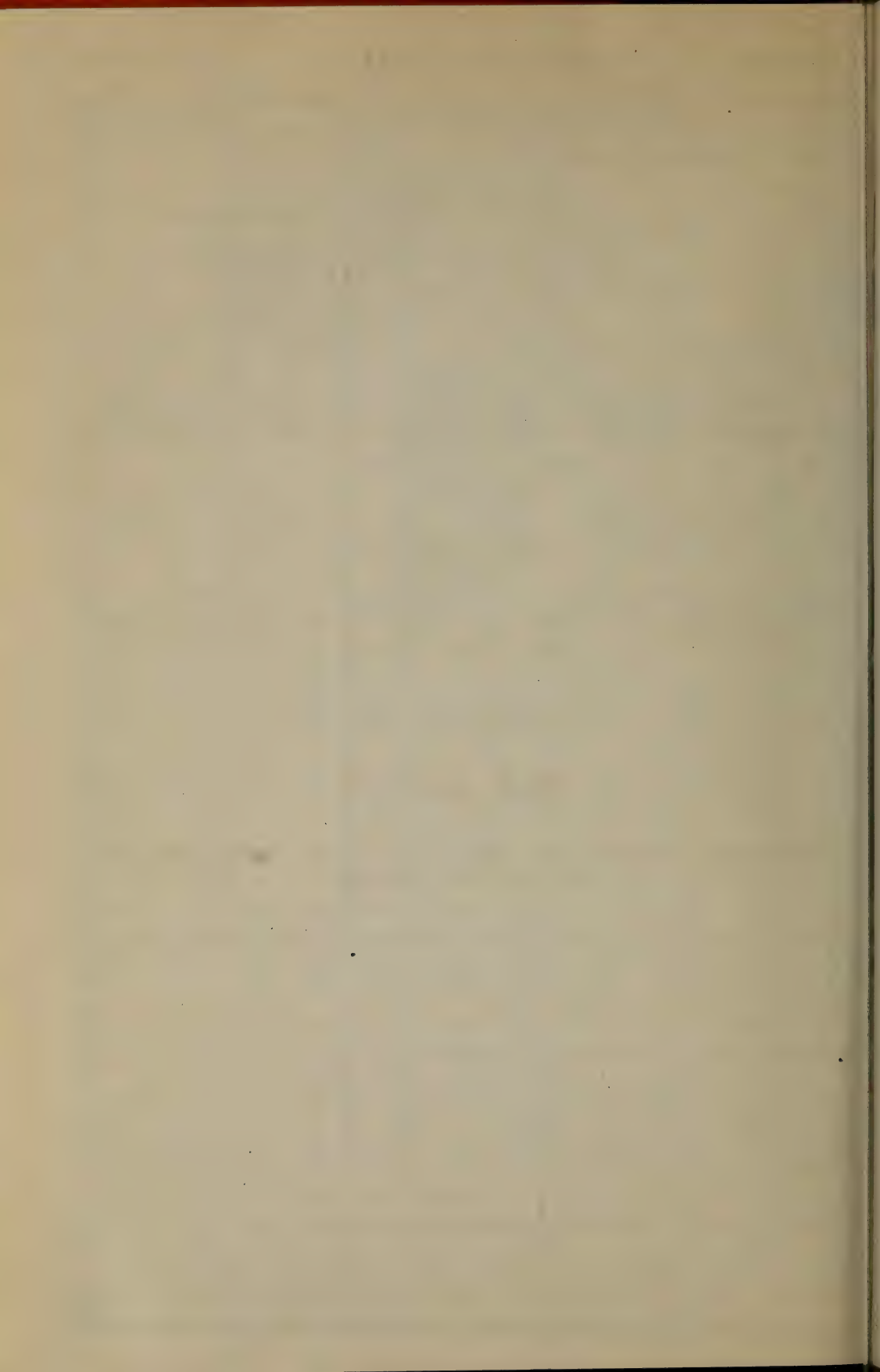


TABLE IV.

A STATEMENT OF OFFENCES CHARGED IN THE YEARS 1880, 1881
AND 1882, IN GROUPS.

TABLEAU IV.

ÉTAT DES OFFENCES IMPUTÉES DURANT LES ANNÉES 1880, 1881
ET 1882, EN GROUPES.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH OFFENCE CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia. Nouvelle-Ecosse.		New Brunswick. Nouveau-Brunswick.	
	Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.	
	1880—1,890,577 1881—1,923,228 1882—1,956,366		1880—1,341,379 1881—1,359,027 1882—1,376,907		1880—434,918 1881—440,572 1882—446,229		1880—317,424 1881—321,233 1882—325,033	
	Number of offences charged	1 Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offences imputées.	1 Offences pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.	Number of offences charged	1 Offence to the number of persons indicated.	Nombre d'offences imputées.	1 Offences pour le nombre indiqué de personnes.
Murder, Attempts at and Man-slaughter.....	1880 22 1881 26 1882 21	85,935 73,970 93,160	16 17 19	83,836 79,943 72,469	1 3	434,918 146,857 .....	..... 1 2	..... 321,233 162,516
Rape and other offences against Females..	1880 71 1881 78 1882 72	26,628 21,657 27,172	22 33 25	60,972 41,183 55,076	5 7 1	86,984 62,939 446,229	1 4 5	317,424 80,308 65,007
Other offences against the Person.....	1880 3,945 1881 3,877 1882 4,036	479 496 485	1,423 1,388 1,200	943 979 1,147	412 349 385	1,055 1,262 1,159	312 373 447	1,017 861 727
Robbery with violence, Burglary, House and shop-breaking	1880 172 1881 131 1882 132	10,991 14,681 14,821	98 68 106	13,688 19,985 12,990	14 8 8	31,065 55,071 55,780	11 12 13	28,857 26,770 25,002
Horse, Cattle and Sheep stealing..	1880 47 1881 44 1882 35	40,225 43,710 55,896	14 30 20	95,813 45,301 68,845	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 446,229	2 1	158,712 321,233
Other offences against Property.....	1880 3,257 1881 2,642 1882 3,040	580 728 643	1,237 1,148 983	1,084 1,184 1,401	267 250 242	1,628 1,762 1,844	218 186 187	1,456 1,727 1,738
Other Felonies and Misdemeanors.....	1880 282 1881 346 1882 175	6,704 5,558 11,122	115 101 48	11,664 13,455 28,686	32 24 17	13,591 18,257 26,249	7 8 14	45,346 40,154 23,217
Breaches of Municipal By-Laws and other minor offences.....	1880 10,423 1881 9,797 1882 9,313	181 196 211	3,519 4,588 4,544	381 296 303	793 628 467	548 701 955	843 779 938	376 412 347
Drunkenness.....	1880 7,833 1881 7,607 1882 8,233	241 253 238	1,690 1,993 2,536	794 682 543	887 964 755	490 457 591	956 1,224 1,447	332 262 225
Grand Totals.....	1880 26,052 1881 24,548 1882 25,058	73 78 78	8,134 9,366 9,481	165 145 145	2,411 2,233 1,876	180 197 238	2,350 2,588 3,050	135 124 106

TABLEAU IV.—INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DE PERSONNES POUR CHAQUE OFFENSE IMPUTÉE.

Prince Edward Island. — Ile du Prince-Edouard.		Manitoba.		British Columbia. — Colombie- Britannique.		The Territories. — Les Territoires.		Canada.		OFFENCES.
Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		Population.		
1880—107,303		1880—56,564		1880—43,000		1880—54,000		1880—4,245,165		
1881—108,891		1881—65,954		1881—49,459		1881—56,446		1881—4,324,810		
1882—110,500		1882—76,873		1882—56,899		1882—60,000		1882—4,408,807		
	1		1		1		1		1	
Number of offences charged	Offence to the number of per- sons in- dicated.	Nom- bre d'of- fences impu- tées.	Offence pour le nombre indiqué de per- sonnes.	Number of offences charged	Offence to the number of per- sons in- dicated.	Nom- bre d'of- fences impu- tées.	Offence pour le nombre indiqué de per- sonnes.	Number of offences charged	Offence to the number of per- sons in- dicated.	
				1	43,000	3	18,000	43	98,725	} Meurtre et homi- cide non pré- médité.
				10	4,946			57	75,874	
				9	6,322			51	86,447	
								99	42,880	} Viol et autres ou- trages contre la femme.
		3	21,985	2	24,729			127	34,054	
		2	38,436	1	56,899	1	60,000	107	41,204	
113	950	73	775	10	4,300	16	3,375	6,304	673	} Outrages divers contre la per- sonne.
107	1,018	74	891	58	853	25	2,258	6,251	692	
109	1,014	111	692	56	1,016	2	30,000	6,346	695	
8	13,413	5	11,313	2	21,500	1	54,000	311	13,650	} Vol avec violen- ce et effraction, bris de maison et de magasin.
2	54,445	7	9,422	10	4,946			238	18,171	
		13	5,898	3	18,966			275	16,032	
		6	9,427			2	27,000	71	59,791	} Vol de chevaux, bétail et mou- tons.
		3	21,985			12	4,704	90	48,054	
		7	10,981					63	69,801	
54	1,987	59	959	30	1,433	32	1,687	5,154	823	} Offences diverses contre la pro- priété.
55	1,980	67	984	67	738	47	1,201	4,462	969	
44	2,511	110	699	77	739	17	3,530	4,701	928	
2	53,651	6	9,427	5	8,600	3	18,000	452	9,392	} Crimes et délits non spécifiés.
3	36,297	9	7,328	30	1,648	1	56,446	522	8,285	
		8	9,609	7	8,128	1	60,000	270	16,329	
137	783	193	293	18	2,389	100	540	16,026	265	} Contraventions aux lois municipa- les et divers autres p. délits.
202	539	457	144	185	267	181	312	16,817	257	
239	462	947	81	152	374			16,600	266	
272	394	10	5,656	12	3,583			11,660	364	} Ivresse.
270	403	532	124	238	208	9	6,272	12,837	337	
262	422	1,526	50	333	171			15,092	291	
586	183	352	161	78	551	157	344	40,120	106	} Grands Totaux.
639	170	1,152	57	600	82	275	205	41,401	107	
654	169	2,724	28	638	89	21	2,857	43,505	101	

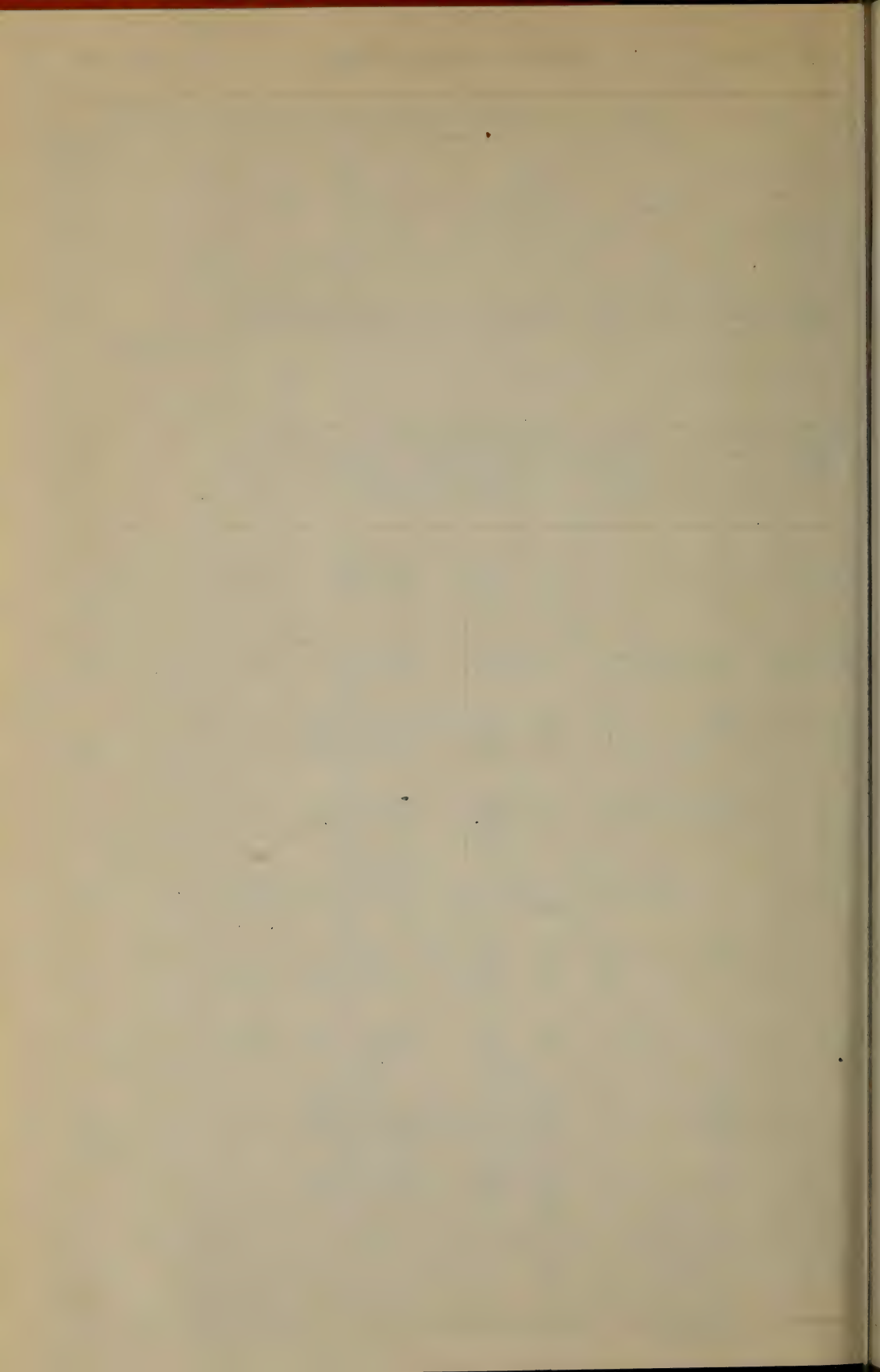


TABLE V.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

TABLEAU V.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

TABLE V.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended the 30th of September, 1882, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON.							
Crime.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		Remarks.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.		M	F	
Murder	10 yrs	Aug. 12, '78	Oct. 5, '81	*	23	..	Death sen. prev. com'tuted
"	6 "	Sept 28, '76	Dec. 5, '81	Committed to 10 yrs.	..	..	" "
"	Life	Spring, '78	June 8, '82	*	31	..	" "
Manslaughter	14 yrs.	Oct. 20, '74	May 16, '82	.....	53	..	Assizes, Brant.
Rape	10 "	June, '76	Oct. 13, '81	.....	20	..	Supreme, Sydney, N.S.
"	14 "	" 3, '76	Mar. 8, '82	.....	27	..	" "
Sodomy	Life	Feb. 3, '75	Oct. 5, '81	**	47	..	Queen's B'ch, Richelieu, Q
Feloniously wounding	2 yrs	Sept 23, '81	Sept 30, '82	.....	15	..	County, Toronto.
Robbery	7 "	" 14, '78	Oct. 5, '81	*	45	..	Police, Stratford.
Burglary	4 "	July, 2, '80	Jan. 8, '82	To s'Ve 2 y. fr. pr. sen	24	..	" Toronto.
"	9 "	Dec. 21, '77	" 8, '82	.....	24	..	County, Wentworth.
"	6 "	" 21, '77	" 27, '82	.....	14	..	" Hamilton.
"	5 "	Nov. '78	June 3, '82	Dischar'd Nov. 11, '82	24	..	Police "
"	9 "	Dec. 21, '77	Aug. 21, '82	.....	25	..	Assizes "
" and Larceny	7 "	Mar. 7, '78	Sept 6, '82	.....	25	..	County, Sarnia.
"	5 "	Feb. 7, '80	Nov. 15, '81	.....	21	..	Police, Ottawa.
Breaking and Stealing	10 "	June 8, '79	Jan. 8, '82	To serve 3 yrs. fr. sen	24	..	Supreme, Richmond, N.S.
"	10 "	" .....	" .....	.....	24	..	" "
House-breaking	10 "	Dec. 12, '78	May 10, '82	2 years remitted	35	..	County, Welland.
Shop-breaking	5 "	Oct, '81	Sept 30, '82	*	22	..	Assizes, Toronto.
Post Office Robbery..	5 "	" 7, '78	Nov. 1, '81	.....	20	..	County, Cornwall.
Larc'y & Ass't to Rob	3 "	Sept. 1, '76	Oct. 11, '81	.....	24	..	Committed.
Steal Post Office let's	5 "	Jan. 17, '80	Jan. 4, '82	To serve 2½ yrs. fr. sen	28	..	C.J.C.C., St. Thomas.
Larceny	5 "	Nov. 6, '78	Dec. 20, '81	.....	18	..	Police, Ottawa.
"	3 "	Dec. 24, '80	Jan. 23, '82	.....	33	..	County, Toronto.
Horse Stealing	7½ "	Oct. 20, '73	Nov. 11, '81	.....	26	..	Q's Bench, Sweetsburg, Q.
"	7 "	Jan. 22, '78	June 8, '82	.....	27	..	County, Sarnia.
Receiv'g Stolen Goods	5 "	Nov. 14, '78	Jan. 27, '82	.....	30	..	Queen's Bench, Quebec.
Arson	5 "	Mar. 24, '79	Aug. 21, '82	.....	34	..	County, Brockville
Malic's inj'y to prop'y	8 "	Oct. 22, '80	Nov. 11, '81	To serve 2 yrs. fr. sen	35	..	Supreme, Halifax, N.S.
"	8 "	" .....	" .....	.....	28	..	" "
Forgery	4 "	" 22, '79	Oct. 13, '81	.....	23	..	Assize, Toronto
"	4 "	April 8, '79	Sept 6, '82	.....	20	..	" Ottawa.
Opening a P. O. letter	3 "	Mar. 7, '82	" 30, '82	.....	19	..	Police, Hamilton.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE.

Shooting with intent.	3 yrs	Feb. 9, '80	July 26, '82	.....	19	..	Police, Chatham.
Obstructing a Railw'y	4 "	Sept. 2, '79	Nov. 30, '81	.....	18	..	County, Middlesex.
Assault and Robbery	4 "	Feb. 14, '80	Dec. 3, '81	.....	16	..	Police, Hamilton.
Larceny	4 "	Jan. 26, '80	Nov. 11, '81	.....	15	..	County, Brockville.
"	3 "	Apr. 26, '79	" 11, '81	.....	17	..	Assize, Toronto.
"	2½ "	Mar. 25, '79	" 18, '81	.....	20	..	Police "
"	4 "	" 1, '78	" 18, '81	.....	17	..	" Hamilton.
"	5 "	Aug. 16, '77	" 21, '81	.....	17	..	County, Carleton, O.
"	3 "	" 3, '81	Mar. 24, '82	.....	16	..	Police, Toronto.
"	4 "	June 9, '79	June 3, '82	.....	15	..	County, Middlesex.
"	4 "	"	July 18, '82	.....	14	..	" "
"	2 "	Mar. 8, '81	" 28, '82	.....	15	..	Police, Kingston.
"	5 "	Sept 20, '81	Sept 20, '82	.....	14	..	" Hamilton.
Stealing Money	5 "	Nov. 16, '78	Dec. 16, '81	.....	14	..	County, Waterloo.
Vagrancy	3 "	June 2, '80	May 3, '82	.....	12	..	Police, London.
"	4 "	Feb. 9, '81	July 26, '82	.....	15	..	" Hamilton.

Reasons for Pardon or Commutation—

* Ill health.

** Judge's recommendation.

TABLEAU V.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1882, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province d'Ontario.)

PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.

Crime.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Remarques.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Meurtre.....	10 ans	12 aug. '78	5 oct. '81	*	24	...	} La sentence de mort ayant été antérieure- ment commuée.
"	16 "	28 sept. '78	5 déc. '81	Commué à 10 ans ..	31	...	
" A vie. Print.	10 "	768	3 juin '82	.....	31	...	Assizes, Brant.
Homicide non prém.	14 ans	20 oct. '74	16 mai '82	.....	53	...	Suprême, Sidney, N.S.
Viol	10 "	Juin '76	13 oct. '81	.....	30	...	"
"	14 "	3 "	'76	8 mars '83	27	...	"
Sodomie.....	A vie.	3 fév. '75	5 oct. '81	**	47	...	B. R., Richelieu, Q.
Bless. avec intention.	2 ans	23 sept. '81	30 sept. '82	.....	45	...	C., Toronto.
Vol	7 "	14 "	'78	5 oct. '81	15	...	Police, Stratford.
Vol de nuit avec eff.	4 "	2 juill. '80	8 janv. '82	Serv. 2 ans apr. la sen	24	...	" Toronto.
"	9 "	21 déc. '77	8 "	'82	24	...	C., Wentworth.
"	6 "	21 "	'77	27 "	24	...	C., Hamilton.
"	5 "	Nov '78	3 juin '82	Libéré 11 nov. 1882..	24	...	Police "
"	9 "	21 déc. '77	27 août '82	.....	25	...	Assizes "
" et larcin..	7 "	7 mars '78	6 sept. '82	.....	25	...	C., Sarnia.
"	5 "	7 fév. '80	15 nov. '81	.....	21	...	Police, Ottawa.
Bris de maison et larcin	10 "	8 juin '79	8 janv. '82	Serv. 3 ans apr. la sen	24	...	Suprême, Richmond, N.S.
"	10 "	" "	'79	8 "	24	...	"
Bris de maison.....	10 "	12 déc. '78	10 mai '82	2 ans remis	35	...	C., Welland.
Bris de magasin	5 "	Oct. '81	30 sept. '82	*	22	...	Assizes, Toronto.
Vol de Bureau de Poste	5 "	7 "	'78	1 nov. '81	20	...	C., Cornwall.
Larcin et voies de fait	13 "	1 sept. '76	11 oct. '81	.....	24	...	Commué.
Vol des lettres du B. de P.	5 "	17 janv. '80	4 janv. '82	Serv. 2½ ans apr la sen	28	...	J de C., St. Thomas.
Larcin.....	5 "	6 nov. '78	20 déc. '81	.....	18	...	Police, Ottawa.
"	3 "	24 déc. '80	23 janv. '82	.....	33	...	C., Toronto.
Vol de chevaux	7½ "	20 oct. '75	11 nov. '81	.....	26	...	B. R., Sweetsburg, Q.
"	7 "	22 janv. '78	8 juin '82	.....	27	...	C., Sarnia.
Recel	5 "	14 nov. '78	27 janv. '82	.....	30	...	B. R., Québec.
Incendie.....	5 "	24 mars '79	21 août '82	.....	34	...	C., Brockville.
Dom. malic. à la prop	8 "	22 oct. '80	11 nov. '81	Serv. 2 ans apr. la sen	35	...	Suprême, Halifax, N.S.
"	8 "	" "	" "	"	28	...	"
Faux	4 "	28 "	'79	13 oct. '81	2	...	Assizes, Toronto.
"	4 "	8 avril '79	6 sept. '82	.....	20	...	" Ottawa.
Déca. illeg. des l. de P.	3 "	7 mars '82	30 sept. '82	.....	19	...	Police, Hamilton.

ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME PROVINCIALE—PENETANGUISHENE.

Bless avec intention.	3 ans	9 fév. '80	16 juill. '82	.....	19	...	Police, Chatham.
Obstruer la voie ferrée	4 "	2 sept. '79	30 nov. '81	.....	18	...	C., Middlesex.
Voies de fait et vol...	4 "	14 fév. '80	3 déc. '81	.....	16	...	Police, Hamilton.
Larcin	4 "	26 janv. '80	11 nov. '81	.....	15	...	C., Brockville.
"	3 "	16 avril '79	" "	.....	17	...	Assizes, Toronto.
"	2½ "	25 mars '79	18 nov. '81	.....	17	...	Police "
"	4 "	1 "	'78	" "	20	...	" Hamilton.
"	5 "	16 août '77	21 nov. '81	.....	17	...	C., Carleton, O.
"	3 "	3 "	'81	24 mars '82	6	...	Police, Toronto.
"	4 "	9 juin '79	3 juin '82	.....	15	...	C., Middlesex.
"	4 "	" "	'18	juill. '82	14	...	"
"	2 "	8 mars '81	28 "	'82	15	...	Police, Kingston.
"	5 "	20 sept. '80	20 sept. '82	.....	14	...	" Hamilton.
Vol d'argent.....	5 "	16 nov. '78	16 déc. '81	.....	14	...	C., Waterloo.
Vagabondage.....	3 "	2 juin '80	3 mai, '82	.....	12	...	Police, London.
"	4 "	9 fév. '81	26 juill. '82	.....	15	...	" Hamilton.

Raisons de pardon ou commutation—

* Mauvais état de santé,

** Recommandation du juge.

TABLE V.—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised, during the year ended the 30th September, 1882, in favor of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Quebec)

COMMON JAILS.

Crime.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		Remarks.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.		M	F	
Manslaughter.....	1 year	July 18,'81	Mar. 10,'82	.....	52	...	Q.B., Aylmer.
Attempt at Robbery...	18 mos	Nov., '80	Nov. 11,'81	6 months remitted...	32	..	" Kamouraska.
Larceny.....	2 yrs.	Sep. 28,'80	Dec. 28,'81	.....	..	24	" Three Rivers.
Obtaining Money by false pretences.....	3 mos.	Mar. 18,'82	Apr. 25,'82	.....	34	..	" Montreal.
Habitual Drunkenness	9 "	May 12,'82	Aug. 23,'82	.....	..	22	Recorder "

(Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. I.)

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER, N.B.

Assault.....	3 yrs.	Mar. 17,'80	Feb. 28,'82	.....	30	...	County, St. John, N.B.
Robbery.....	7 "	Aug. 25,'78	June 20,'82	*	20	...	Supreme, N.B.
Shop-breaking and Larceny.....	2 "	July 11,'82	Sep. 14,'82	†	22	...	County, Madawaska "
Larceny and setting fire to a Jail.....	5 "	May 4,'75	Nov. 11,'81	**	33	..	" St. John "
Arson.....	5 "	Dec. 29,'79	Jan. 8,'82	.....	44	..	" Dorchester "
Fel. killing a Horse..	3 "	Nov. 18,'81	Jan. 31,'82	.....	75	...	Supreme, Carleton "
Forgery.....	5 "	Aug. 12,'79	Nov. 11,'81	.....	31	...	" Frederic'n "

(Province of Nova Scotia.)

COMMON JAILS.

Assault.....	18 mos	Oct. 16,'80	Oct. 14,'81	.....	49	...	Supreme, Amherst, N.S.
"	3 "						
"	&\$100	Nov. 3,'81	Mar. 23,'82	Fine remitted.....	28	...	" Richmond "
"	3 mos.						
"	&\$100	" '81	" '82	" "	15	...	" " "
"	3 mos.						
"	&\$100	" '81	" '82	" "	16	..	" " "

(Province of Prince Edward Island)

COMMON JAILS.

Assault.....	1 year	July 4,'81	Nov 17,'81	*	20	..	J.P., Queen's,
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DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Murder.....	Death	Oct. 18,'81	Nov. 19,'81	Life, Kingston Pen'y	Assizes, Prescott & Russell, O.
"	"	" '81	" '81	" " "	...	...	" " "
"	"	Mar. 20,'82	Apr. 12,'82	10 yrs. St. V. de Paul	...	...	Q.B., Sweetsburg, Q.
"	"	" 28,'82	" 21,'82	Life " "	...	...	" " "

Reasons for Pardon or Commutation—

* Ill health.

** Saving life of keeper.

† Judge's recommendation.

TABLEAU V.—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 Septembre 1882, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.

(Province de Québec.)

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Crime.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Remarques.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Homic. non prém.....	1 an.	18 juill.'81	10 mars'82	.....	52	...	B. R., Aylmer.
Tentative de vol.....	18m'is	— nov.'80	11 nov.'81	6 mois remis.....	32	...	" Kamouraska.
Larcin	2 ans	28 sept.'80	28 déc.'81	.....	24	...	" Trois-Rivières.
Obtention d'argent s. faux prêt.....	3m'is	18 mars'82	25 avril'82	.....	34	...	" Montréal.
Ivresse habit.....	9 "	12 mai '82	23 août '82	.....	22	...	Recorder "

(Provinces de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du N. Brunswick et de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.) } PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER, N.B.

Voies de fait.....	3 ans	17 mars'80	28 fév.'82	.....	30	...	C, St. Jean, N.B.
Vol	7 "	25 août'78	20 juin '82	*	20	...	Suprême "
Bris de magasin et larcin	2 "	11 juill.'82	14 sept.'82	†	32	...	C., Madawaska "
Larcin et incendie de prison.....	5 "	4 mai '75	11 nov.'81	**	33	...	" St. Jean "
Incendie	5 "	29 déc.'79	8 janv.'82	.....	14	...	" Dorchester "
Tuer cheval av. int. crim.....	3 "	18 nov.'81	31 " '82	.....	75	...	Suprême, Carleton, N.B.
Faux.....	5 "	12 août'79	11 nov.'81	.....	31	...	" Frédérickton "

(Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.)

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Voies de fait	18m'is	16 oct.'80	14 oct.'81	.....	49	...	Sup., Amherst, N.S.
"	3 "						
"	et\$100	3 nov.'81	23 mars'82	Amende remise..	28	...	" Richmond "
"	3m'is						
"	et\$100	3 " '81	23 " '82	" " ..	15	...	" " "
"	3m'is						
"	et\$100	3 " '81	23 " '82	" " ..	16	...	" " "

(Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.)

PRISONS COMMUNES.

Voies de fait.....	1 an.	4 juill.'81	17 déc. 81	*	20	...	J. P., Queen's.
--------------------	-------	-------------	------------	---------	----	-----	-----------------

SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUÉES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1882.

Meurtre	Mort..	18 oct.'81	19 nov.'81	Emp. à vie, péniten- cier à Kingston			Assise, Prescott et Rus- sell, O.
"	" ..	18 " '81	19 " '81	" " ..			" " "
"	" ..	20 mars'82	12 avril'82	10 ans. St. V. de Paul			B.R., Sweetsburg, Q
"	" ..	28 " '82	21 " '82	Emp. à vie, St. Vin- cent de Paul.....			" " "

Raisons de pardon ou commutation—

* Mauvais état de santé.

** Pour avoir sauvé la vie du gardien.

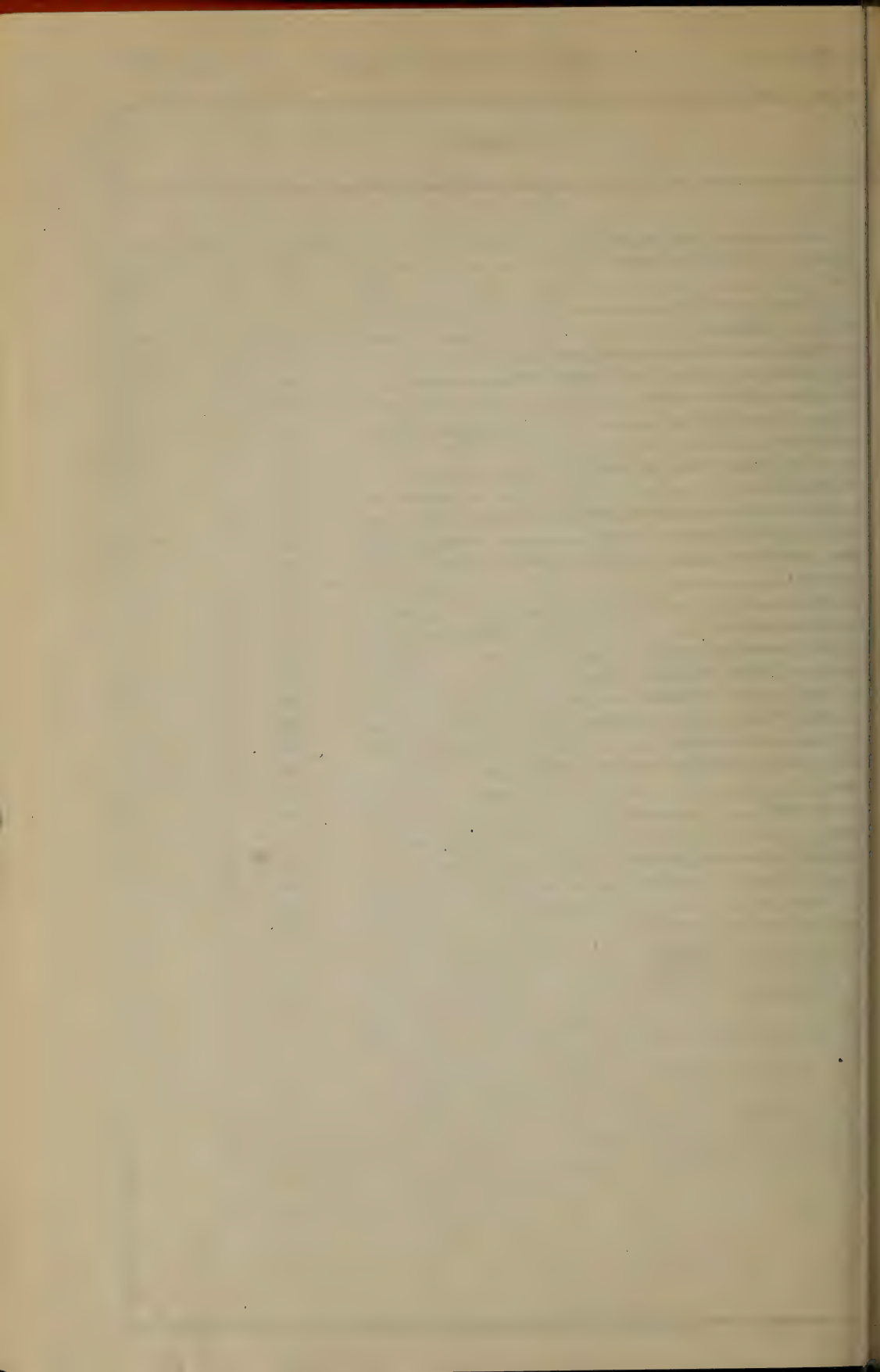
† Sur recommandation du juge.

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Carrying unlawful weapons.....	" 94	" 101
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OFFENECS.

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ANNEX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1883.

ABSTRACTS

OF THE

RETURNS OF MORTUARY STATISTICS

FOR

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1883.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

ANNEXE

DU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1883.

RÉSUMÉ

DES

RELEVÉS DE LA STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

POUR

LES SIX PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1883.

Imprimé par ordre du Parlement

OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET
1884.

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ABSTRACTS
OF THE RETURNS
OF
MORTUARY STATISTICS
FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR
1883.

INTRODUCTION.

SIR,—I have the honour, pursuant to your instructions, to present you with preliminary returns on Mortuary Statistics. In doing this allow me to briefly recite the proceedings which have taken place in inaugurating this portion of the labours of your Department.

In virtue of the authority vested in him, by "*The Census and Statistics Act*" of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to approve, in the manner prescribed by section 28 of the said Act, a series of Rules and Forms respecting the collection of *Mortuary Statistics*: these Rules and Forms were assented to by His Excellency on the 26th of December 1882, and published, according to law in the *Canada Gazette*, of the 30th of the same month and year.

These Rules provided that they should apply—"to the collection of Statistics of Deaths and their causes within the limits of the following named Cities or Towns, "being the Capitals of Canada and of the Provinces and others having a population of "25,000 inhabitants or upwards, according to the Census of 1880-81, that is to say: "Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., Charlotte- "town, Winnipeg, Fredericton and Victoria, B. C., to which neighbouring localities "may be added from time to time, or to such other cities, towns or localities or joint "cities, towns and localities whenever by experience it will appear that the system "is satisfactorily worked and when sufficient means are granted by Parliament for "that purpose."

In accordance with the letter and spirit of section 31 of "*The Census and Statistics Act*," the said Rules authorized the Minister of Agriculture to arrange with the local authorities in order to make use of the means in their power and of the organizations already in operation in these localities, for the collection of the Mortuary Statistics of such places as would come under the provision of the Rules as aforesaid.

In consequence of such provisions and pursuant to the Rules, a Circular was addressed to the Mayor of each of the cities mentioned, in the following terms:

"I herewith forward to you a copy of the Rules, Regulations and Forms, assented "to by His Excellency the Governor General in Council; and I have much pleasure in "informing you that such Rules, Regulations and Forms will be applied to the City of " "so soon as the conditions contained in such "Rules, Regulations and Forms are fulfilled, and notification is given to me to the effect "that the local authorities are in a position and ready to enter upon the work of col- "lecting Mortuary Statistics, as therein provided for.

"The name of the licensed medical practitioner appointed to the Local Board of "Health is to accompany such notification; with mention of the yearly salary attached "to the office.

RÉSUMÉ DES RAPPORTS DE LA STATISTIQUE MORTUAIRE

COUVRANT LES SIX PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE

1883.

INTRODUCTION.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—J'ai l'honneur, d'après vos instructions, de vous présenter un rapport préliminaire de la Statistique Mortuaire. En ce faisant, je vous demande permission de donner une courte analyse des procédés qui ont eu lieu lors de l'organisation de cette partie du service de votre Département.

En vertu de l'autorité qui lui est dévolue par "*L'acte des Recensements et de la Statistique*" de 1879, Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en Conseil a bien voulu approuver, en la manière prescrite par la clause 28 de cet acte, des Règlements et Formules concernant la Statistique Mortuaire. Ces Règlements et Formules furent adoptées par Son Excellence le 26 Décembre 1882 et publiées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, le 30 du même mois.

Ces règlements, aux termes qui y sont consignés, doivent s'appliquer—"à la collection des statistiques des décès et de leurs causes dans les limites des cités et villes ci après énumérées, les capitales du Canada et des provinces ainsi que des villes ayant une population de 25,000 ou plus, suivant le recensement de 1880-81, savoir :—Montréal, Toronto, Québec, Halifax, Hamilton, Ottaoua, Saint-Jean, N.B., Charlottetown, Winnipeg, Frédérieton et Victoria, C.B., auxquelles on pourra de temps à autre ajouter les localités environnantes. S'appliqueront de plus les présents règlements à toute autre cité, ville ou localité ou cité, ville ou localité conjointes, chaque fois qu'il apparaîtra que le fonctionnement du système donne satisfaction et qu'il sera accordé à cette fin par le parlement des moyens suffisants."

En conformité de la clause 31 de "*L'acte des Recensements et de la Statistique*" ces règlements autorisent le Ministre de l'Agriculture à prendre des arrangements avec les autorités locales afin de se servir des moyens en leur pouvoir et des organisations existantes dans ces localités, pour l'enregistrement de la mortalité, dans les lieux qui tombent sous l'effet des règlements ci-dessus désignés.

Conséquemment la circulaire qui suit fut adressée à chacun des maires des villes mentionnées :

"Je vous transmets, sous ce pli, un exemplaire des Règlements et Formules, approuvés par Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en Conseil, et j'ai le plaisir de vous informer que ces règlements devront s'appliquer à la ville de aussitôt qu'on se sera conformé aux exigences de ces règlements et qu'on aura donné avis du fait que les autorités locales sont en mesure de commencer à fournir des Statistiques Mortuaires, aux termes de ces règlements.

"Le nom du médecin nommé pour le Bureau de Santé de votre localité devra accompagner cet avis, qui devra encore faire mention du salaire accordé à ce fonctionnaire.

"Should the Board of Health of the City of
"be a body unconnected with the corporation of the said city, I beg from you, in the
"public interest, to be good enough to hand over this circular, together with the
"accompanying documents, to the President of such Board of Health, with a request to
"send to me the necessary answers and notification.

"Any remarks which may occur to you, or information which may be in your
"possession, on the subject of Public Health, as connected with Mortuary Statistics,
"will be thankfully received by me, and they are earnestly solicited."

The Rules provide that, out of the grant of Parliament available for that purpose, there may be expended for the collection of Mortuary Statistics, a sum not to exceed a collective amount composed, first—of an allotment equal to one cent per head of the population of each of these cities, second—of a lump sum of four hundred dollars for each of these cities. The salary of the Statistical Officer appointed for each city is, by provision of the said Rules, to consist of twenty-five per cent of the collective amount, being a part of it.

It was some time before the organization could be completed and some cities came under the operation of the system too late to make it possible to include the totality of the year in their returns, inasmuch as it would have necessitated to deal with complicated facts already several months old, which could not be accurately ascertained then. The cities which have been enlisted in the operation of the system early enough to collect the statistics of the whole year 1883, are—Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax and St. John, N.B.

By the "Rules and Forms," the subjects of the investigation on deaths are to comprise the ascertaining of the sex, age, marriage state, religion, nationality and occupation of the deceased, with the time of the occurrence of the death and its cause.

The general classification of causes of death was made similar to the classification adopted for the Reports of the Registrar-General of England.

In compliance with your orders, means were taken to publish, in advance of the Report of the entire year, which could not, by any possibility, be ready for your yearly Report, the abstracts of the first six months' operations of the system, for the cities in which it was established in time, as aforesaid; this preliminary partial report is limited to causes of death, ages and marriage state of the deceased; and it will, therefore, have to be kept, as the contents thereof will form part of the yearly returns in which it will not be repeated, except in the summarizing of the whole.

The tabulation, the grouping of information, the ratios drawn and such remarks as may be suggested by the returns of the year, must, of necessity, be reserved for the introduction of the general report. In the meantime, this preliminary issue will give an idea of the extent and difficulties of the work undertaken.

J. C. TACHÉ.

Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

To the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, March, 1884.

“ Au cas que le Bureau de Santé de la ville de _____ fût une organisation séparée de l'organisation municipale de cette ville, je vous prie de vouloir bien, dans l'intérêt public, avoir la bonté de passer cette circulaire, avec les documents qui l'accompagnent, à M. le Président de ce Bureau de Santé, avec prière de transmettre les réponses et avis nécessaires.

“ On recevra, avec gratitude, toute remarque et information que vous croiriez devoir faire sur la santé publique et sur la statistique des décès, remarques et informations qui vous sont instamment demandées.”

Les règlements pourvoient à ce que, à même les fonds votés par le Parlement pour cet objet, on puisse attribuer au travail de l'enregistrement des décès, une somme qui ne doit pas, dans l'ensemble, excéder un montant égal à—premièrement, une capitation de un centin par tête de la population de chacune des villes sus-nommées, secondement, une somme ronde de quatre cents piastres pour chacune de ces villes. Le salaire de l'officier de la statistique nommé pour chaque ville, est, d'après les règlements, formé de vingt-cinq pour cent du montant total accordé à chaque ville, étant partie de ce montant.

Il s'est écoulé quelque temps avant que l'organisation de ce système pût être définitivement établie, et quelques-unes des villes mentionnées ont été soumises à son application trop tard pour permettre d'inclure les décès des premiers mois de l'année 1883, les faits à enregistrer étant déjà trop éloignés, dans leur complication, pour pouvoir les recueillir avec un degré suffisant d'exactitude. Les villes dont la statistique couvre toute l'année 1883 sont:—Montréal, Toronto, Ottaoua, Hamilton, Halifax et St. Jean, N.B.

D'après les règlements, l'enquête sur le décès doit s'étendre aux objets suivants, savoir: le sexe, l'âge, l'état de mariage, la religion, la nationalité et la profession des décédés, avec et y compris la date du décès et ses causes.

La classification adoptée des causes de mort est, dans son ensemble, celle qui est suivie dans les rapports du Régistreur-Général d'Angleterre.

D'après vos ordres, en attendant le rapport de l'année, qu'il était impossible de compléter à temps pour l'annexer à votre rapport des travaux de votre Département pour l'année 1883, on a préparé ce résumé de six mois. Ce travail préliminaire ne s'étend qu'aux causes de la mort, à l'âge et à l'état de mariage des décédés, on devra, par conséquent, le conserver pour le réunir au rapport général de l'année, dont il fait partie; les données que contient ce résumé ne devant pas être répétées, si ce n'est dans les tableaux d'ensemble.

Les généralisations, les remarques et les états adjoints ne peuvent, naturellement, être publiés que conjointement avec le rapport général de l'année. Ce travail préliminaire peut donner une idée des difficultés et du labeur que comporte la mise en pratique du système.

J. C. TACHÉ,

Député-Ministre de l'Agriculture.

A l'Honorable Ministre de l'Agriculture, Ottaoua.

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE,

OTTAOUA, Mars 1884.

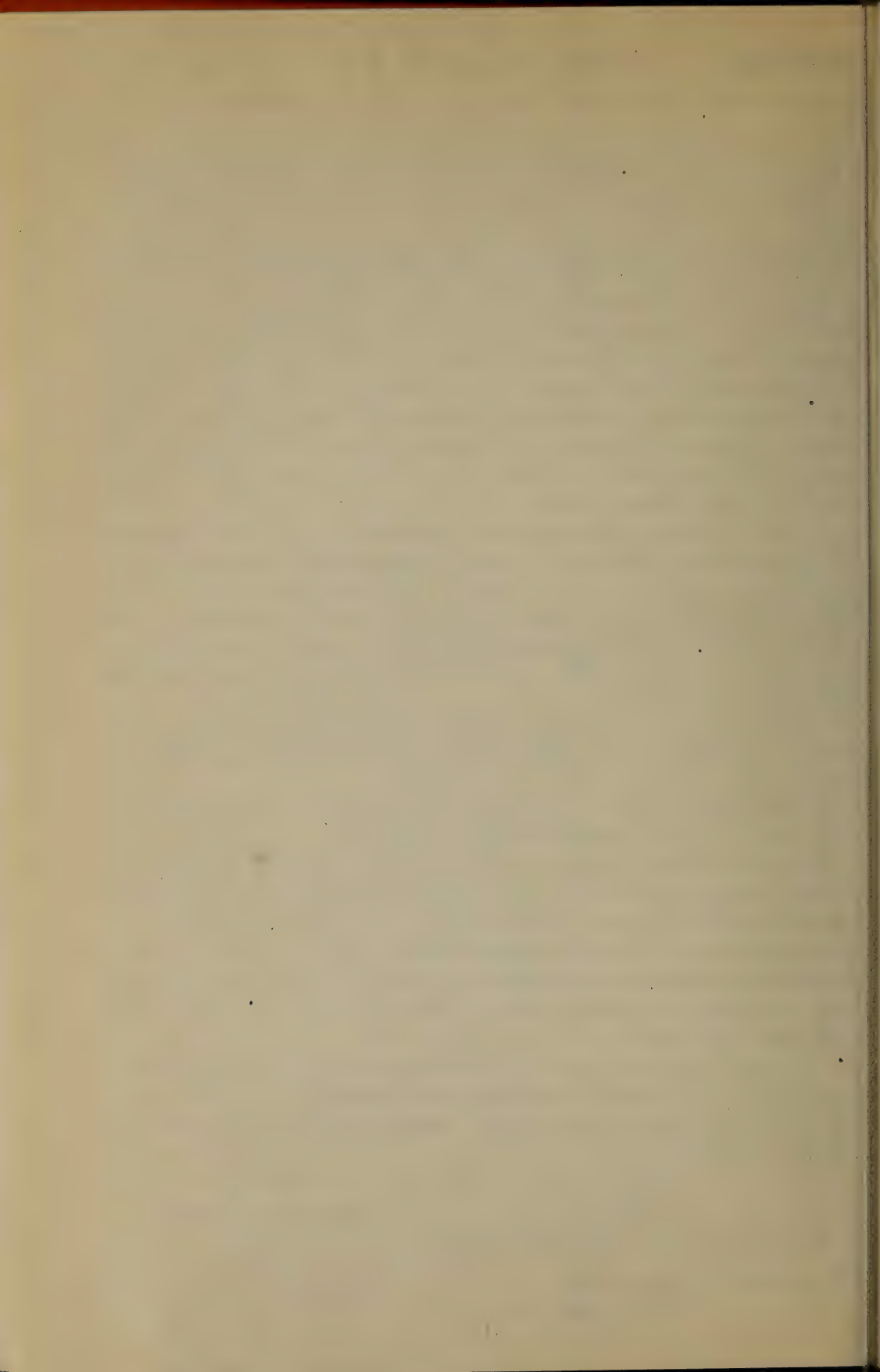


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL.
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASES.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	2	3	5
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	2	5
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	8	14	22
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine		3	3
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	2	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales.			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		2	2
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées		2	2
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme.			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASÉTIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉTIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		1
	Cancer	Cancer	2	6	8
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBÉRCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique.	1		1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	18	26	44
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	2	3
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	4	1	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	11	12	23
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	2	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie	5	1	6
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	6	3	9
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	7	11

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ETAT
DE MARIAGE.

[illegible]

Continued

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASES.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires. ...	21	17	38
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge....	12	20	32
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....			
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	3	3	6
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....			
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	4	5
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Disease Urinary Organs....	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2		2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION—			
	Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....			
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.			
	Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....			
	Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth... ..	Naissances prématurées....		1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1		1
	Malformations.....	Différences.....	1	1	2
	Teething.....	Dentition.....		4	4
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....			
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	1	4	5
	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	71	45	116
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions....	1	2	3
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu.		1	1
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....		1	1
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....			
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	2		2
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths...	Autres Accidents.....			
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....			
	Hanged, (judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	186	191	377

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE.		Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Mort-nés.
																	ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.			
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu- vage.			
105	47	36	14	25	12	.....1	1	4	12	2	3	2	1	3	.....	73	5	2629	
2	2									1			1			2		4		
								1	1	2			1				2	3		
											2					1	1			
1	1																	1		
1	1																	1		
1	1																	2		
2	2																	4		
97	5	3	1		1				1		1	3	3	1		3	24	2109		
1										1	2					2	1			
							1											1		
										1	1					1		1		
142	36	24	17	14	6	7	9	27	23	19	15	13	13	12	.....	56	29	292	8

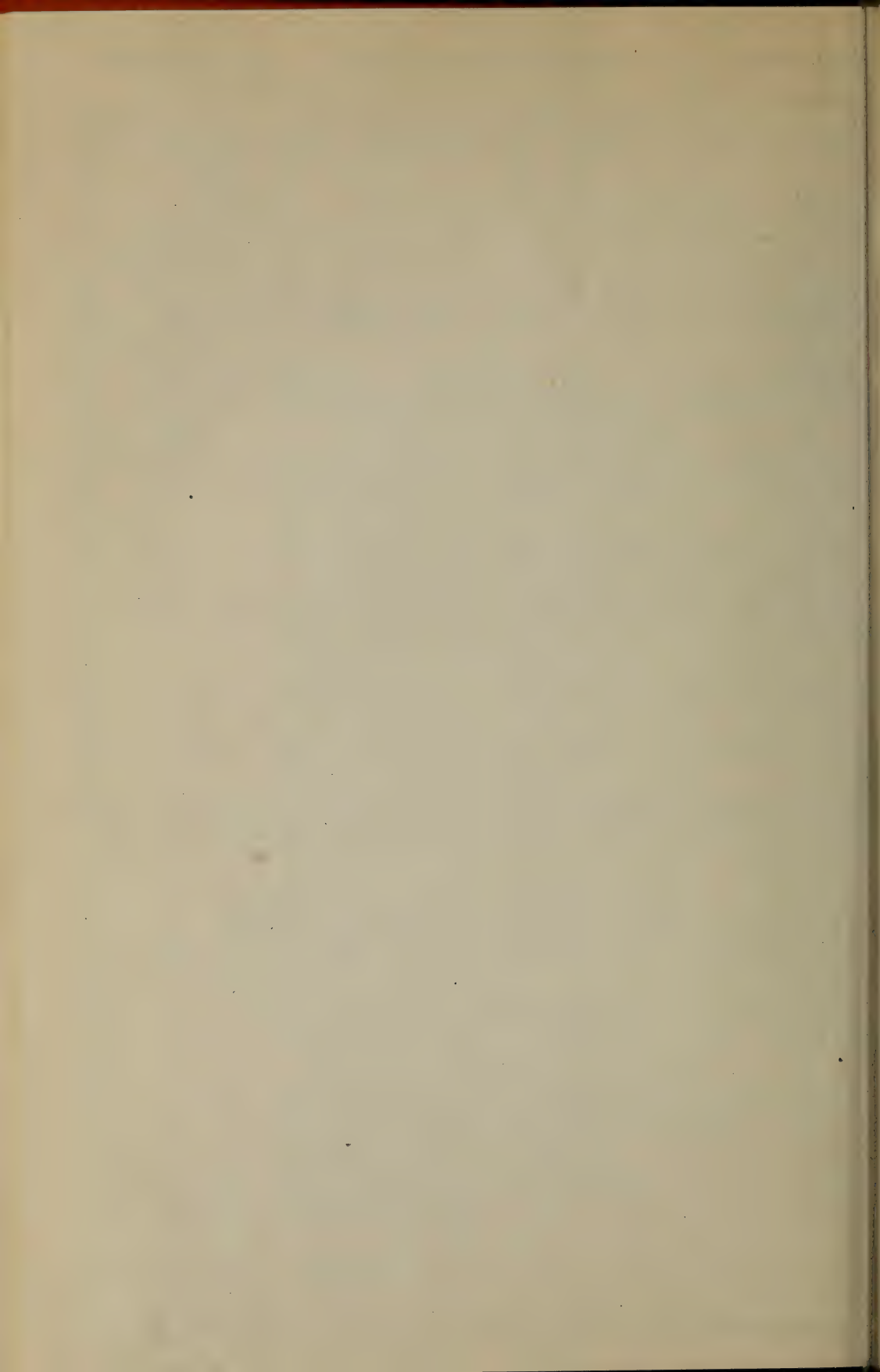


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

SEXES.

CLASS.

DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.

CLASSE.

MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.

Males. Females. Totals.

Hommes. Femmes. Totaux.

ORDER
AND NAME OF DISEASES.ORDRES
ET NOMS DES MALADIES.

1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox.....	1. Miasmatique— Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	3	4	7
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	6	3	9
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	6	9	15
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		6	6
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2		2
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		2	2
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	6	2	8
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1		1
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....	1		1
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....	1		1
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....		4	4
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes.....			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout.....	1. DIATHÉTIQUE— Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	3	5
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		8	8
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules.....	1	2	3
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....		1	1
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	18	11	29
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		2	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	10	16	26
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....		1	1
	Paralysis.....	Paralytie.....	4	2	6
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	7	7	14
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2 ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	7	2	9

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

[illegible]

Continued.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASES.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	20 11	19 11	39 22
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 4 1 2	..... 4 1	2 8 1 3
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	4	2	6
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
	4. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1 1	1 1	2 2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... 2 40	..... 3 30	..... 5 79
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violents.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... 1 1 2 2 1	..... ..... ..... 1 1 ..... .....	..... 1 2 2 1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	169	169	338

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not married.	Still Born.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Enfants et non mariés.	— Morts-nés.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don- nés.	Ma- riés.	Veuv- age.		
16 7	10 5	2 3	1 3	2		2		1	1	2	1	4	1			7	2	30 22	
2																		2	
2	1	1					1	1			1	1				4		4	
											3					2	1	1	
2							1	1			1	1				2	1	3	
2																		2	
	2																	2	
67	3										2	2	2	5 3		1 5	4 2	72	
		1																1	
2							1		1							1		2 1	
								1										1	
133	31	22	10	9	4	12	13	20	20	9	15	18	12	10		69	16	253	18

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL.
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASES.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		3	3
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2	4	6
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	11	4	15
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	5	8
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2		2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax		1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	7	2	9
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	1		1
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1		1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1		1
	Purpura	Purpura		1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉTIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		1
	Cancer	Cancer	3	4	7
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	2	1	3
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	18	23	41
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1	2	3
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	1	3
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	23	11	33
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	2	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2		2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	4	7	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	8	12	20

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT
DE MARIAGE.

[illegible]

Continued.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			— —	— —	— —
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires	22	20	42
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	7	8	15
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	5	4	9
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite 3	3		3
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie 2	2	3	5
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Disease Urinary Organs...	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	4	3	7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION—			
	Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis.....	Synovitis 1	1		1
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations			
	Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.			
	Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées...			
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....		2	2
	Malformations.....	Difformités.....		1	3
	Teething.....	Dentition.....	2		
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	1		1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		1	1
	Old Age.	Vieillesse.....	2	4	6
	Atrophy and Debility.	Atrophie et Débilité.....	59	55	114
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions...	1		1
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu.		2	2
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....			
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements..			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....			
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	2	1	3
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	1		1
	Other Accidental Deaths...	Autres Accidents.....			
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....			
	Hanged, (judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	208	191	399

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE MARS.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT.
DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi- ven.	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed.	Child- ren and not Mar- ried. — En- fants et non Ma- riés.	Still Born. — Morts- nés.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don- nés.	Ma- riés.	Veux- vage.		
8 3	7 4	4 3	1 3	1 2	2	1	2	.....	3	2	4	6	1	.....	.....	9	3	30 15	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	
.....	
.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
95	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	4	.....	1 5	5 4	105	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	
47	34	26	7	11	6	14	17	27	13	20	23	27	13	14	.....	72	29	298	14

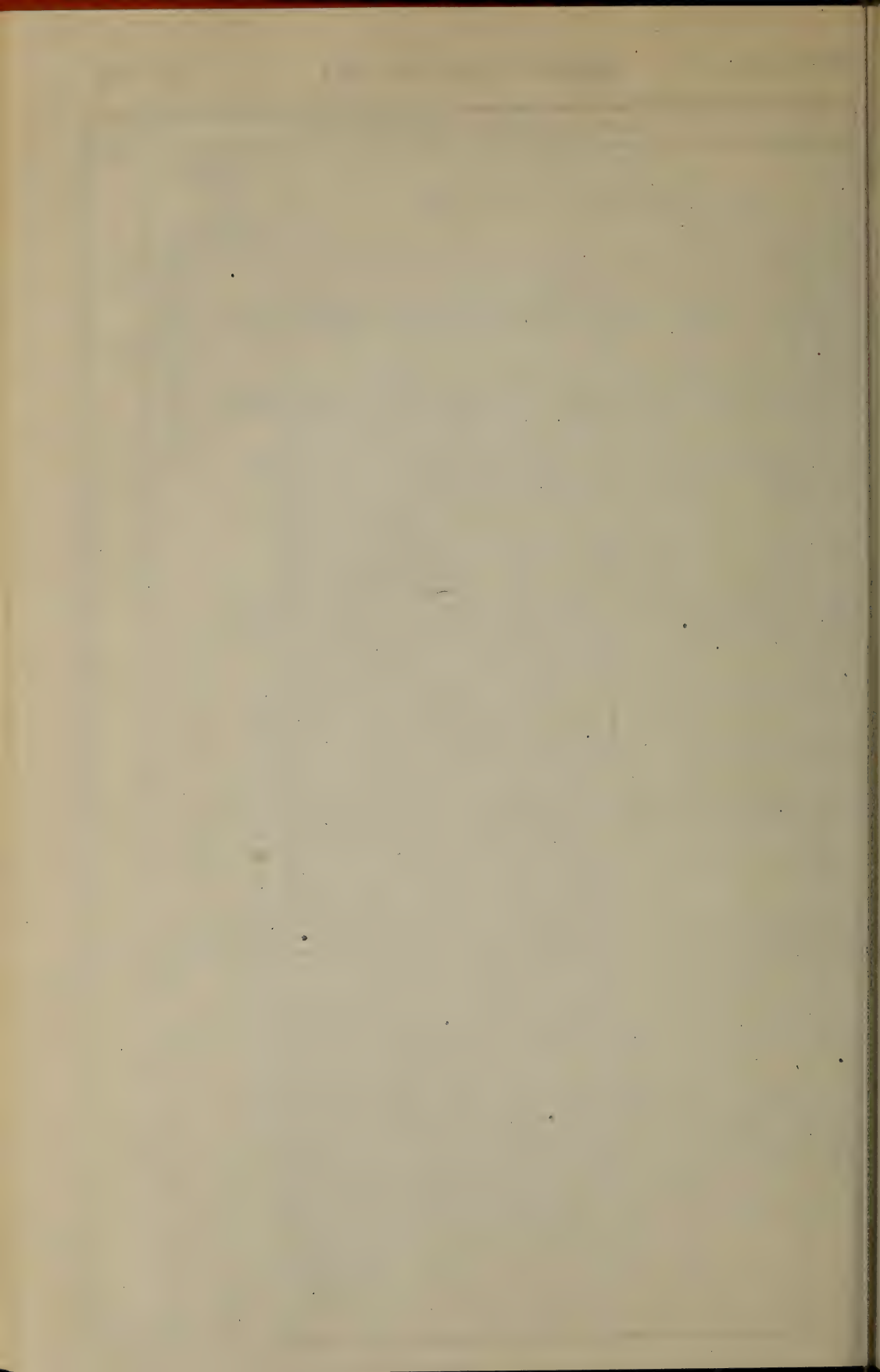


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL.
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET Noms DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	3	3	6
	Measles	Rougeole	2	4	6
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie		1	1
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	3	6
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	3	2	5
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	2	7	9
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	2	2	4
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	1	1	2
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1		1
	Dropsy	Hydropsie	2	2	4
	Cancer	Cancer	2	4	6
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	14	23	37
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		2	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	16	11	27
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	1	3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	3	5
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	11	1	12
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.	5	6	11

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'AVRIL.

[illegible]

Continued.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. [Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections... ..	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	13 9	13 9	26 18
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac. Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.	2 3 2 4	2 4 2 2	4 7 4 6
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	3	1	4
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.		1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales	1		1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	5 1 1 4 1		5 1 2 9 1
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.		2 2 56	2 4 100
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained..... Hanged, (judicial)..... Infanticide.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1 1 4 2	1 1 5 2
	Totals	Totaux.....	190	171	361

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS D'AVRIL.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.			
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.			
7	4	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	3	3	20		
5	4	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6		
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	3		
.....		
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....		
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9		
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
83	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	1	2	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	8	4	88		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....		
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....		
164	27	9	8	5	6	10	11	18	24	17	14	26	14	8	.....	65	29	267	22	

TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		2	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	3	4
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	5	9
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	5	5	10
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	3		3
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	5		5
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	1	2
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1		1
	Purpura	Purpura		1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	1	3	4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	2		2
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2		2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	17	24	41
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	2	3
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	16	14	30
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3	2	5
	Paralysis	Paralysie	4	1	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	9	3	12
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	10	13

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE MAI.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE.		Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.			Widowed.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don- nés.	Mari- riés.	Veu- vage.	
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	6	12	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	23
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
.....
2	6	4	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....
8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	2	6

Continued.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF MAY.

SEXES.

CLASS.

DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.

CLASSE.

MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.

Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
—	—	—
Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux

ORDER
AND NAME OF DISEASE.ORDRES
ET NOMS DES MALADIES.

3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	16 5	25 4	41 9
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 2 1 3	..... 1 5 1	1 3 6 4
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	5	4	9
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	1	.....	1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Différences..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2 4 2	3	5 4 2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	3 40	5 49	8 89
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions ... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2 1 5 2	..... 1 1 2	2 6 2
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals	Totaux.....	176	177	353

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE MAI.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT
DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not gi- ven	Mar- ried	Wi- dowed	Child- ren and not Mar- ried.	Still Born.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non don- nés.	Ma- riés	Veuv- vage.	En- fants et non Ma- riés.	Morts- nés.
14	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	6	.....	6	5	3	1	.....	7	8	26	
.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	
.....	
.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	
78	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	8	.....	.....	3	5	81	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	
137	20	12	10	6	3	15	13	25	40	17	13	13	19	10	.....	75	30	248	16

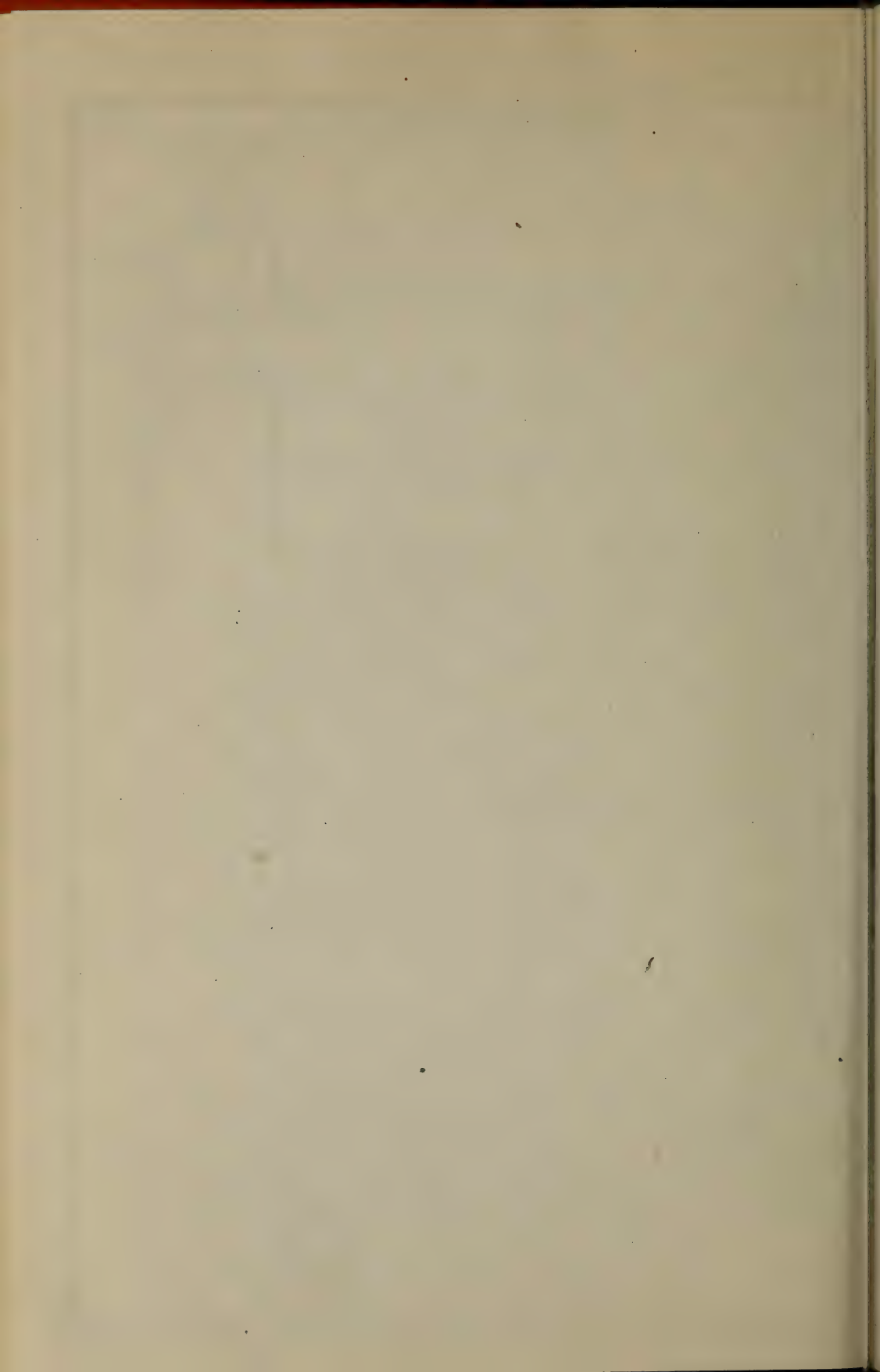


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF MONTREAL.
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....		3	3
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	5	5	10
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	4	1	5
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		3	3
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		1	1
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	25	21	46
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		2	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....		1	5
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	4	1	5
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	4	1	5
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	3	5
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	18	19	37
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....		2	2
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....		2	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	11	6	17
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....			
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....			
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	4	5	9
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....	9	10	19

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married.	Still Born.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	En-fants et non Mariés.	—	Morts-nés.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.			
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
1	2	2	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
39	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	7	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	18	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
.....	
7	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	
.....	
4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	
.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	5	4	.....	10	

Continued.

CITY OF MONTREAL—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.]	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases	Affections Pulmonaires....	6	11	17
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge....	4	5	9
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac	2	2	4
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	4	4	8
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	3	5	8
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....			
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....	1		1
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Disease Urinary Organs....	Maladie des Voies Urinal- res.....	3		3
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION—			
	Uterus Disease	Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis	Synovitis			
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.			
	Skin Disease	Maladie de la Peau.....	1		1
	Various other Local Disea- ses	Autres Affections Locales.....		1	1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées....	7	3	10
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....		1	1
	Malformations	Difformités			
	Teething	Dentition	9	8	17
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance	1		1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth	Accouchement		1	1
	Old Age	Vieillesse		1	1
	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	46	48	94
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions....	2	1	3
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures	1	1	2
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements		1	1
	Drowning.....	Noyades	8	1	9
	Suffocation	Suffocations	2	2	4
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents.....	1		1
	Suicide	Suicides.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues	1	2	3
	Hanged (judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals	Totaux.....	188	184	372

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—MOIS DE JUIN.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT
DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not gi- ven.	Mar- ried	Wi- dowed	Child- ren and not Mar- ried.	Still Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non don- nés.	Ma- riés	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Ma- riés.	Morts- nés.
3 5	1 1	1 1	1 1	..... .....	..... 1	1 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2 3	3	3	1	1 .....	..... .....	7	2	8 9	
3 1	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4	
6 1	1 .....	..... .....	..... 1	..... .....	..... 2	2	1	1 .....	..... .....	1 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4	1 1	7 3	
.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 .....	.....	.....
.....	1	1 .....	.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 .....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
1	1	
.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
10 1	10 1	
11 1	6 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 1	
.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1	
84	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1 .....	.....	2	5	87	
.....	1	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2 .....	.....
.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1	
.....	1	5	2	2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 .....	.....	6 4	
4	
.....	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 .....	.....	2	
87	26	10	5	5	4	8	14	30	20	19	18	14	9	3	.....	58	20	294	17

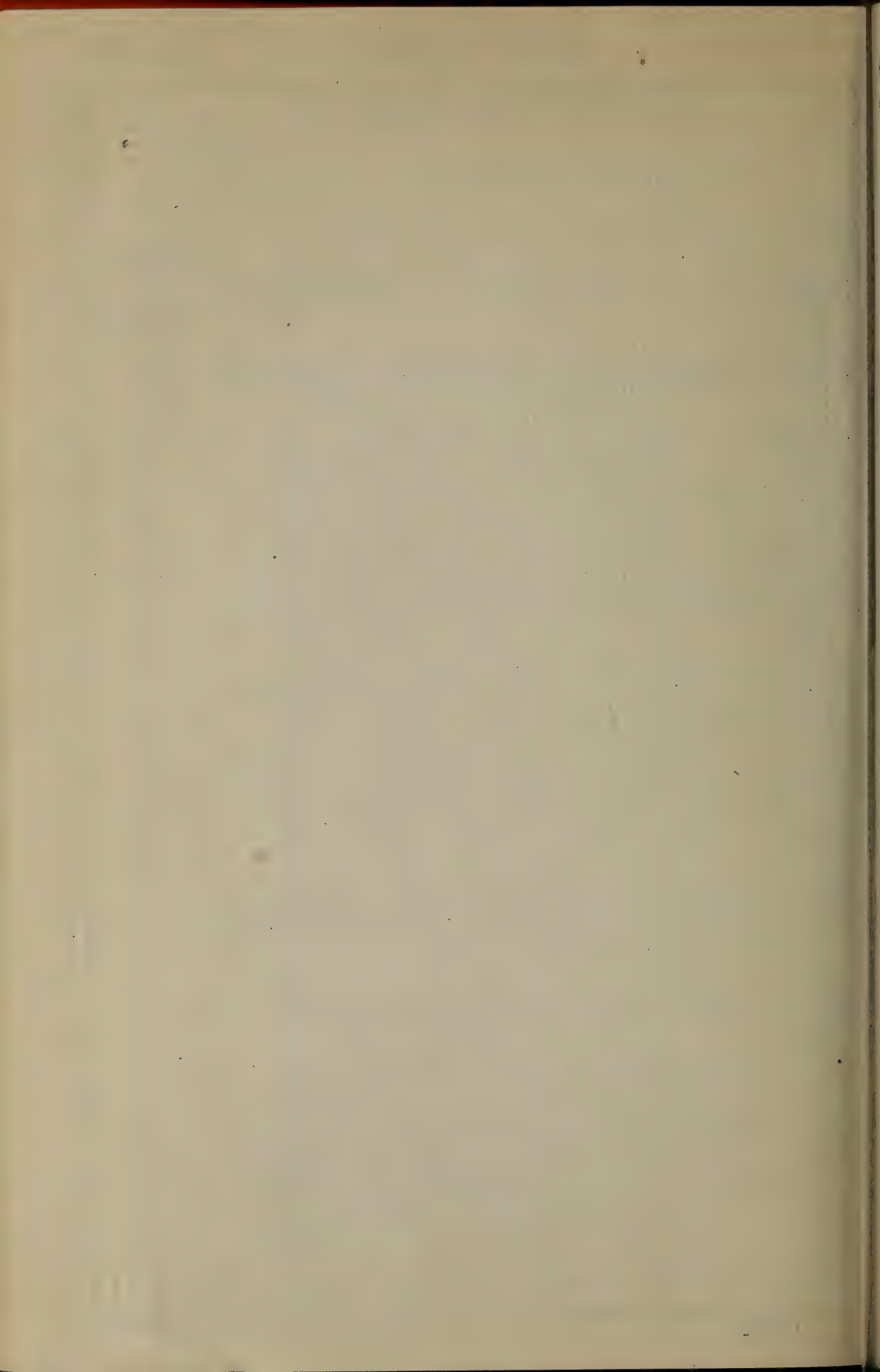


TABLE II.**RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEEDING SIX MONTHS.**

TABLEAU II.**RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES SIX MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.**

TABLE II.

CITY OF MONTREAL—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole	8	18	26
	Measles	Rougeole	14	16	30
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	35	39	74
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie		4	4
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes Erysipèle	16	22	38
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	10	5	15
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		6	6
	Carbuncle	Anthrax		1	1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		5	5
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	45	34	79
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	3	5	8
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	3	2	5
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.	1		1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2		2
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	3		3
	Purpura	Purpura		1	1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	7	8
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	5	2	7
	Dropsy	Hydropsie	12	7	19
	Cancer	Cancer	10	28	38
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	5	3	8
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	3	1	4
	Phthisis	Phthisie	103	126	229
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	4	7	11
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	7	10	17
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	88	70	156
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	9	8	17
	Paralysis	Paralytie	17	7	24
	Insanity	Folie	2		2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	41	26	67
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	36	47	83

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not Married.	Still Born.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	En-fants et non Ma-riés.	— Morts-nés.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Ma-riés.	Veu-vage.			
9	8	5	2	1	1													26	
4	3	4	3	6	3	5	2											30	
5	12	18	11	6	6	13	3											74	
	1	1										1		1			1	3	
	3	4	3	3		7	4	4	5	2	2	1				9	1	28	
6							1	2	1	1		3	1			7		8	
							1	2	3							5		1	
1		1																1	
1		1										1	2				2	3	
68	8					1	1	1	1							2		77	
								2		1	1	2	1			3	3	2	
							2	2	1							3		2	
1																		1	
2																		2	
3																		3	
									5	3						6	1	2	
2						1	1		2		1					1		6	
2		1						1	3	3	2	4	3			8	5	6	
2								1	7	8	8	9	2	1		26	3	9	
2					1		4	1								1		7	
3	1																	4	
6	7	2	1	3		5	32	82	46	25	12	6	2			95	18	116	
2									1	3	1	2	2			7	2	2	
11	2	2		1			1											17	
44	26	15	11	8	3	12	5	6	6	4	8	5	1	2		18	5	133	
						1		1		3	3	3	5	1		9	6	2	
					1	1			5	1	4	4	4	4		13	6	5	
								1	1	1						1	1		
33	15	6	2	3		1		2	1	3	1					6		61	
2				1		4	9	9	8	14	15	11	8	2		29	16	38	

TABLE II.

CITY OF MONTREAL—RECAPITULATION.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections... ..	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	98 48	105 57	203 105
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac. Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.	8 21 10 12 1	5 20 12 11	13 41 22 23 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	21	10	31
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.		1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau. Autres Affections Locales.....	1 3		1 3
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	15 2 2 20 5	8 1 4 19	23 3 6 39 5
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		4 19 280	4 29 592
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	6 1 4 9 16 7 1 1 2	4 1 4 1 6	10 1 8 10 22 7 1 1 4
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.		1		1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	1,117	1,083	2,200

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL—RÉCAPITULATION.																Sulte.				
AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT. DE MARIAGE.			Still Born. — Morts-nés.	
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Wi-dowed.	Children and not Married. — Enfants et non Mariés.		
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.			
58 25	26 23	11 20	6 14	5 9	5 4	4 6	4	6	13 3	8	20 1	19	12	6 .....	.....	40 3	23 1	140 101	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	4	2	7	
20 1 4	6 1	1	1	1 .....	.....	.....	1 1	1 6	1 5	3 2	.....	4 2	2 1	.....	.....	9 12	1 2	31 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1 1	4	2	5	3	1	.....	7 1	3	13	
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	5	5	5	2	.....	.....	18	5	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 3	
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
23 3 3 21 5 1 16 2 1 1	23 3 6 39 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	27	.....	3 7	18	1 4	
504	13	7	3	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	4	18	26	11	.....	26	24	542	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1 1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8	
.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 7	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....		
910	174	103	57	50	29	66	77	147	140	101	98	111	80	57	.....	395	153	1,652	95

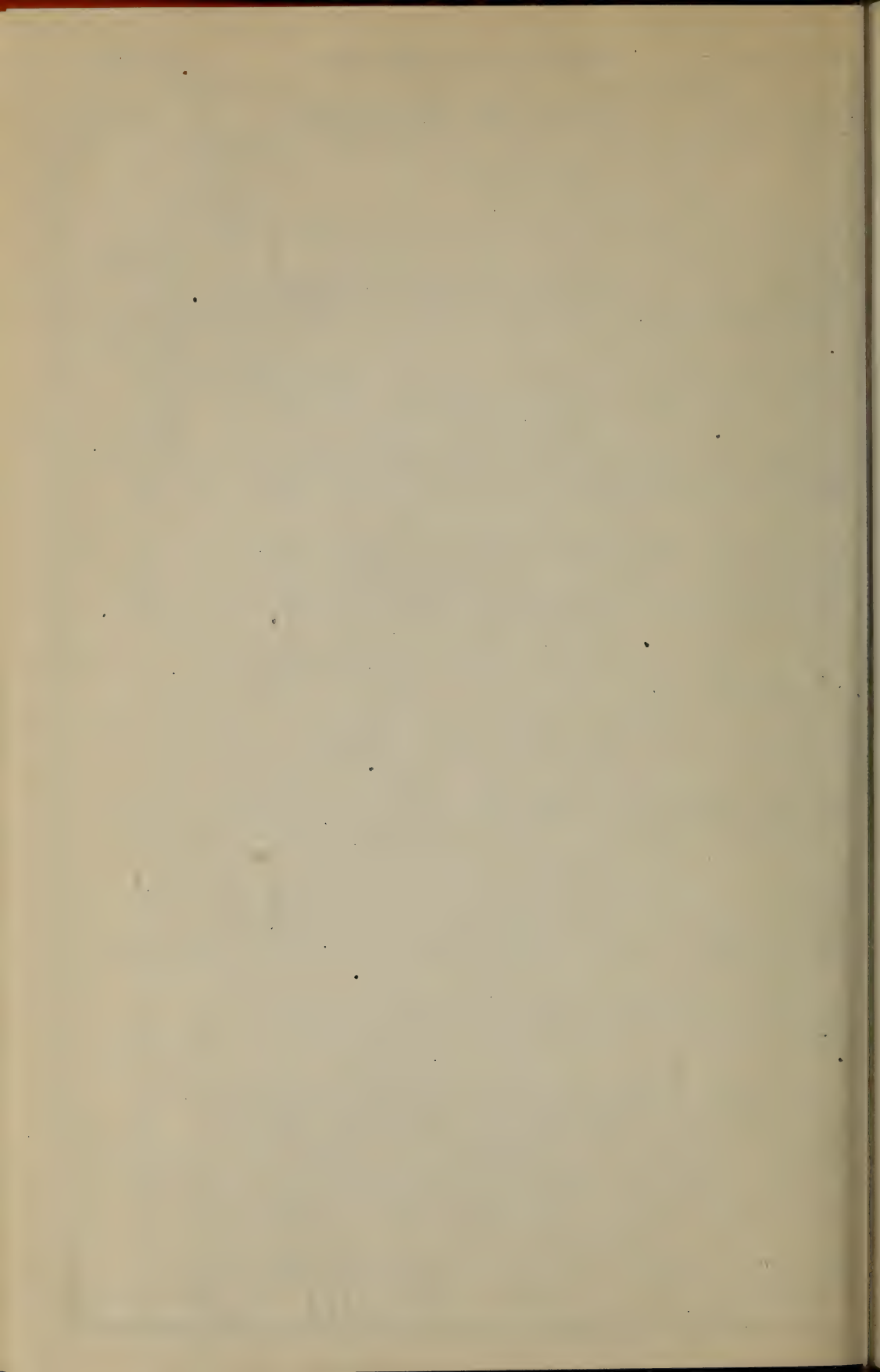


TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

SEXES.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux

Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	312	280	592
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	103	126	229
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	98	105	203
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	86	70	156
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	48	57	105
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	36	47	83
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	45	34	79
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	35	39	74
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	41	26	67
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins.....	21	20	41
Teething.....	Dentition.....	20	19	39
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	10	28	38
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	16	22	38
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	21	10	31
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	14	16	30
Old Age.....	Vielliesse.....	10	19	29
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	8	18	26
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	17	7	24
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	12	11	23
Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées.....	15	8	23
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	10	12	22
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	16	6	22
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	12	7	19
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	7	10	17
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	9	8	17
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	10	5	15
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	8	5	13
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	4	7	11
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	6	4	10

TABEAU III.

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.			
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.		Mariés.	Veuvage.			
504	13	7	3	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	4	18.	26	11	.....	26	24	542		
6	7	2	1	3	....	5	32	82	46	25	12	6	2	.....	.....	95	18	116		
58	26	11	6	5	5	4	4	6	13	8	20	19	12	6	.....	40	23	140		
44	26	15	11	8	3	12	5	6	6	4	8	5	1	2	.....	18	5	133		
25	23	20	14	9	4	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	101		
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	9	9	8	14	15	11	8	2	.....	29	16	38		
68	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	77		
5	12	18	11	6	6	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74		
33	15	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	61		
20	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	4	2	.....	.....	9	1	31		
21	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39		
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	8	9	2	1	.....	26	3	9		
.....	3	4	3	3	.....	7	4	4	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	28		
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	5	5	5	2	.....	.....	18	5	8		
4	3	4	3	6	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4		
9	8	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	27	.....	.....	7	18	26		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1	4	4	4	4	.....	13	6	5		
.....		
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	2	5	3	1	.....	7	3	13		
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23		
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	5	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	12	2	8		
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	20		
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	2	4	3	.....	.....	8	5	6		
11	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17		
.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	3	5	1	.....	9	6	2		
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	8		
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4	2	7		
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	7	2	2		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	6	3	1		

TABLE III.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

Continued.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.		SEXES.		
MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	9	1	10
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	3	5	8
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	7	8
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	5	3	8
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	4	4	8
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	5	2	7
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	7		7
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		6	6
Malformations.....	Difformités.....	2	4	6
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....		5	5
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	3	2	5
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	5		5
Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....		4	4
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		4	4
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	3	1	4
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2	2	4
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	3		3
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	3		3
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	2	1	3
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	2		2
Insanity.....	Folie.....	2		2
Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....		1	1
Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiques.....	1		1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....		1	1
Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....	1		1
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'Uterus.....		1	1
Joint Disease.....	Maladies des Articulations.....	1		1
Various other Local Diseases.....	Autres Affections Locales.....		1	1
Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par Armes à Feu.....		1	1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....		1	1
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	1		1
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1		1
Hanged (Judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Justice.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	1,117	1,083	2,200

TABLEAU III.

CITÉ DE MONTRÉAL.

Suite.

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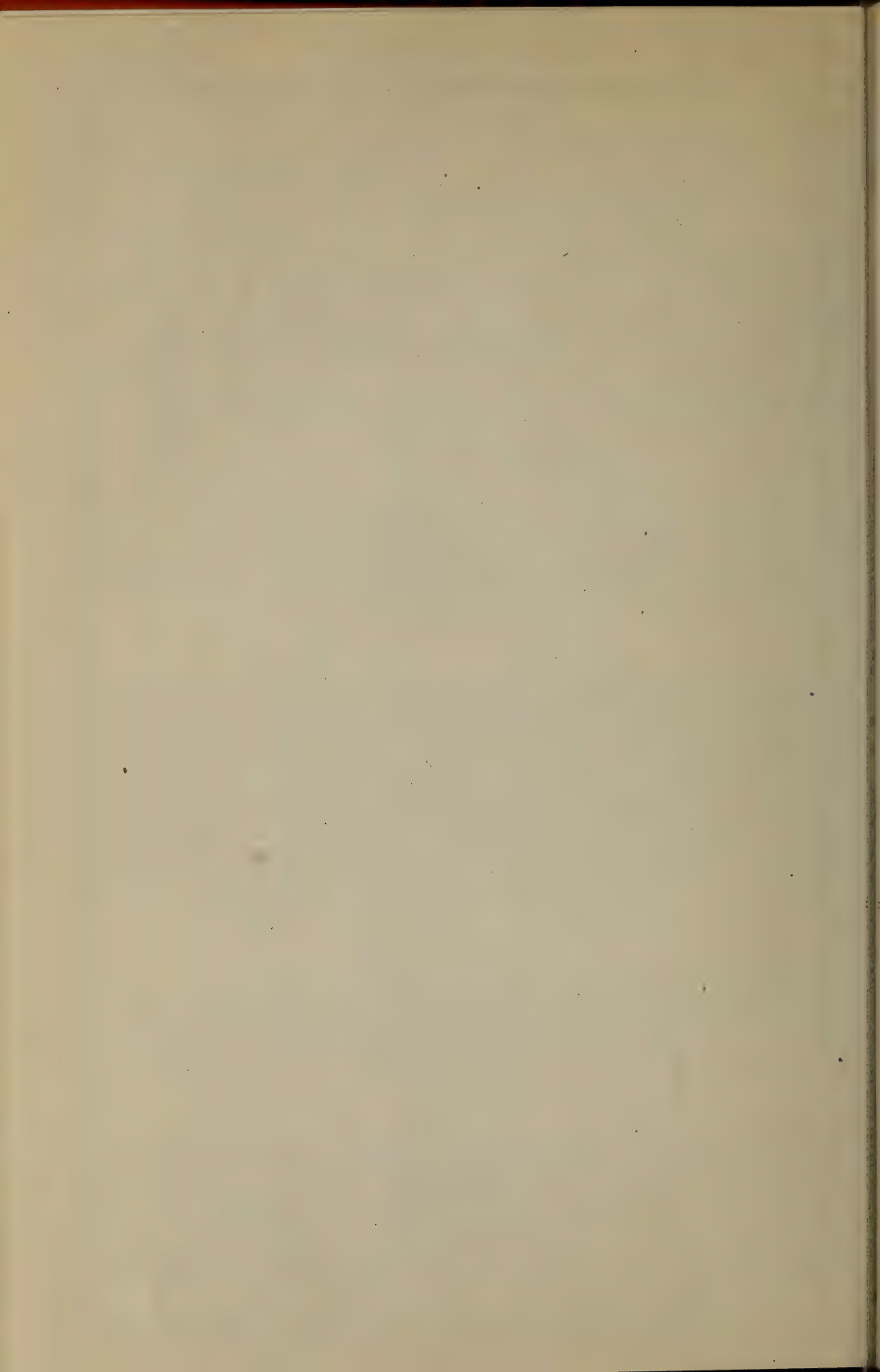


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	3		3
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	4	3	7
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	4	2	6
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	3	5
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2	3	5
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1		1
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2		2
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Privation of Food.....	Defaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2		2
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	3	1	4
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCU LAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	7	11	18
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	6	6	12
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	1	3
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....			
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	8	2	10
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....	2	2	4

CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JANVIER.

[illegible]

Continued.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Total
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge....	12 5	18 3	3
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 2 1 .....	..... 3....................	..............................
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2.....	..........	..........
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... 1.....	....................	....................
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2	2 1.....	.........................
	2 ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Debilité.....	..... 2 3 3	3 3 2	....................
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions..... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... 1 1 4 ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1...............	..................................................
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	86	71	

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE.		Children and not Married.	Still Born.
																ÉTAT. DE MARIAGE.				Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.		
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don- nés.	Mariés.	Veuv- age.		
7	2	1	2			2	2	2	1	2	5	4				12		18	
4	3		1															8	
1													1				1	1	
	1						1		1	1	1					3		2	
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1																		1	
4																		4	
	1																	1	
							1	1	1				1	4		2	1	1	
1												1				1		4	
							1											1	
							1											1	
								1			1	1			1	2		3	
13	4	13	2	2	7	12	15	10	13	12	11	4	6	1	55	4	98	13	

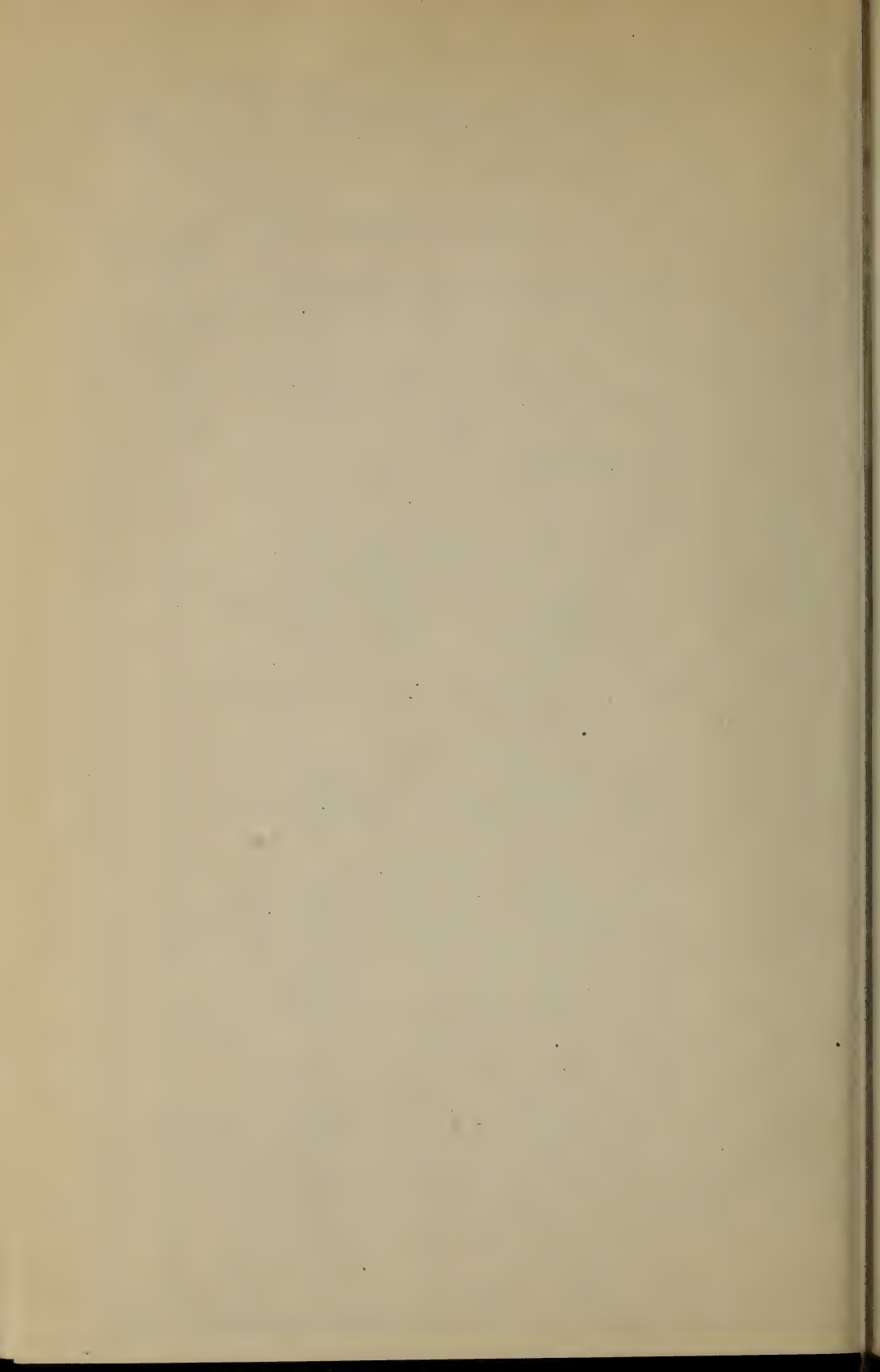


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO, MONTHLY
RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole		2	2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoides	1		1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	2	1	3
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrheal Affections	Diarrhées		1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1		1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		2	2
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		3
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès	3	1	4
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	11	6	17
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie		2	2
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	2	6
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3		3
	Paralysis	Paralysie		2	2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	3	6
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	5	1	6

CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE.		ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.				
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.				
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Continued.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	19	13 2	32 2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac. Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate. ....	..... ..... ..... 1 .....	..... 3 ..... .....	..... 3 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... 3	..... 1	..... 4
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus. ....	.....	2	2
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau. Autres Affections Locales.	1 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Diffémités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1 1 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	1 1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age. Atrophy and Debility.	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... 5 6	3 1 6	3 6 12
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents. Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.. Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 2	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 2	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 4
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	79	61	140

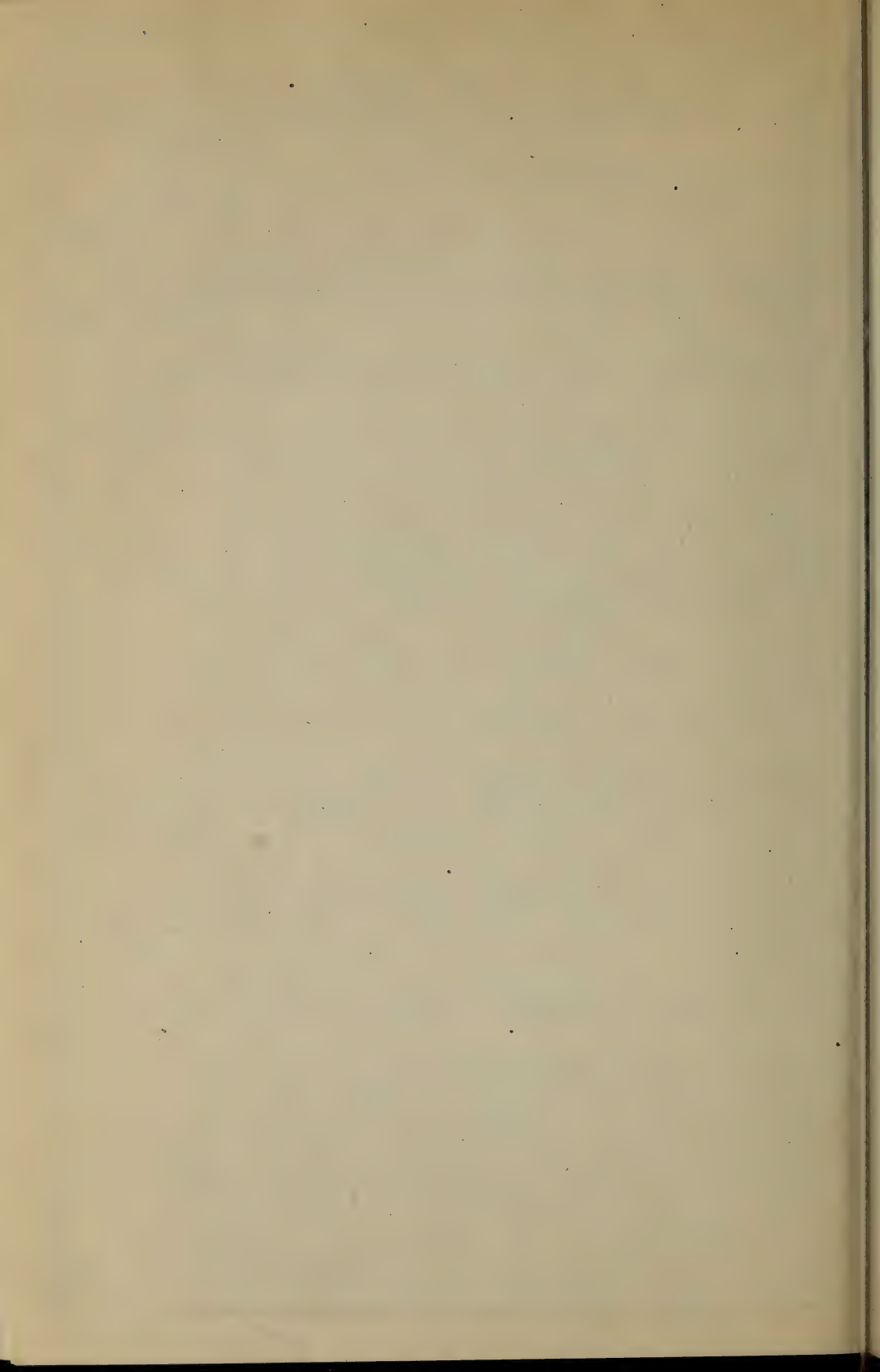


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS CITY, OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	2	2	4
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	5	5	10
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	4	8
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2		2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	3	3	6
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		3	3
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie		1	1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		1	1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	1		1
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2		2
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	2		2
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	1		1
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropsie	1		1
	Cancer	Cancer	2	2	4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	6	14	20
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1		1
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	4	7	11
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions ..	7	3	10
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	5	3	8

Continued

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	28	26	54
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge....	3	5	8
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	1	2
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	2	2	4
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....		2	2
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....			
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Disease Urinary Organs....	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1	4	5
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION—			
	Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....			
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.			
	Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....			
	Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées....	1	1	2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....			
	Malformations.....	Difformités.....			
	Teething.....	Dentition.....	1		1
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		2	2
	Old Age.....	Viellissement.....	3	2	5
	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	4	10	14
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions.....			
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu.			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1		1
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	1		1
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	1		1
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	2		2
	Other Accidental Deaths...	Autres Accidents.....			
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	3	2	5
	Hanged, (judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	103	111	214

Suite.

14-5*

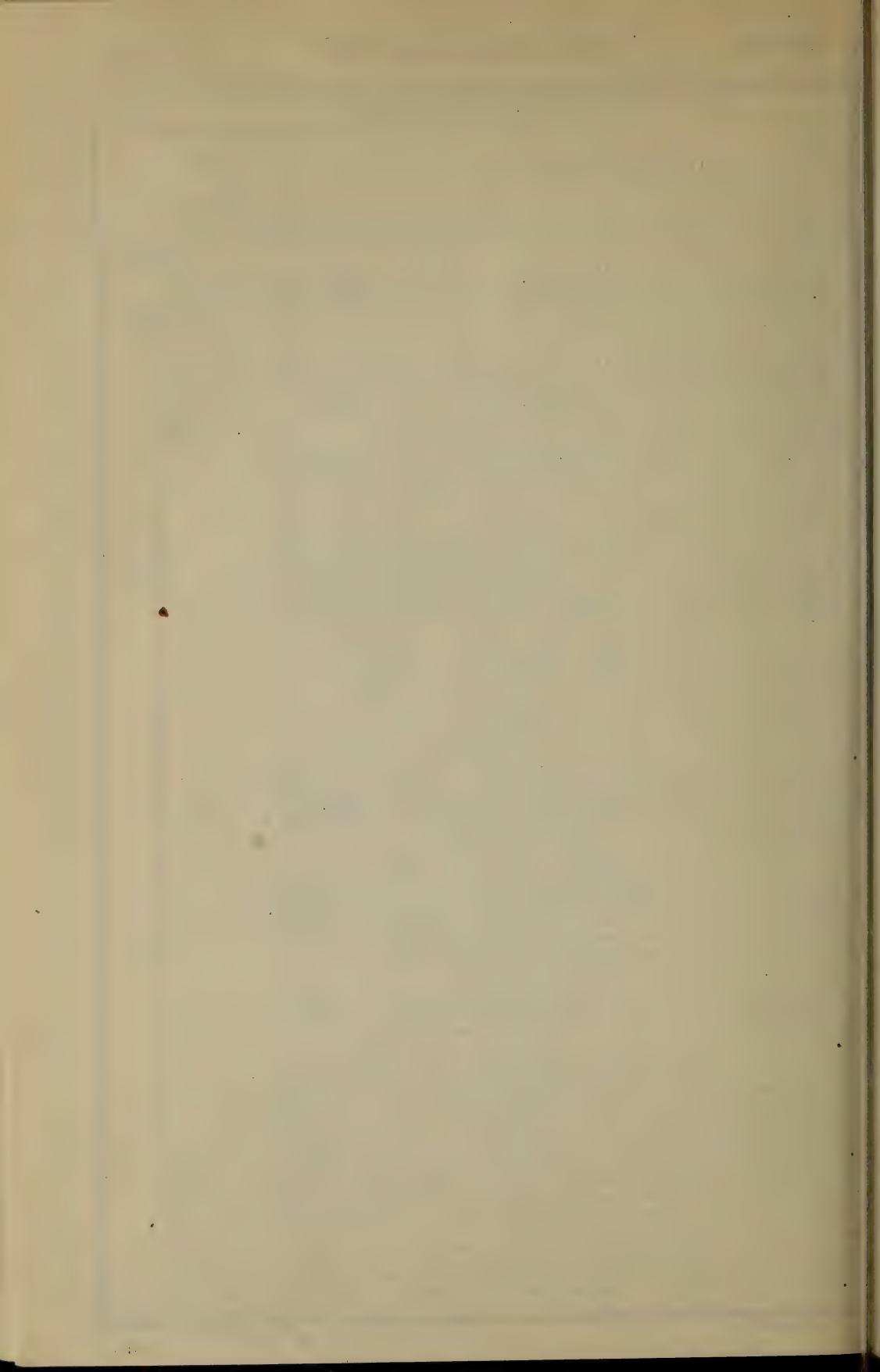


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS CITY, OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1	4	5
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	2	2	4
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	5	4	9
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	4	6
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	3		3
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		6	6
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....			
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....		1	1
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases ...	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....		2	2
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....		1	1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1	3	4
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	10	15	25
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	4	9
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	2	4
	Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	2	4	6
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	8	2	10
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	2	4

CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE.		Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Mort-nés.
																	ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.			
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.			
1	2	1			1															
3	1	1			1	3					1					1				
1			1	1		1	2	1	1	1						2	6			
							1	2	3							6				
										1						1				
				1													1			

Continued.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge....	21 3	27 3	48 6
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 4 1	1 11	2 15 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2		2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....		1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	5 1	3	8 2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	1 8	2 4 5	2 5 13
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1 2 1		1 1 1 2 2
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	97	119	216

CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS D'AVRIL.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married.	Still Born.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.	Children and not Married.	—
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non donnés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.	Enfants et non Mariés.	Morts-nés.
91	31	51			11	32	42	33	22	55	99	22				18	33	276	
1											1					1		1	
1						22	22		23	33	22					10		5	
										1						1			
							1						1			2			
								1								1			
									1									1	
8																		8	
2																		2	
								2								23	11	1	
5										1		5	5	2		7		6	
								1								1			
																		1	
								1										1	
	1											1				1		1	
															2			2	
45	15	10	1	2	4	11	16	17	23	15	15	20	10	10	2	90	5	121	9

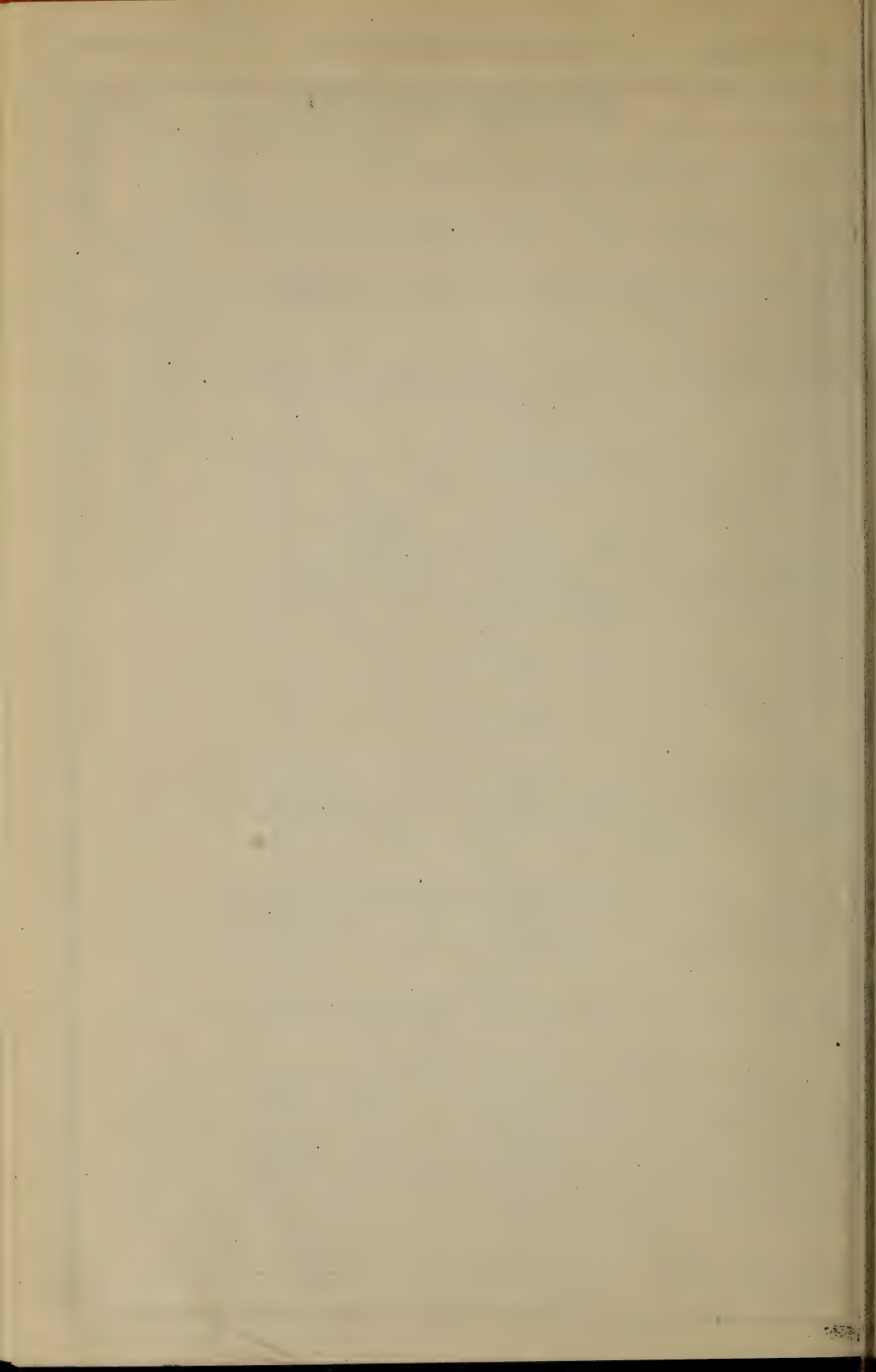


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	5	3	8
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	2	1	3
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	8	10
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1	2	3
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		4	4
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catarrhales	1		1
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	2		2
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitutionnelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	2		2
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	2	1	3
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie		1	1
	Dropsy	Hydropsie	2	1	3
	Cancer	Cancer	3		3
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	15	19
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	8	2	10
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie		1	1
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	6	5	11
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	7	8

CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE MAI.

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Continued.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totau
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires Affections de la Gorge.....	25 5	18 5	43 10
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1 2	4 4	5 6
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinal- res.....	6	1	7
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	1		1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées..... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....		2 1	2 1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	3 11	1 2	1 5 17
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.. Blessures par armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.. Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F.. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Totals.....	Totaux.....	99	101	200

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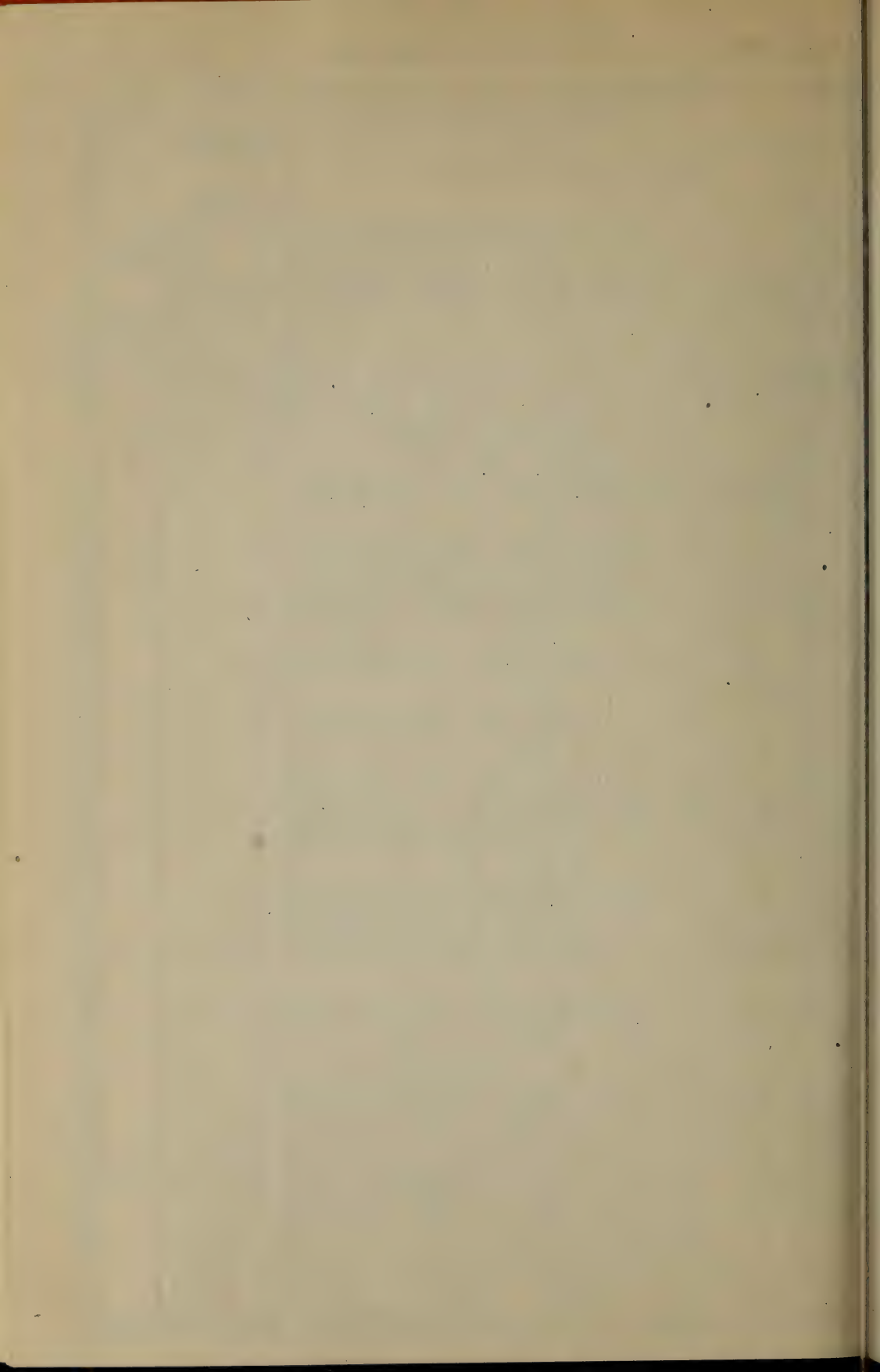


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF TORONTO, MONTHLY
RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE TORONTO
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1	2	3
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1	2	3
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		2	2
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	1	4	5
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	2		2
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1		1
	Cancer	Cancer	2	1	3
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		1	1
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	12	18
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	1	8
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	6		6
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	3	1	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	2	4	6

CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.															CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.			Widowed.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.	
	2					1												3
	1					2												3
		1						1					1			1		2
								1								1		
3											1		1			1	1	3
					1													1
											2					2		
								1										1
									1		1		1			3		
											1					1		11
1							1	3	6	4	4						7	1
																		1
2		1				1	2	1	1		1					1		7
	1								1	1	1	2				5		1
3			1															4
	1			1						3		1				2	1	3

Continued

CITY OF TORONTO—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	10 3	14 4	24 7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		1 1 1 1	2 1 1 3
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2	1	3
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.		1	1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 1 9	1 2 17
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions... Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 9 3		1 9 3
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	76	69	145

CITÉ DE TORONTO—MOIS DE JUIN.

Surte.[illegible]

TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES SIX MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II.

CITY OF TORONTO—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	12	13	25
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	13	13	26
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	16	13	29
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	9	17	26
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	12	9	21
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		15	15
	Carbuncle	Anthrax	1		1
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales	1	1	2
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	5	5	10
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	2	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1	2	3
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente		1	1
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis	2		2
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	4		4
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1	2	3
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	5	3	8
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	3		3
	Anæmia	Anémie		3	3
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	7	4	11
	Cancer	Cancer	12	8	20
	Abscess	Abcès	3	1	4
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCU LAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofulose			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique		2	2
	Phthisis	Phthisie	44	73	117
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie	2	2	4
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	4	7
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	34	22	56
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	9	5	14
	Paralysis	Paralysie	9	8	17
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	35	16	51
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	17	19	36

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE TORONTO—RÉCAPITULATION.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT
DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi- ven.	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed.	Child- ren and not Mar- ried.	Still Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don- nés.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Ma- riés.	Morts- nés.	
3 5 2	9 5 5	6 3 4	3 7 4	1 2	1 2	2 4 6	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	25 25 27		
7	1	2	2	1	3	7 1 1	7 4 7	1 3 6	1 3 1	1 2 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	7 12 15	1 1 1	19 9		
1 7							1 2	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 8 2 1		
2																	2		
4								1								1	4		
				1					1		1					2	1		
8																	8		
1								1		2						3	2		
						1	1	1	1	2	3	2				1	2		
							1	4	3	6	1	3	2			8	1		
							1	1		1	1					19	1	1	
																3			
1 2 4	3	3			1	20 1	35 1	24 1	20 2	4	5					1 56 2	1 1	1 60 2 7	
18 32	8 9	4 1	1 2	2 1	1 3	8 1	2 1	1 1	4 1	3 4	3 5	1 3	2 2			9 13 14		47 1 1	
2	1		3		1	2		7	8	6	5		1		23	2	11		

TABLE II

CITY OF TORONTO—RECAPITULATION.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires....	115	116	231
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge....	19	22	41
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac	5	6	11
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	11	24	35
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....		3	3
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	4	2	6
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	16	7	23
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....		3	3
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis	1		1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.	1		1
	Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	1	1	2
	Various other Local Disea- ses	Autres Affections Locales.....		1	1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées....	10	9	19
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1		1
	Malformations	Difformités		1	1
	Teething.....	Dentition	2	3	5
	At Birth	A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement		12	12
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	15	13	28
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	40	38	78
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions	2		2
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures	1		1
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements		1	1
	Drowning.....	Noyades	13		13
	Suffocation	Suffocations.....	1		1
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F	9		9
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents.....		1	1
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1		1
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues	10	6	16
	Hanged (judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals	Totaux.....	540	532	1,072

TABLEAU II.

CITÉ DE TORONTO—RÉCAPITULATION.

Suite.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT
DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not gi- ven.	Mar- ried	Wi- dowed	Chil- dren and not Mar- ried.	Still Born. —
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non don- nés.	Mar- riés	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Ma- riés.	Morts- nés.
50	25	10	4	6	2	9	11	16	18	20	25	27	8	.....	.....	96	5	130	
21	6	6	1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	4	
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	3	3	4	4	3	1	1	.....	18	.....	17	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	3	2	7	2	1	.....	15	.....	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	
53	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	9	18	.....	21	6	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	58	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	6	5	.....	11	
.....	
263	84	40	29	19	10	36	80	102	88	88	78	74	48	27	6	413	20	639	72

TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III.

CITY OF TORONTO.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	115	116	231
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	44	73	117
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	40	38	78
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	34	22	56
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	35	16	51
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	19	22	41
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	17	19	36
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins.	11	24	35
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	16	13	29
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	15	13	28
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	13	13	26
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	9	17	26
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	12	13	25
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	16	7	23
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	12	9	21
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	12	8	20
Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées.....	10	9	19
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	9	8	17
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	10	6	16
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	15	15
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	9	5	14
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	13	.....	13
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	.....	12	12
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	5	6	11
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	7	4	11
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	5	5	10
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	9	.....	9
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	5	3	8
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	3	4	7
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	4	2	6

TABLEAU III.

CITÉ DE TORONTO.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married.	Still Born.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not gi-ven.	Mar-ried.	Wi-dowed.	En-fants et non Ma-riés.	— Morts-nés.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don-nés.	Ma-riés.	Veuf-vage.		
50	25	10	4	6	2	9	11	16	18	20	25	27	8	.....	.....	96	5	130	
2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	20	35	24	20	4	5	.....	.....	.....	56	1	60	
53	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	13	2	.....	20	.....	58	
18	8	4	1	2	1	3	8	2	1	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	47	
32	9	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	46	
21	6	6	1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	7	8	6	5	.....	1	.....	23	2	11	
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	3	3	4	4	3	1	1	.....	18	.....	17	
2	5	4	4	2	2	6	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	18	.....	2	.....	27	
5	5	3	7	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	6	1	
.....	1	2	2	.....	1	3	7	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	19	
3	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	4	.....	3	2	7	2	1	.....	15	.....	25	
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	6	1	3	2	.....	19	1	.....
19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	5	3	2	.....	14	2	19	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	6	5	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	3	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11	
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	11	.....	1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	6	1	4	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	8	1	2	
8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	

TABLE III.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Continued.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Teething.....	Dentition.....	2	3	5
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	4	.....	4
Abscess.....	Abcès.....	3	1	4
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	2	2	4
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	.....	3	3
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	3	3
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	2	3
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1	2	3
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	2	3
Gout.....	Goutte.....	3	.....	3
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	.....	3	3
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	1	1	2
Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....	2	.....	2
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	.....	2	2
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	1	1	2
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	2	.....	2
Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....	1	.....	1
Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....	1	.....	1
Various other Local Diseases.....	Autres Affections Locales.....	.....	1	1
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	1	.....	1
Malformations.....	Difformités.....	.....	1	1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	.....	1
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	.....	1	1
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	1	.....	1
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	.....	1	1
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	.....	1
Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	1	.....	1
Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	.....	1	1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	540	532	1,072

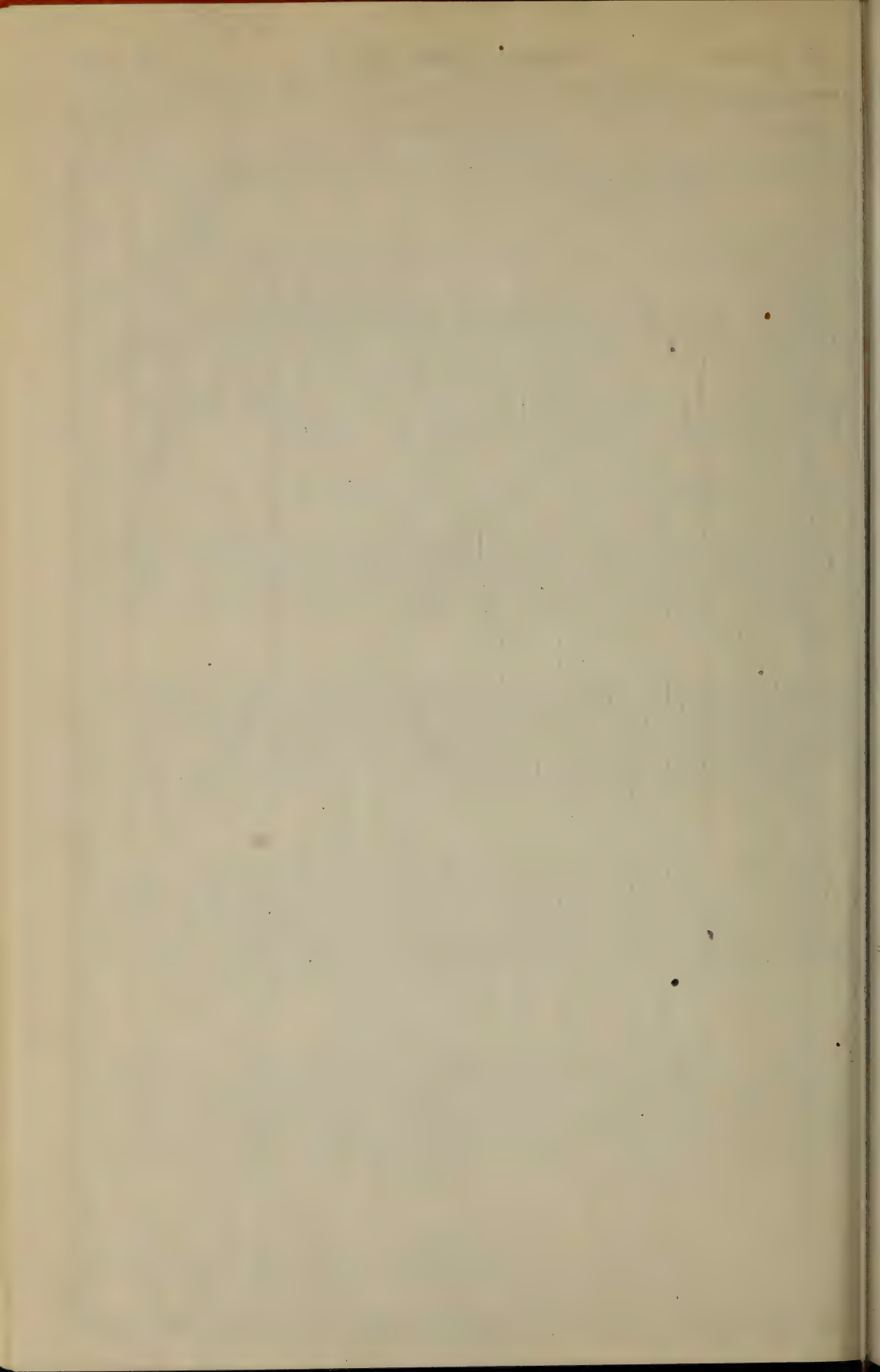


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Total.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1		1
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1	4	5
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales.			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	3	1	4
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases ..	Autres Maladies Zymotiq ..			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		2	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1		1
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	1		1
	Tubæ Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique ..			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	1	6
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales ..			
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1		1
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Épilepsie et Convulsions ..	1	1	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang		2	2

Continued.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Tota
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Tota
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	6 1	3 2	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... 1	..... .....
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	..... .....	..... .....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations... Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales..	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	..... 1 4 .....	..... 1 2	
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 1 2	..... ..... 1 2	
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	..... 1 4 .....	..... 1 2	
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 1 2	..... ..... 1 2	
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions... Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F... Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide..... 1 1	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	34	24	

Suite.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT
DE MARIAGE.

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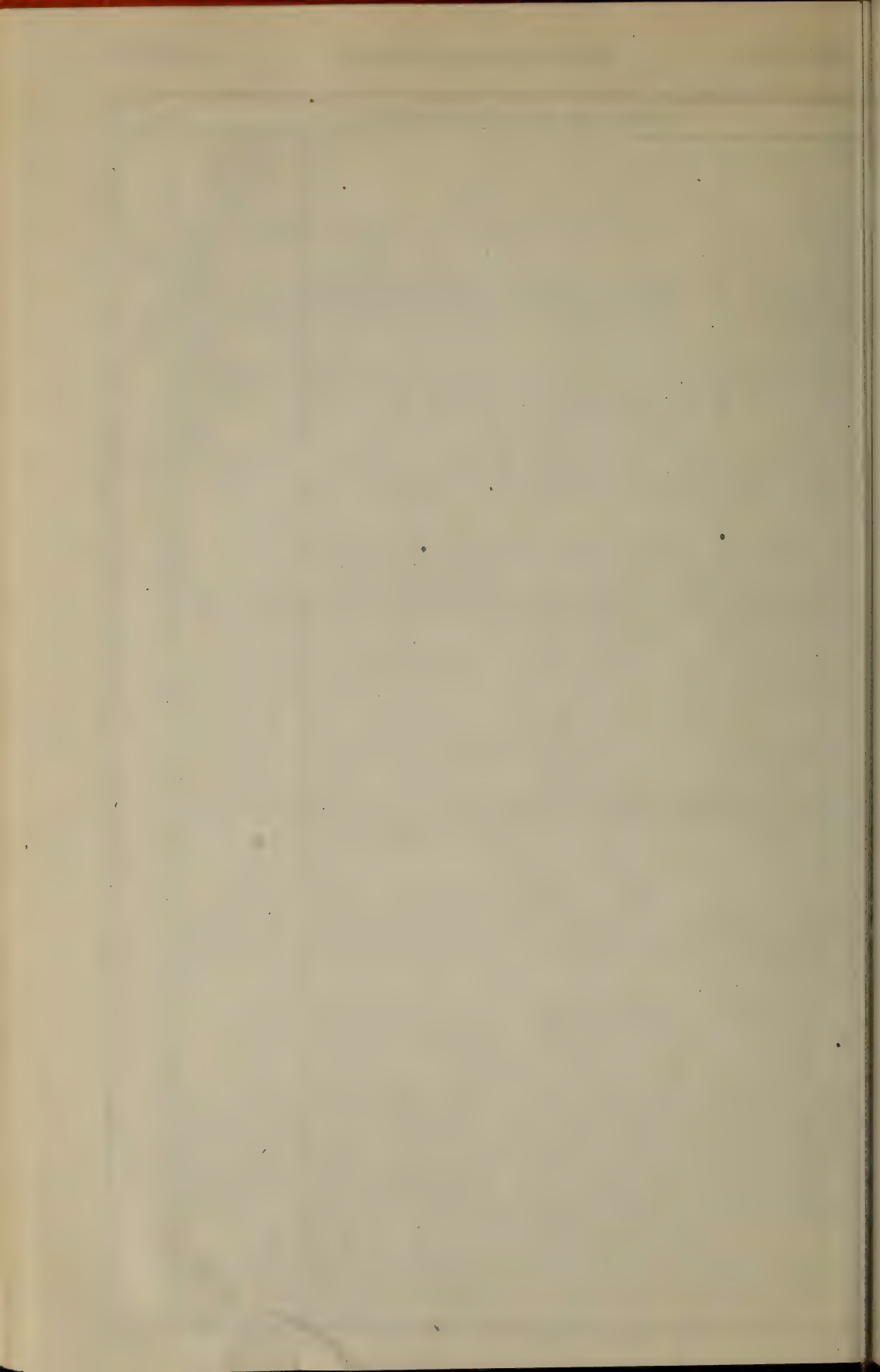


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	1	1	2
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	1		1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Gout	Goutte	2	1	3
	Anæmia	Anémie	3	1	4
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	2	3
	Cancer	Cancer			
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCU LAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	2	1	3
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	2	3	5
	Phthisis	Hémorrhagie			
	Hemorrhage	Hydrocéphalie	2		2
	Hydrocephalus				
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralysie			
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions		2	2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang			

CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

[illegible]

Continued.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires Affections de la Gorge.....	3 1	3 2	6 3
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... 1 5	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1 5
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterine Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales	....................	....................	....................
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différences..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	3	1 2	4 2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 1	..... 1	..... 1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENTS OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.. Blessures par armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.. Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F.. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1	..... ..... 1
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Totals.....	31	22	53

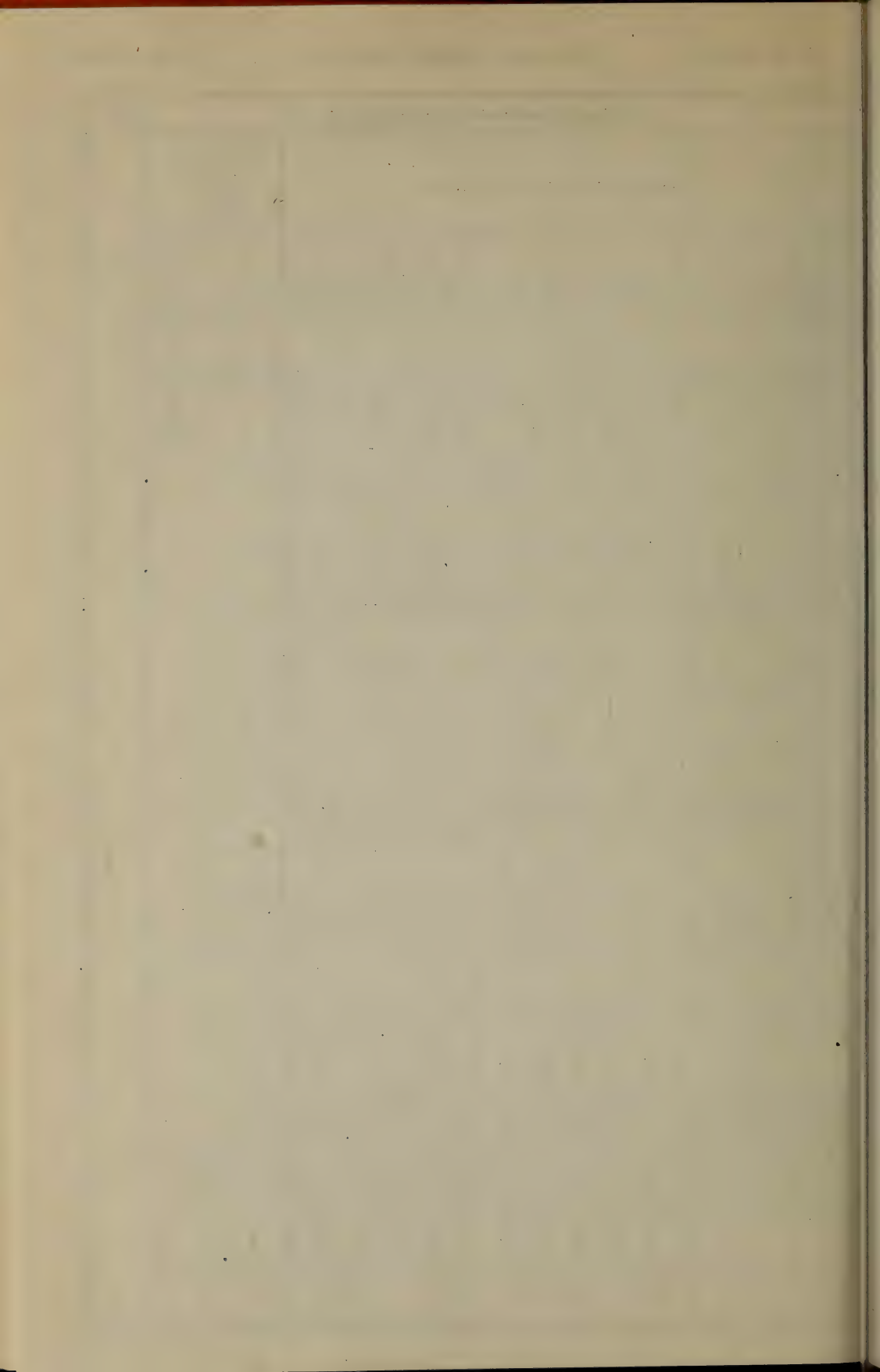


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	2	1	3
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées	4	2	6
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura	1		1
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	2		2
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	2	4
	Cancer	Cancer		1	1
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules		3	3
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	5	9
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	2	4
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1
	Paralysis	Paralytie		2	2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	4	1	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	4	1	5

Continued.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	6	3 1	9 1
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		1 2	1 2
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2		2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis- eases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Différences..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	4	1	5
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.. Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1	1 1 1	2
	5. VIOLENT DEATHS. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals	Totaux.....	45	33	78

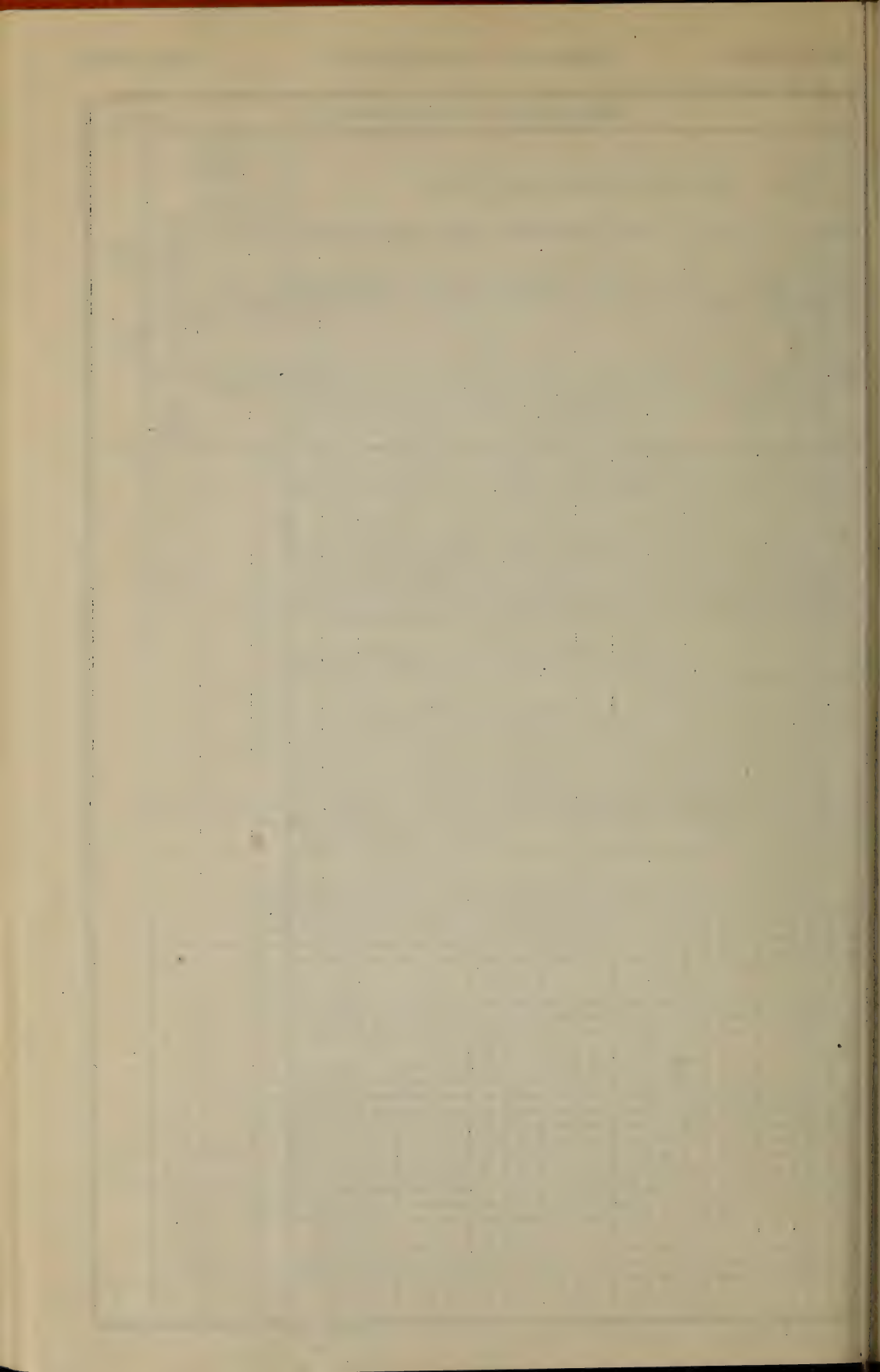


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Total
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1		1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1	1	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrheal Affections	Diarrhées		3	3
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	1	4	5
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	6	4	10
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	1	4
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie		1	1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	3	4
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales		1	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralysie			
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	2	1	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang		1	1

CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS D'AVRIL.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																	CONJUGAL STATE.		Children and not married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Morts-nés
																	ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Mari-ried	Wid-owed			
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don- nés.	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.	don- nés.	riés.	vage.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	Non	Mari-riés.	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mariés.		
à 1.	à 2.	à 3.	à 4.	à 5.	à 6.	à 11.	à 21.	à 31.	à 41.	à 51.	à 61.	à 71.	à 81.	et plus.</						

Continued.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	5	8 1	13 1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis- eases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2 1	1	3 2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 3	1 6
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1 1 1	1 1 1
	5. VIOLENT DEATHS. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	34	42	76

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE.		Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.		
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veu-vage.		
1				1				4		1		3	3			6		7	
1																		1	
4																		4	
3																		3	
2																		2	

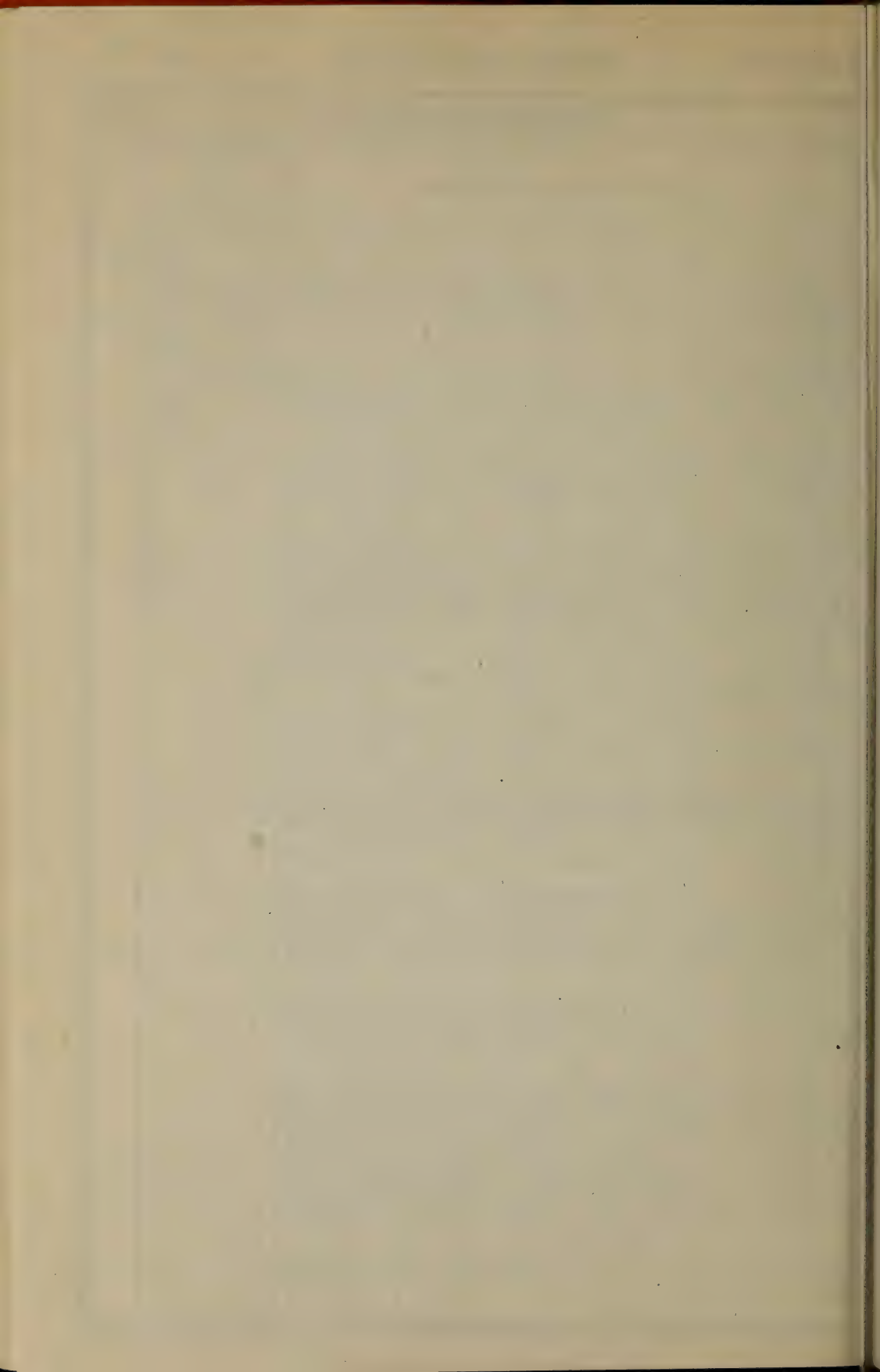


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1	1	2
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases...	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIRTIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....	3		3
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	1		1
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1		1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....			
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	1	1	2
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	2	4	6
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1	2	3
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	5	1	6
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....			
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....		2	2
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	1		1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....			

CITÉ D'OTTAWA—MOIS DE MAI.

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Continued.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF MAY.

SEXES.

CLASS.

DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.

CLASSE.

MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.

Males. Females. Totals.

Hom- Fem- Totaux
mes. mes.ORDER
AND NAME OF DISEASE.ORDRES
ET NOMS DES MALADIES.

3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections... ..	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires Affections de la Gorge.....	3	1	4
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac. Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.	1	2	3
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	1	2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age. Atrophy and Debility.	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	4	1	5
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents. Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	30	22	52

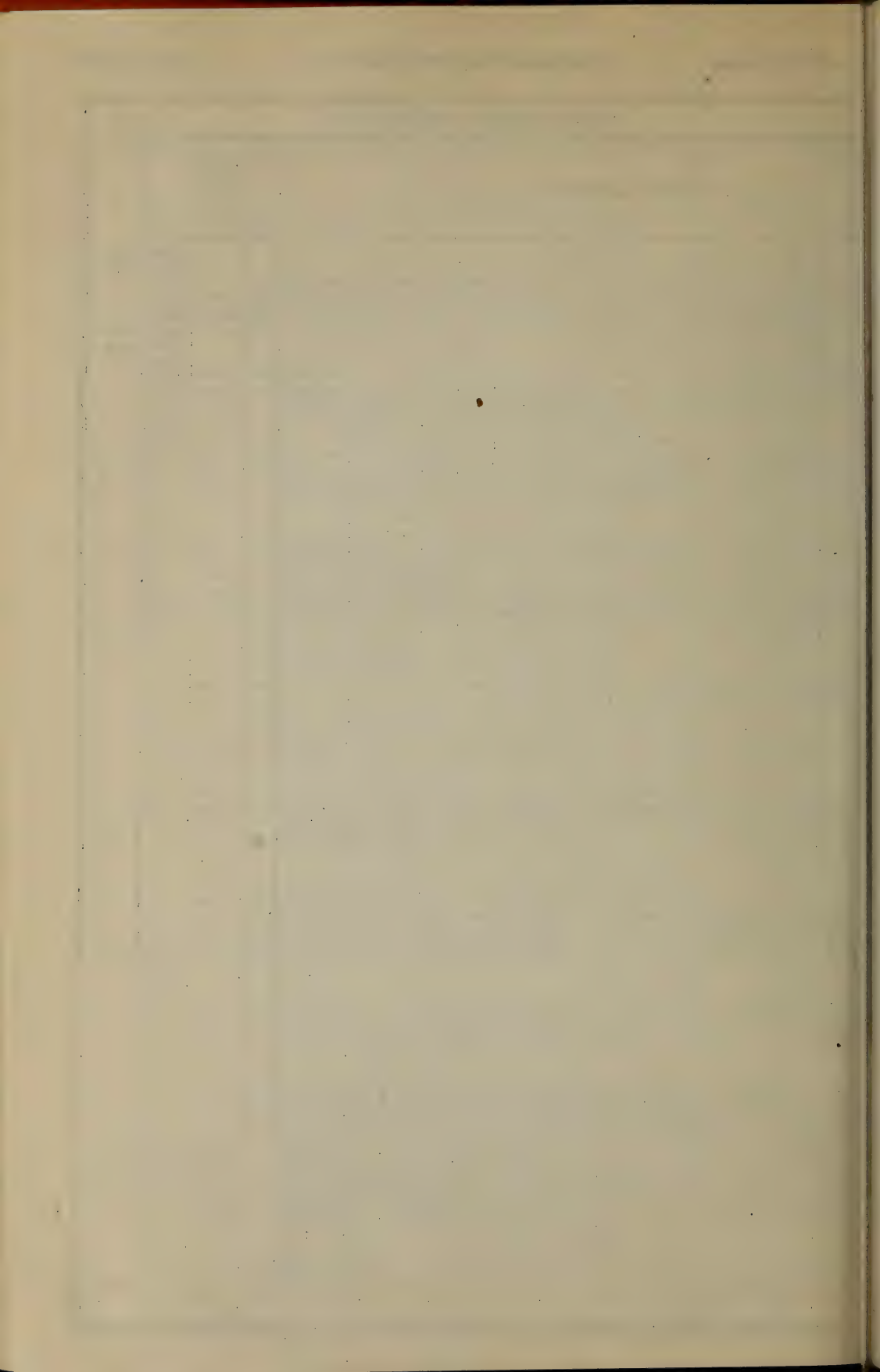


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF OTTAWA,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'OTTAWA
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF JUNE.

SEXES.

CLASS.

CLASSE.

DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.

MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.

Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
—	—	—
Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux

ORDER
AND NAME OF DISEASE.ORDRES
ET NOMS DES MALADIES.

1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1		1
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		1	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrheal Affections	Diarrhées	8	6	14
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie	3	2	5
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	2	3
	Cancer	Cancer			
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	2	2	4
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	2	7	9
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	3	2	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2		2
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1		1
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..			
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	3		3

Continued.

CITY OF OTTAWA—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRE ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge....	1		1
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		2	2
			2	1	3
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinal- res.....			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Déformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1		1
			3	2	5
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	1	2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1
			1		1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	38	34	72

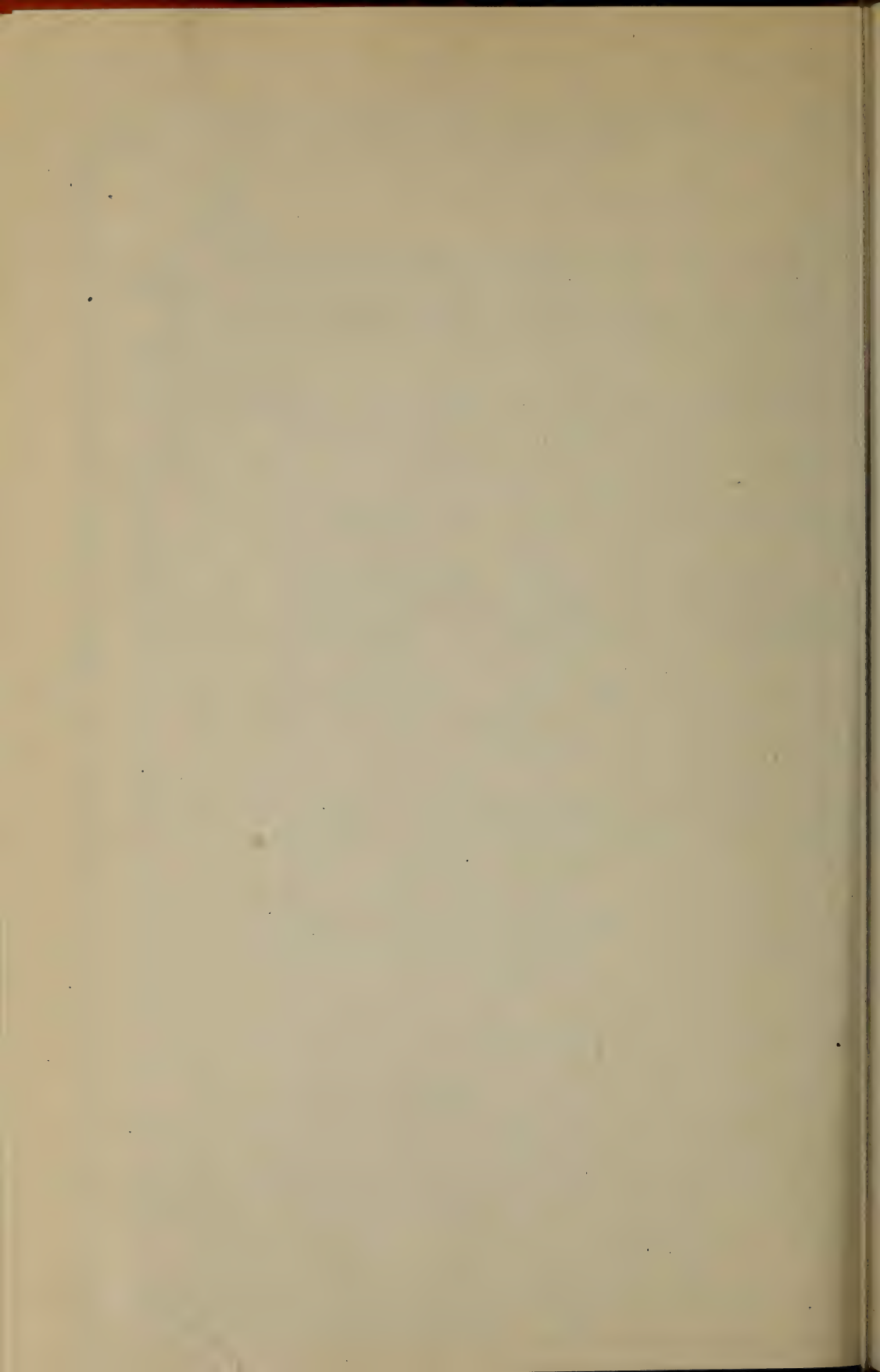


TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES SIX MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II.

CITY OF OTTAWA—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	1		1
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	3	6
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	6	7	13
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	2	1	3
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections..	Affections Catharrales..			
	Diarrhoeal Affections..	Diarrhées	17	13	30
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1	1	2
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie	1		1
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	2		2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte	11	7	18
	Anæmia	Anémie	7	8	15
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	4	4	8
	Cancer	Cancer			
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules	12	11	23
	Tubæ Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique	18	21	39
	Phthisis	Phthisie		2	2
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	9	9	18
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	5	12
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	3		3
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	4	6
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Épilepsie et Convulsions..	8	5	13
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	7	4	11

TABLE II.

CITY OF OTTAWA—RECAPITULATION.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires....	24	18	42
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge....	2	6	8
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac	2	1	3
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	2	5	7
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	10	4	14
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....			
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	3		3
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.....			
	Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....			
	Various other Local Disea- ses	Autres Affections Locales.....			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées....	8	4	12
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....			
	Malformations	Difformités	10	8	18
	Teething.....	Dentition	2		2
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance			
	2 ADULTS— Child Birth	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement.....		6	6
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	3	4	7
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	15	8	23
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions.	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions ..	1	2	3
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures		1	1
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements			
	Drowning.....	Noyades	3		3
	Suffocation	Suffocations	3		3
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F	1	1	2
	Other Accidental Deaths..	Autres Accidents			
	Suicide	Suicides.....			
Totals	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues	1	3	4
	Hanged (judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals	Totaux	212	177	389

TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III.

CITY OF OTTAWA.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		—	—	—
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	24	18	42
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	18	21	39
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	17	13	30
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....	12	11	23
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	15	8	23
Teething.....	Dentition.....	10	8	18
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	11	7	18
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	9	9	18
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	7	8	15
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	10	4	14
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	6	7	13
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	8	5	13
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	7	5	12
Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées.....	8	4	12
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	7	4	11
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	4	8
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2	6	8
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins.....	2	5	7
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	3	4	7
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	3	3	6
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	6	6	12
Paralysis.....	Paralyisie.....	2	4	6
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	1	3	4
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	2	1	3
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	3	.....	3
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	2	1	3
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	3	.....	3
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	1	2	3
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	3	.....	3
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	3	.....	3
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1	1	2
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	1	2
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	2	.....	2
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	2	.....	2
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	.....	2	2
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1	.....	1
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	1	1
Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	1	.....	1
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	212	177	389

TABLEAU III.

CITÉ D'OTTAWA.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
—
ÉTAT.
DE MARIAGE.

0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over	Not di- ven	Mar- ried	Wi- dowed	Child- ren and not Mar- ried.	Still Born.
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus	Non don- nés.	Mar- riés	Veu- vage.	En- fants et non Mar- riés.	Morts- nés.
8	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	3	2	6	5	1	19	21	23	23	
28	1					1	5	13	9	5	2	1	1				18	18	
23																		30	
16		1			1			1				1	3			5	23	18	
10	8																18	18	
18																			
18																		18	
1						1	1	1	2		3	3	2	1	8		7	18	
13									1							1		13	
2	2	1	2		2	4												13	
11				1	1													13	
3	1		2		1	2	2					1				1		11	
12																		12	
		1					2	1		1	3	1	1	1	7		4		
3	2	1	2						1		3		1	1	5		3		
3																	8		
1						1	4	1										7	
			2		1	2					1			3	7	1		5	
								3	3										
						1				1	1	1		2	4		2		
1								1	1						1	1		3	
	1	1								1								3	
										2				1		3			
3								1	1			1				2		3	
				1		1						1			1	1		2	
3																		3	
									1	1								2	
							1				1					1		1	
2																		2	
2																		2	
		1											1			1		1	
							1											1	
								1								1		1	
									1										
181	15	7	9	3	7	15	18	29	26	16	17	16	18	10	2	98		291	7

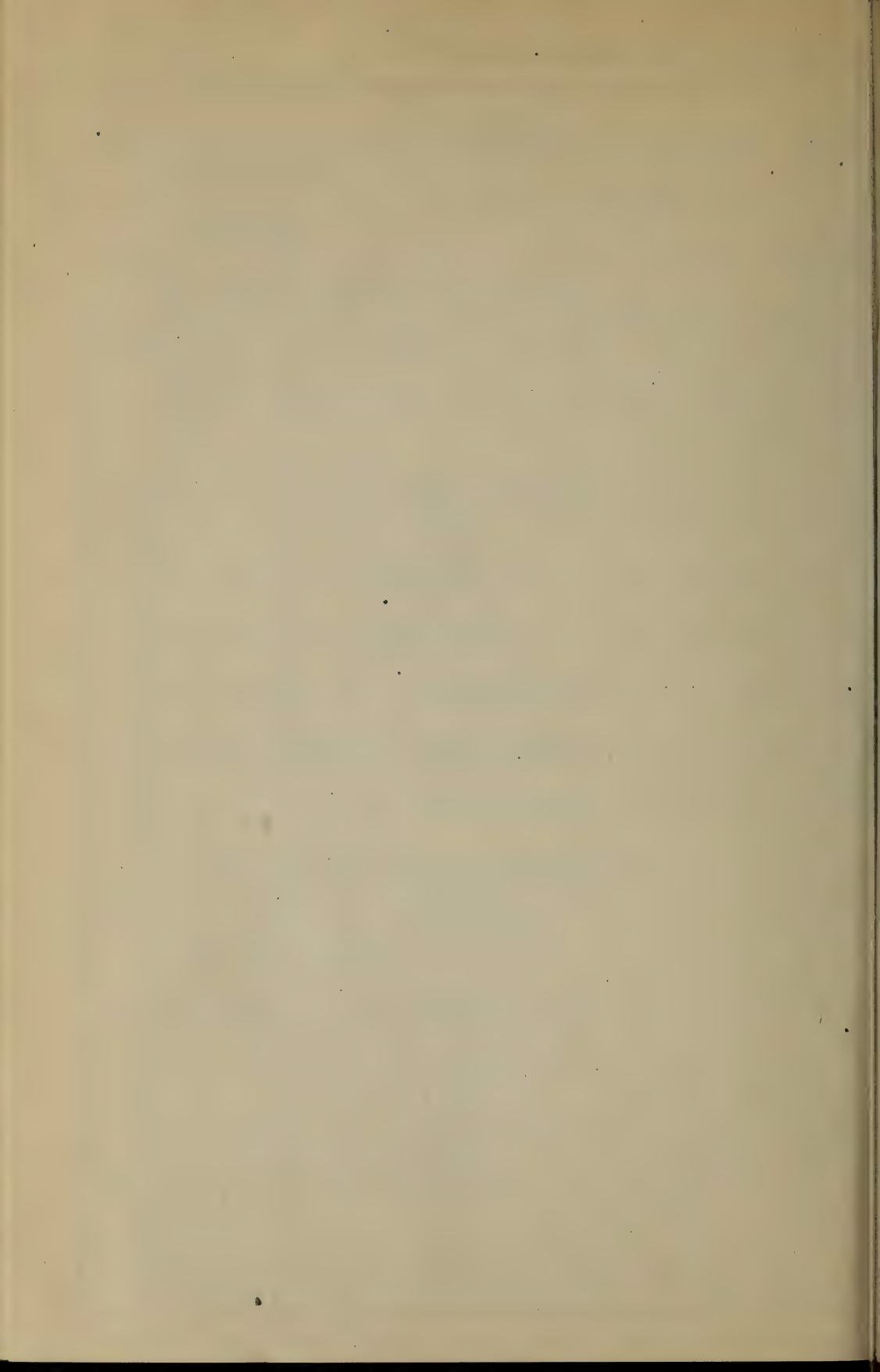


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE HAMILTON
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	1		1
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	1		1
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1	1	2
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1		1
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
2. Constitutional — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1		1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....			
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	3	2	5
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2		2
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....		2	2
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....		2	2
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	2	2	4
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....	3	3	6

Continued.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDRE AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	6 1	6 3	12 4
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac. Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.	1 1 1 .....	..... 1 1	1 2 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	.....	1	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus. ....	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau. Autres Affections Locales.	1 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2	1	3
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	.....	1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.. Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 1 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 1 1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Hanged, (judicial)..... Infanticide.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	30	28	58

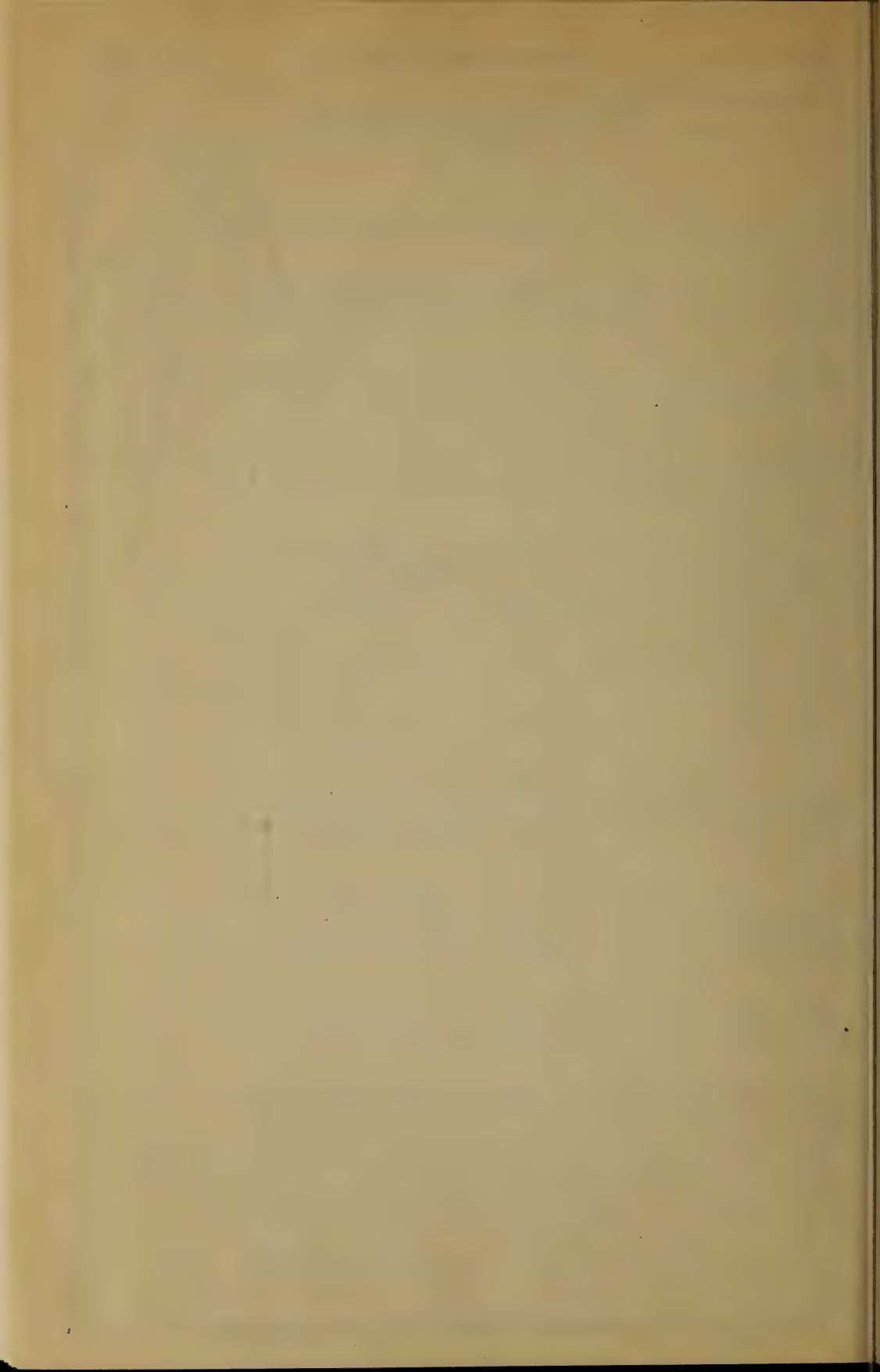


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux.
			—	—	—
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	2		2
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....			
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		2	2
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1		1
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....			
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		1	1
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisic.....	2	9	11
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3	3	6
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....			
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....			
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	1		1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....	4	3	7

Continued.		CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.				
CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.	SEXES.				
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.		
		—	—	—		
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.				
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires. ... Affections de la Gorge.....	3	8	11	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1		1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....		1	1	
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....				
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	1		1	
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth.... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2		2
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		2 4	2 4
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2 1 1 1		2 1 1 1	
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	25	34	59	

CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

Suite.

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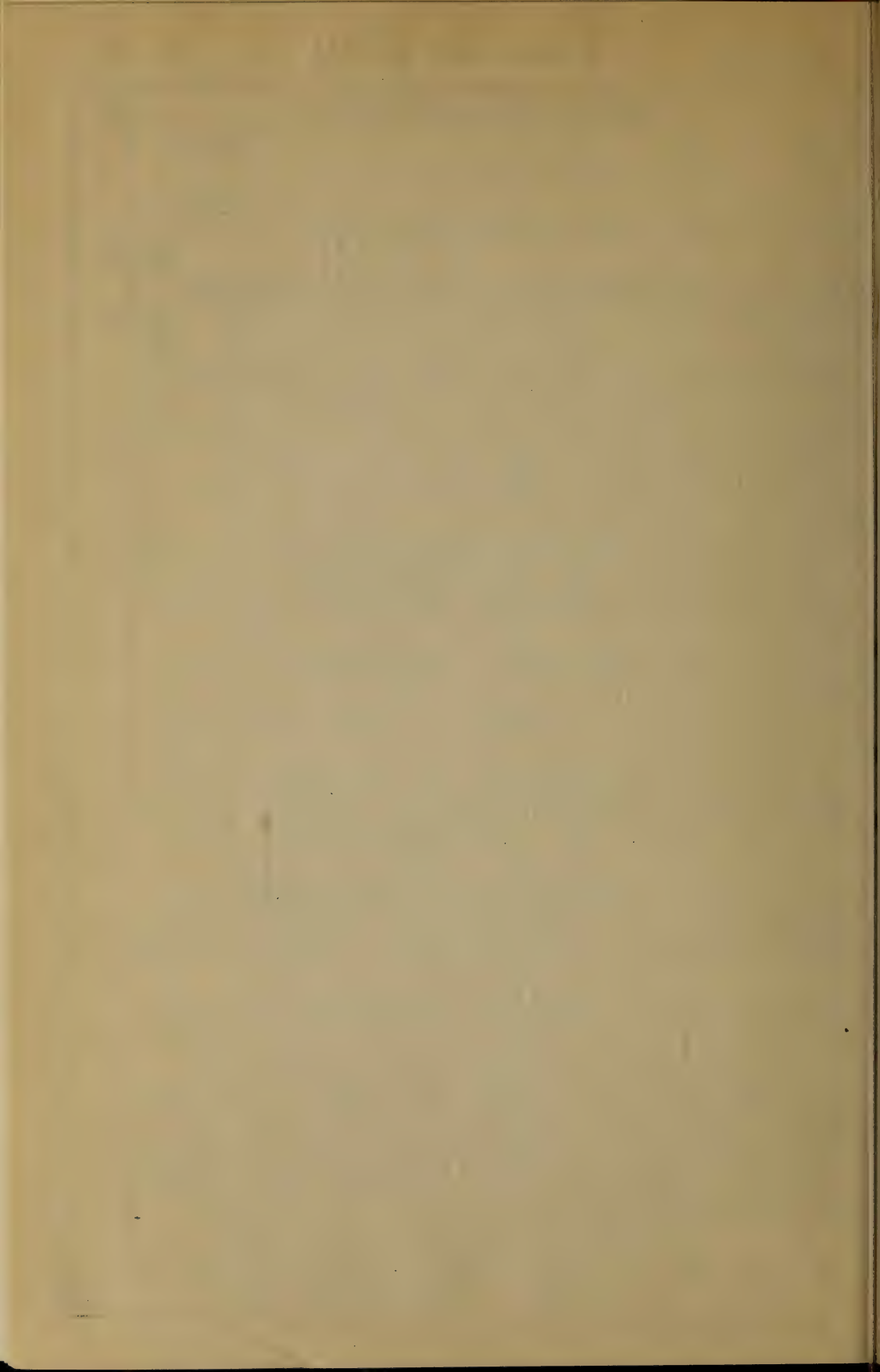


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole	2		2
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	1	4
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	3	2	5
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		1	1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes	1		1
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer	1		1
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie		4	9
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	5		
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales		5	9
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	4		
	Paralysis	Paralysie			3
	Insanity	Folie	3		
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions			5
			5		
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	2	2	4

Continued.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	10	7	17
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		2 1	2 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....		1	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différmities..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	3	4
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	3	1 3	4 3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.. Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 2 1		1 3
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	50	38	88

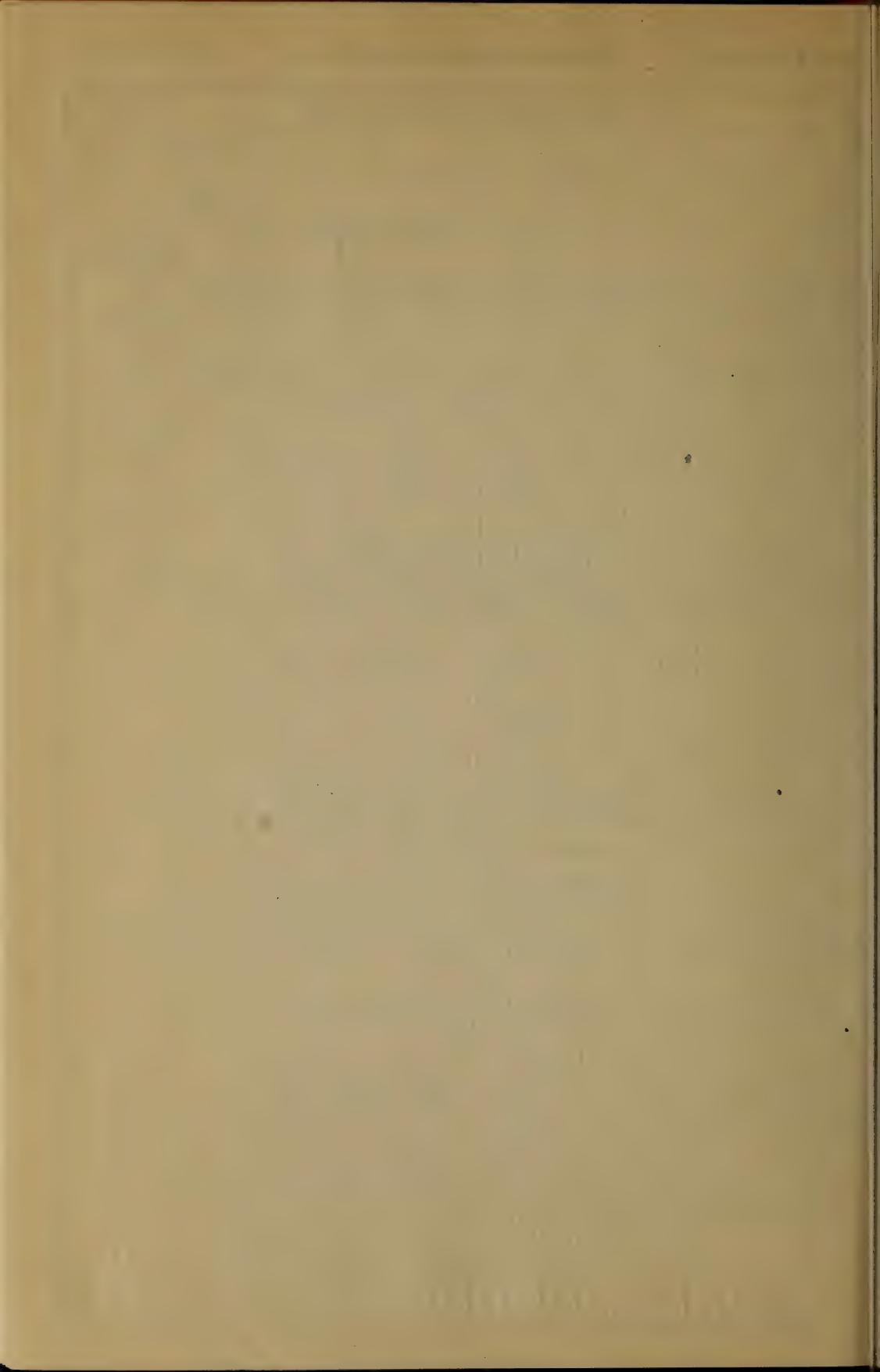


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole.....	3		3
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie		1	1
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	1		1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		3	3
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1		1
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie	1		1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1		1
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie	4	7	11
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	5	7
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	1	3
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..		1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....		1	1

CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS D'AVRIL.

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Continued.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	5	11	16
	Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....			
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....			
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....		1	1
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1		1
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....			
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
	Disease Urinary Organs....	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1		1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION—			
	Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....			
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.			
	Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....			
	Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées....	1	1	2
	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....			
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Malformations.....	Différences.....			
	Teething.....	Dentition.....			
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	1		1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....			
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....			
	Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	3	2	5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions....	1		1
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu.			
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....			
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....			
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....			
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....			
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.			
	Other Accidental Deaths...	Autres Accidents.....			
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....			
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....			
	Hanged, (judicial).	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....			
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	29	36	65

CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS D'AVRIL.

Suite.

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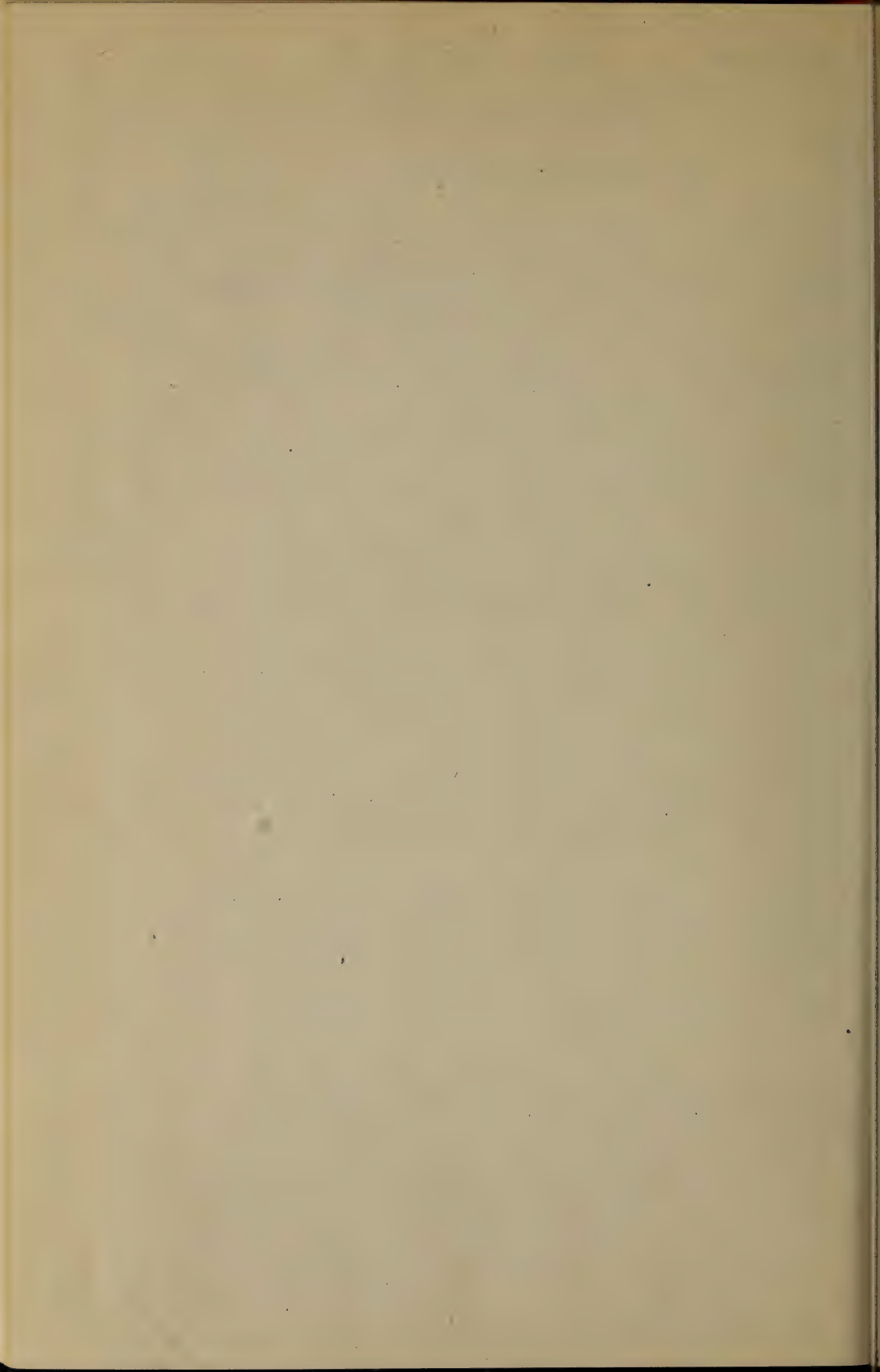


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....		1	1
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	4		4
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....		1	1
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		1	1
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	1		1
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq..			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....			
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1	1	2
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....		1	1
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	8	1	9
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	1	3
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	1	3
	Paralysis.....	Paralyisie.....	1	1	2
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...		1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels.....	Sang.....	1		1

Continued.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF MAY.

		SEXES.			
DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.					
CLASS.	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
CLASSE.		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux.	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	7 1	8 15 1	
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... ..... 2 1 1 1	..... ..... ..... 2 1 2
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	.....	.....
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION— Synovitis Maladie des Articulations..... Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités Dentition A la Naissance.....	1	1 1
		2. ADULTS— Child Birth Old Age Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement Vieillesse Atrophie et Débilité..... 2 1 3 1 5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions..... Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained..... Hanged (judicial)..... Infanticide.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE— Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu..... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F..... Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide..... 1 1 1 1	
	Totals	Totaux.....	35	28 63	

CITÉ D'HAMILTON—MOIS DE MAI.

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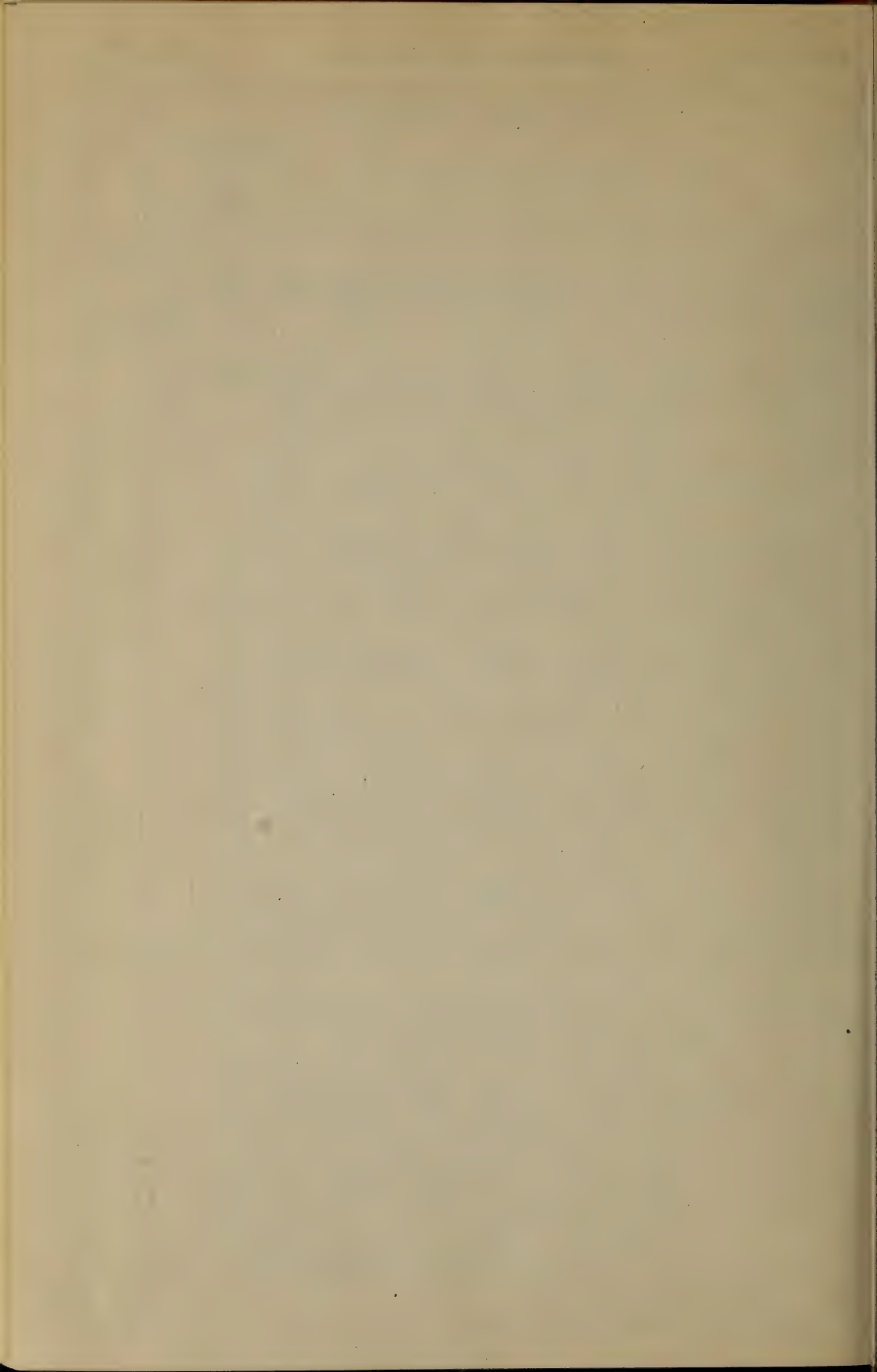


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HAMILTON,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HAMILTON
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	2	3
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1		1
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle	1		1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	1		1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie		1	1
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCU LAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	1	4	5
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralysie			
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions		1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	5	1	6

Continued.

CITY OF HAMILTON—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections... ..	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	1	5	6
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1	1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1	1	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.		1	1
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1	1
4. Developmental. — D'âges.			3	5	8
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu... Brûlures..... Empoisonnements... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F... Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	3	1	3
			1	1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.					
Totals.....		Totaux.....	23	25	48

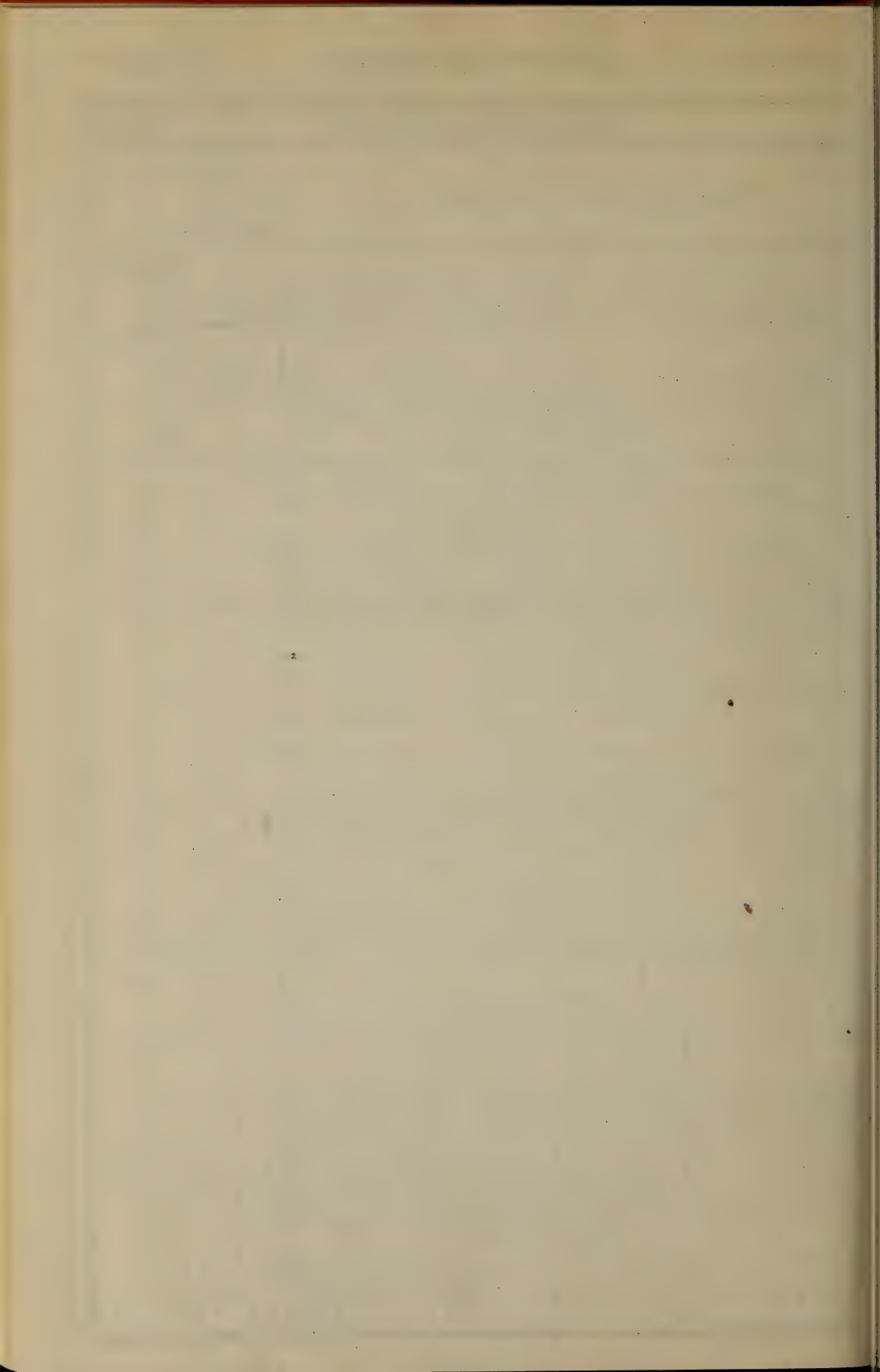


TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES SIX MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II.

CITY OF HAMILTON—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	6	1	7
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	11	5	16
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	5	4	9
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes	3	4	7
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2		2
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		6	6
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....		1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	4		4
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	1	2
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....		2	2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1		1
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2		2
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	3	7
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....		1	1
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	23	27	50
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	14	15	29
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	3	5
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	6	4	10
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	8	5	13
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	15	10	25

TABLE II.

CITY OF HAMILTON—RECAPITULATION.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS—	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES—			
	Lung Disease.....	Affections Pulmonaires....	32	45	77
	Throat Affections....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2	3	5
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS—	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION—			
	Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1	.....	1
	Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels.	Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.....	2	4	6
	Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	2	3
	Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	3	4	7
	Spleen Disease.....	Maladie de la Rate.....	.....	.....	.....
	5. URINARY ORGANS—	5. VOIES URINAIRES—			
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	Disease Urinary Organs...	Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	2	3	5
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION—	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION—			
	Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'uterus. ....	.....	1	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION			
	Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....	1	1	2
	Joint Disease.....	Maladie des Articulations.	.....	.....	.....
	Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	1	.....	1
	Various other Local Disea- ses.....	Autres Affections Locales.	.....	.....	.....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN—	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS—			
	Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées...	7	6	13
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....	.....	1	1
	Malformations.....	Difformités.....	.....	.....	.....
	Teething.....	Dentition.....	.....	.....	.....
	At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	1	.....	1
	2. ADULTS—	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES—			
	Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....	.....	4	4
	Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	3	2	5
	Atrophy and Debility.	Atrophie et Débilité.....	8	17	25
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE—	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE			
	Fractures and Contusions.	Fractures et Contusions...	3	.....	3
	Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par armes à Feu.	1	.....	1
	Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	.....	.....	.....
	Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4	.....	4
	Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	3	1	4
	Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Ch. de F.	2	.....	2
	Other Accidental Deaths...	Autres Accidents.....	1	.....	1
	Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1	.....	1
	Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2	2	4
	Hanged, (judicial).....	Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice.....	.....	.....	.....
	Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....	1	.....	1
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	192	189	381

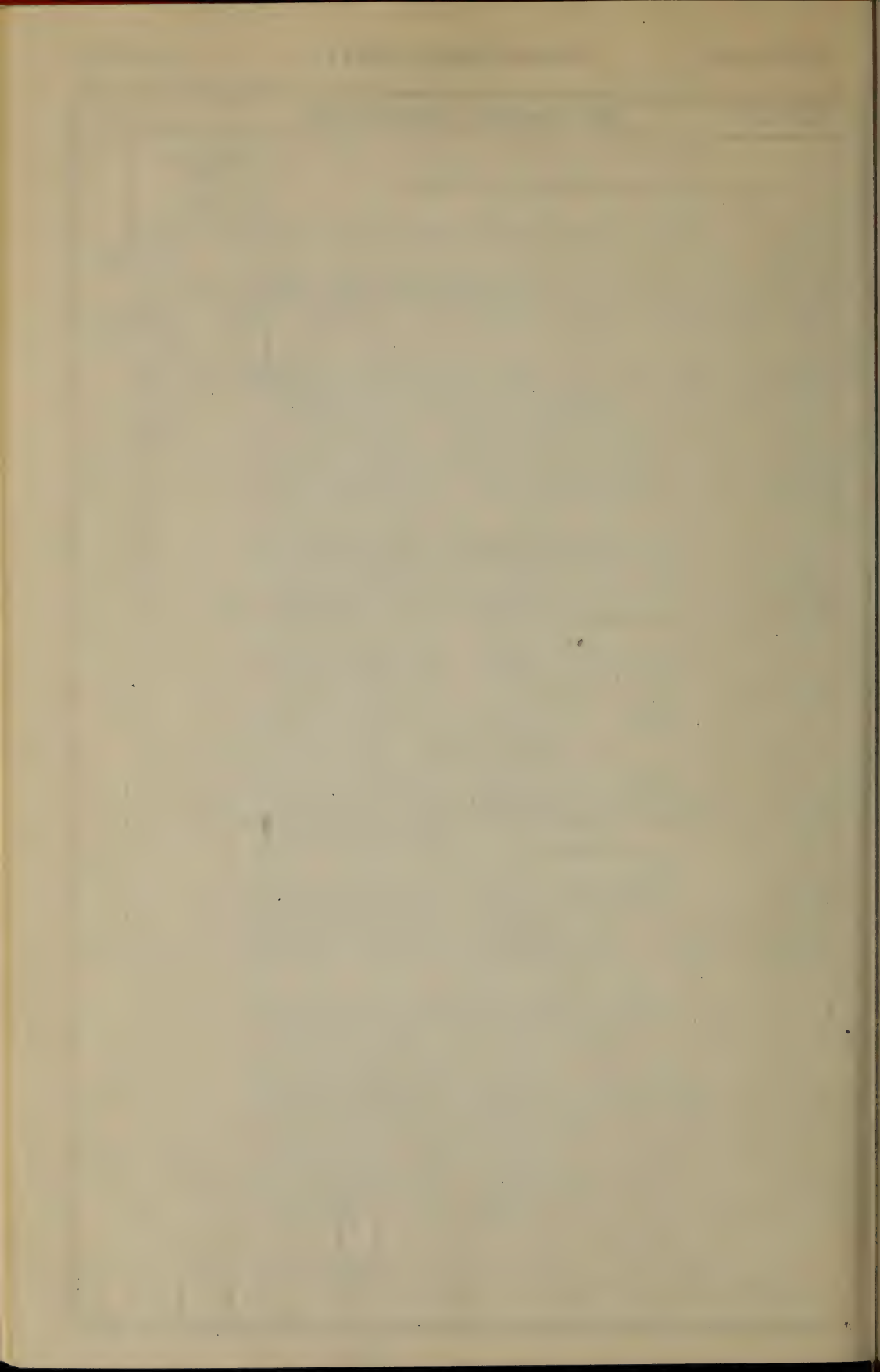


TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III.

CITY OF HAMILTON.

		SEXES.		
DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.				
MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	32	45	77
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	23	27	50
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	14	15	29
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	15	10	25
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	8	17	25
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	11	5	16
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	8	5	13
Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées.....	7	6	12
Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....	6	4	10
Diphtheria.....	Diphtérie.....	5	4	9
Measles.....	Rougeole.....	6	1	7
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	4	3	7
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	3	4	7
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	3	4	7
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins.....	2	4	6
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		6	6
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	2	3	5
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2	3	5
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	3	2	5
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	3	5
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		4	4
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	4		4
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	4		4
Suffocation.....	Suffocations.....	3	1	4
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2	2	4
Peritonitis.....	Péritonite.....	1	2	3
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	3		3
Synovitis.....	Synovitis.....	1	1	2
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	2		2
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	2		2
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	1	2
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....		2	2
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2		2
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....		1	1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1		1
Purpura.....	Purpura.....	1		1
Thrush.....	Aphthes.....	1		1
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....		1	1
Anæmia.....	Anémie.....		1	1
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	1		1
Uterus Disease.....	Maladie de l'utérus.....		1	1
Skin Disease.....	Maladie de la Peau.....	1		1
Cyanosis.....	Cyanosis.....		1	1
Gunshot Wounds.....	Blessures par Armes à Feu.....	1		1
Other Accidental Deaths.....	Autres Accidents.....	1		1
Suicide.....	Suicides.....	1		1
Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....	1		1
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	192	189	381

TABLEAU III.

CITÉ D'HAMILTON.

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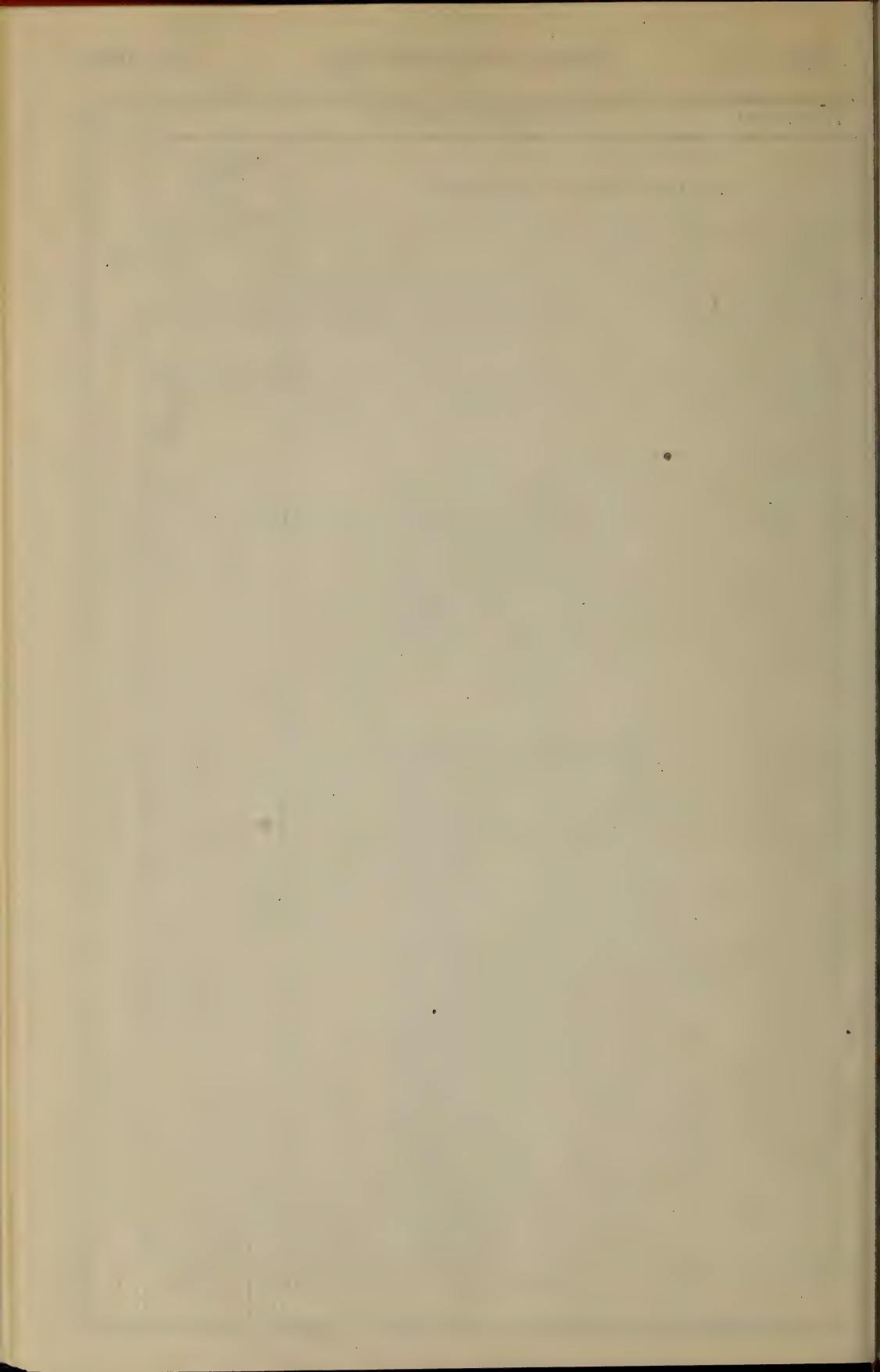


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	1	1	2
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	2	2	4
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		1	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer	1	1	2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	5	7	12
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales		1	1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1
	Paralysis	Paralysie		1	1
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	3	2	5
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	2	3

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE JANVIER.

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Continued.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires. ... Affections de la Gorge.....	1	3 2	4 2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....		1	1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	4	5
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 2 1	1 5 2
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	1	4	5
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 2 1	1 5 2
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.. Blessures par armes à Feu.. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F.. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
Totals.....		Totaux.....	22	34	56

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE JANVIER.

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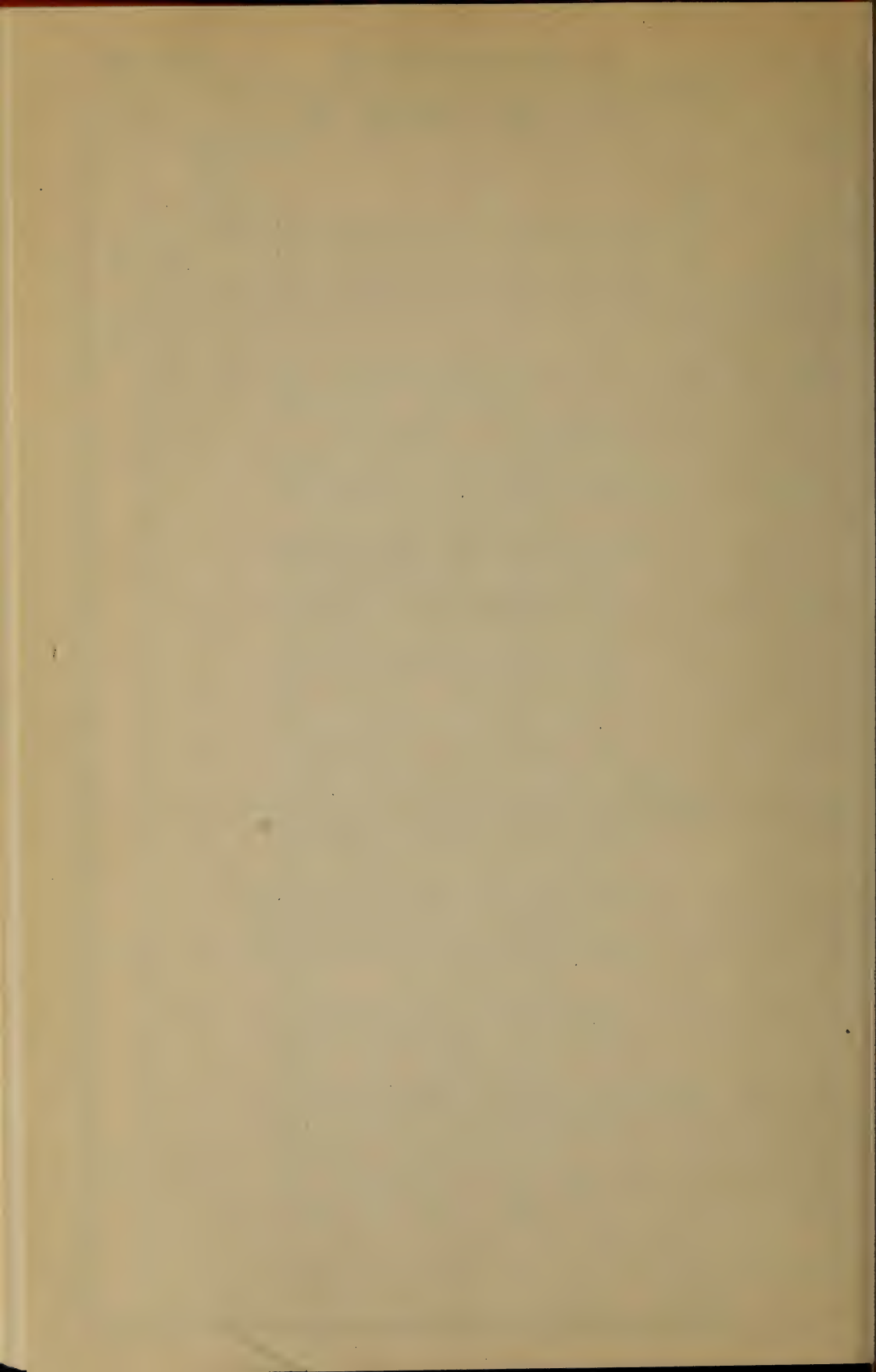


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2		2
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	1		1
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	1		1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivroguerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie			
	Cancer	Cancer		1	1
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésenterique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	6	8	14
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2	2	4
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralysie			
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	2		2
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang		3	3

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

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Continued.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	4	3	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1		1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différmities..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2	2	4
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	3	1	4
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....		1	1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Totals.....	Totaux.....	26	26	52

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

Suite.

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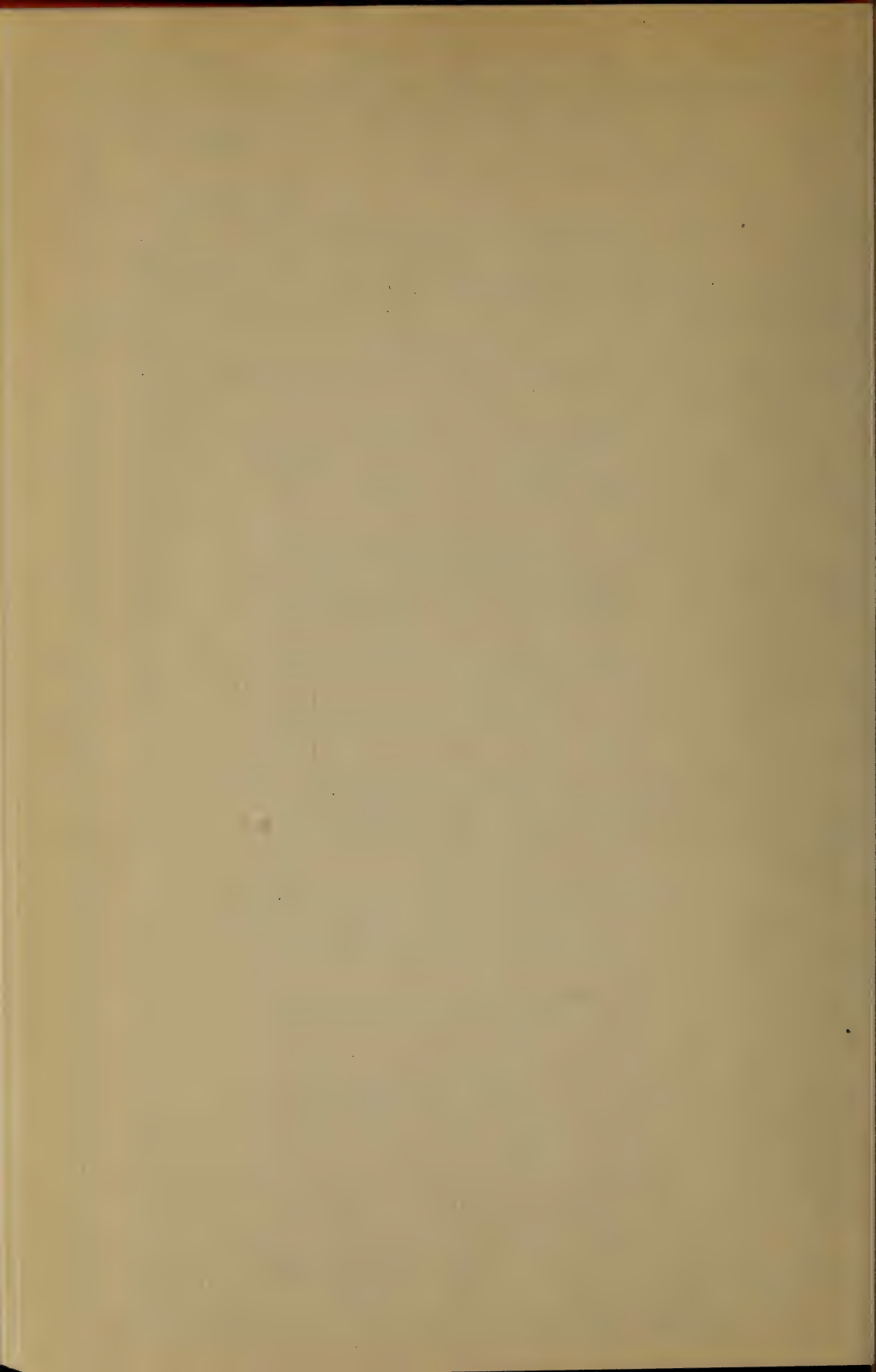


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphtérie	2	1	3
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Rheumatism	Rumatisme		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation	1		1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		3	3
3. Organic. — Organiques.	Cancer	Cancer			
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula	2. TUBERCU LAIRE— Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	3	11
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1		1
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie			
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	4	1	5
4. Accidental. — Accidentelles.	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1		1

Continued.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge....	1 3	1 1	2 4
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1		1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis Maladie des Articulations..... Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Différmities..... Dentition..... A la Naissance	1	2	3
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	1 5	1 7
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions ... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 1		1 1 1
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals	Totaux.....	27	20	47

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE MARS.

Suite.

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TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic— Small-Pox.....	1. MIASMATIQUE— Variole.....	.....	.....	.....
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....	.....	.....	.....
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	.....	.....	.....
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis).....	Angine.....	.....	.....	.....
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....	.....	.....	.....
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....	.....	.....	.....
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....	.....	.....	.....
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	1	.....	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. ENTHETIC— Syphilis.....	2. ENTHÉTIQUE— Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. DIETIC— Privation of Food.....	3. DIÉTIQUE— Défaut d'alimentation.....	.....	.....	.....
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	1	.....	1
	4. PARASITIC— Thrush.....	4. PARASITIQUE— Aphthes.....	.....	.....	.....
	Worms.....	Vers.....	.....	.....	.....
	1. DIATHETIC— Gout.....	1. DIATHÉSIQUE— Goutte.....	.....	.....	.....
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	.....	1	1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1	3	4
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....	.....	.....	.....
	2. TUBERCULAR— Scrofula.....	2. TUBERCULAIRE— Scrofules.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....	.....	.....	.....
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	6	8	14
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1	.....	1
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	.....	1	1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM— Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX— Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales.....	.....	.....	.....
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	.....	.....	.....
	Insanity.....	Folie.....	1	.....	1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions... ..	3	3	6
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION— Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	5	.....	5

Continued.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	3 3	2 2	5 5
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... ..... 1 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... 1	..... 1	..... 2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis- eases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	..... ..... ..... 3 1	..... ..... ..... 3 .....	..... ..... ..... 6 1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 1	..... 1 3 .....	..... 1 3 1.
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.. Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	32	28	60

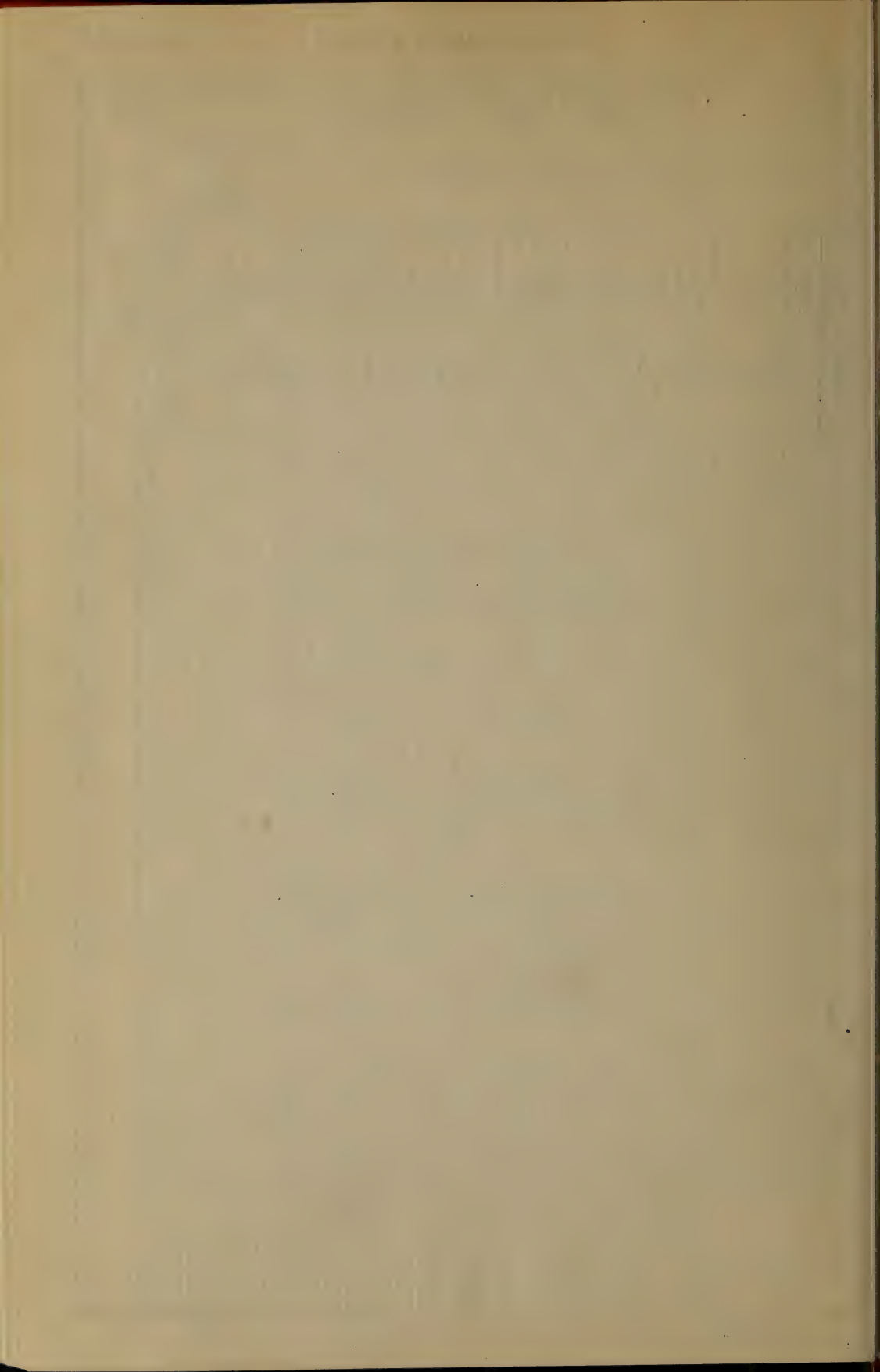


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine		1	1
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie		1	1
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes Erysipèle			
	Erysipelas	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Puerperal Fever	Anthrax			
	Carbuncle	Affections Catharrales			
	Catarrhal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Diarrhœal Affections	Rhumatisme			
	Rheumatism	Septicémie			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Fièvre Remittente			
	Remittent Fever	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	Other Zymotic Diseases				
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. Entertic—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. Dietic—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		1	1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie	1		1
	4. Parasitic—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. Diathetic—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer		1	1
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. Tubercular—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	9	12
	Hemorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie		1	1
	1. Nervous System—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralyse	1		1
	Insanity	Folie	1		1
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	2	2	4
	2. Organs of Circulation—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	3	2	5

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE MAI.

[illegible]

Continued.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge....	2 4	3	5 4
	4 DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1	1	1 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1	1	2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Diffémités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	4 1	1	5 1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	1	4 7	4 8
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....			
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Hanged (judicial)..... Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	26	37	63

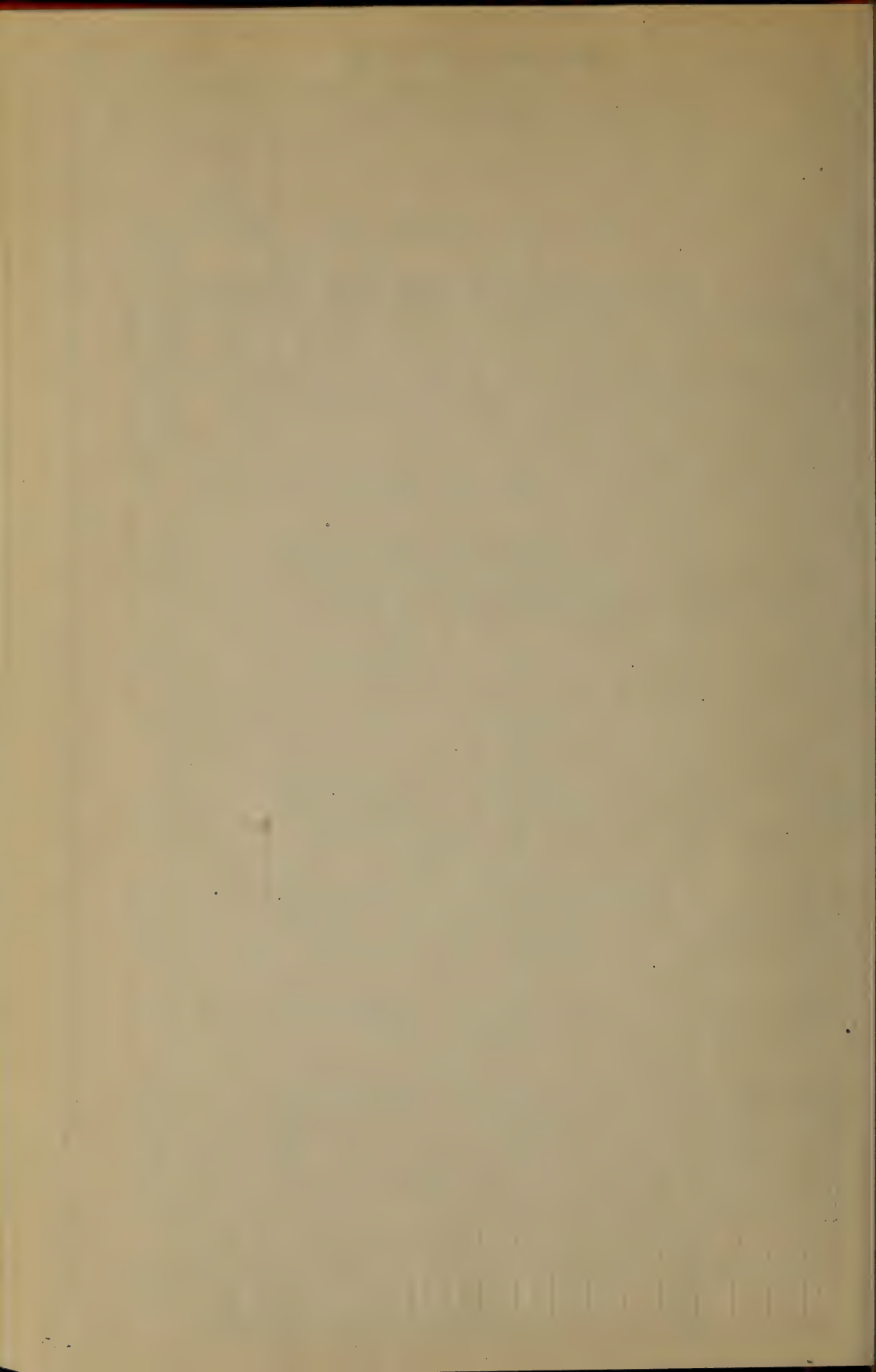


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF HALIFAX.
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE D'HALIFAX
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Total
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie		1	1
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		1	1
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées		1	1
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation		1	1
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer		2	2
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	4	5	9
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	3		3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie			
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	3	3	6
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang		1	1

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE JUIN.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE.		ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.		Children and not Married.— Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born.— Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 11.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.				
0 à 1.	1 à 2.	2 à 3.	3 à 4.	4 à 5.	5 à 6.	6 à 11.	11 à 21.	21 à 31.	31 à 41.	41 à 51.	51 à 61.	61 à 71.	71 à 81.	81 et plus.	Non don nés.	Mariés.	Veuvage.				
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CITY OF HALIFAX—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections... ..	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires..... Affections de la Gorge.....	6 1	1 2	7 3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac. Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins.... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.		1 1	
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau. Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différmités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	3	1	3
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age. Atrophy and Debility.	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		2 2 1	2 3 1
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents. Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions. Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.. Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1		1 1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.					
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	27	29	56

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—MOIS DE JUIN.

Suite.

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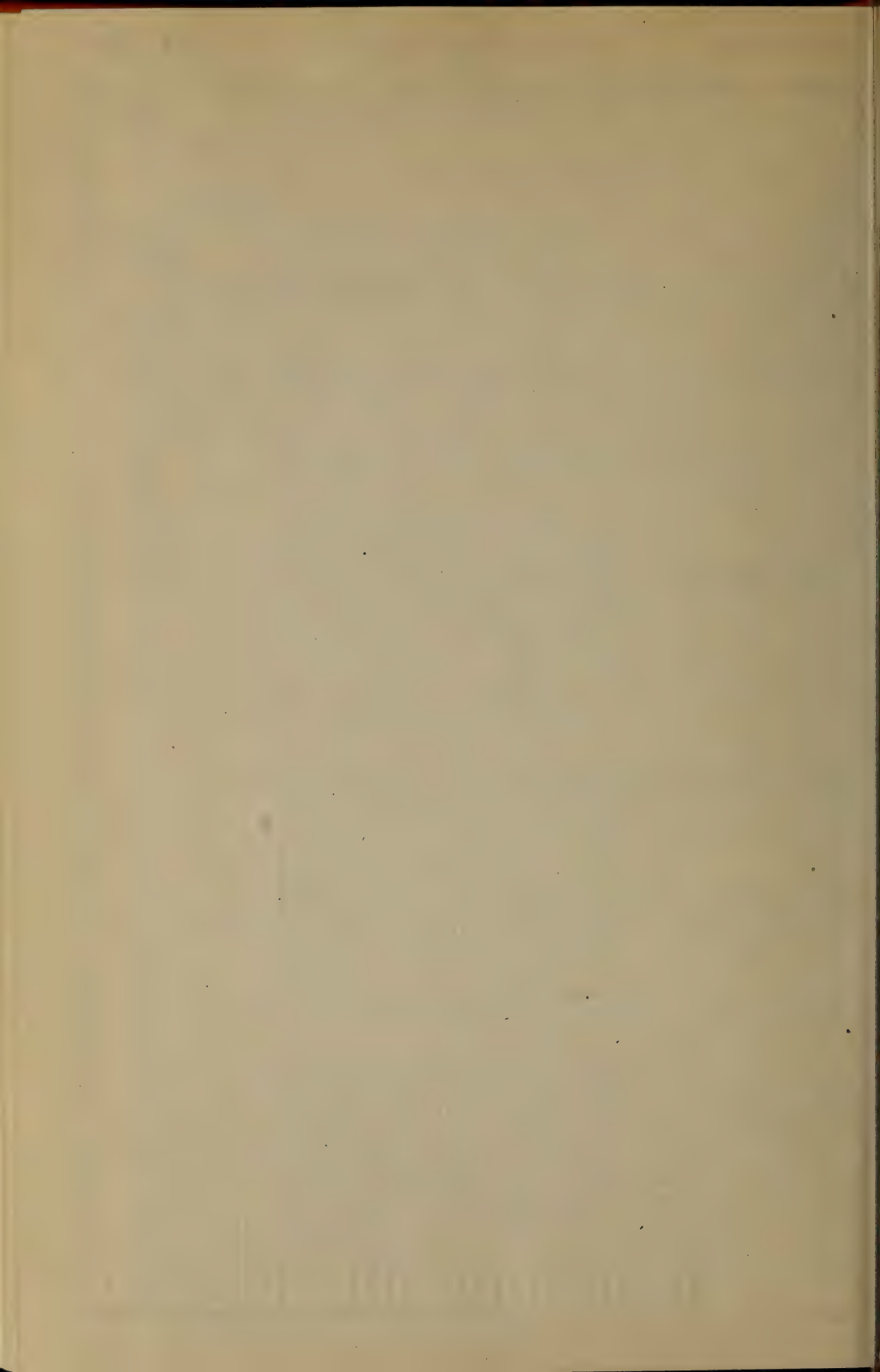


TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS.

. TABLEAU II.

RECAPITULATION POUR LES SIX MOIS PRÉCEDENTS.

CITY OF HALIFAX—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Varole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	3	2	5
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	5	5	10
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes		1	1
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle		2	2
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales		1	1
	Diarrhœal Affections	Diarrhées		1	1
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme	2	1	3
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation	1	2	3
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivroguerie	2		2
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	2	7	9
	Cancer	Cancer	2	8	10
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	32	40	72
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	3	5
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	7	4	11
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1		1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	2	3	5
	Insanity	Folie	2		2
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	17	11	28
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	10	8	18

CITÉ D'HALIFAX—RÉCAPITULATION.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

CITY OF HALIFAX—RECAPITULATION.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	17 11	13 7	30 18
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	2 1 1	 2 2	2 3 3
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	3	3	6
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différences..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	11 7	13	24 7
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	 10 2	12 20 2	12 30 4
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions.. Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1 1 2	 1 2	1 2
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	160	174	334

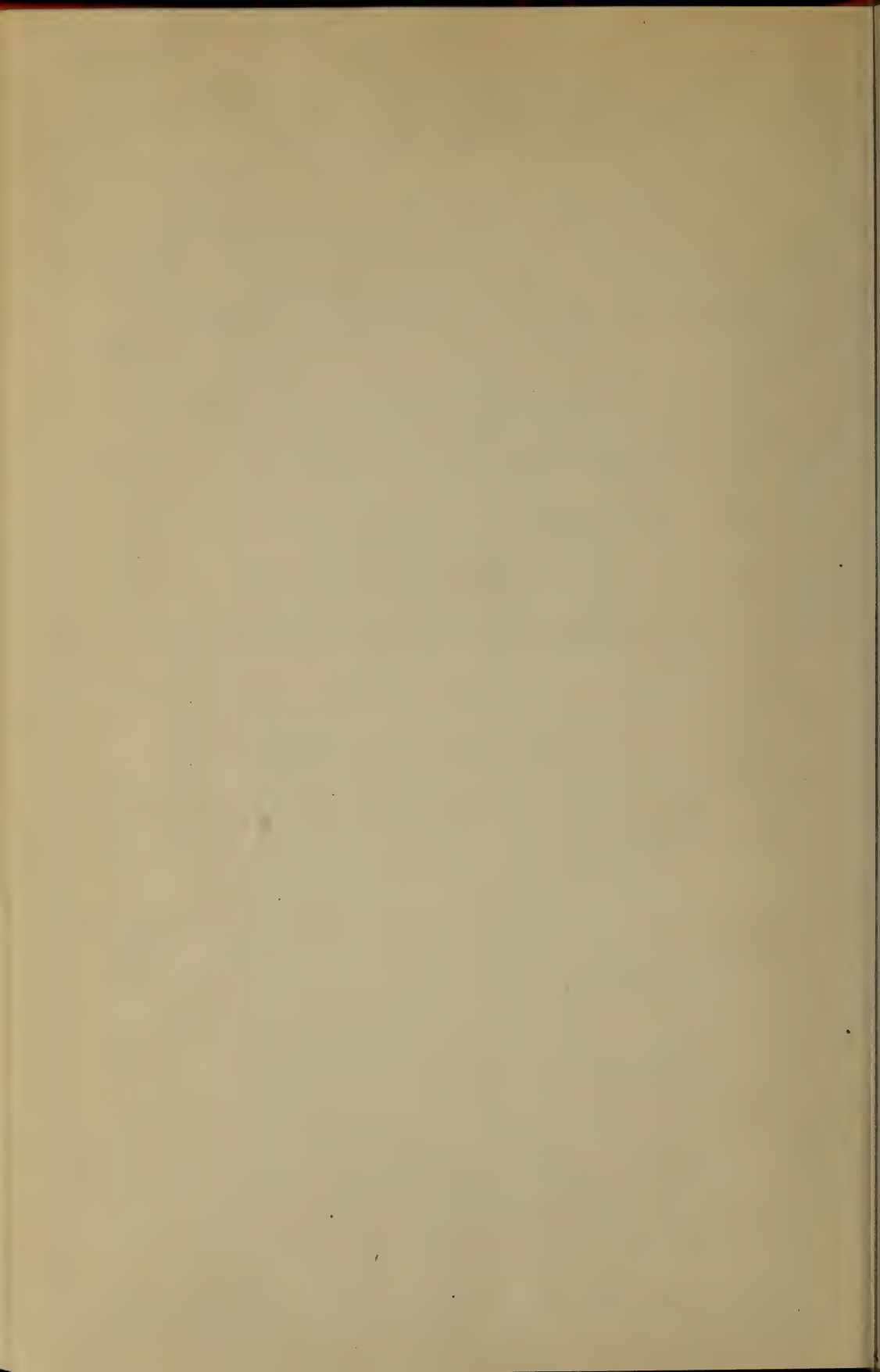


TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

SEXES.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

Males.	Females.	Totals.
Hommes.	Femmes.	Totaux.

Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	32	40	72
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	17	13	30
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	10	20	30
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	17	11	28
Teething.....	Dentition.....	11	13	24
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	11	7	18
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	10	8	18
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		12	12
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	7	4	11
Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	5	5	10
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	2	8	10
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	2	7	9
At Birth.....	A la Naissance.....	7		7
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	3	3	6
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	3	2	5
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	2	3	5
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	2	3	5
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	2	2	4
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....	2	1	3
Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....	1	2	3
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins.....	1	2	3
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	2	3
Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....		2	2
Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....	2		2
Insanity.....	Folie.....	2		2
Stomach Disease.....	Maladie de l'estomac.....	2		2
Burns and Scalds.....	Brûlures.....	1	1	2
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	2		2
Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.....	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....		1	1
Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....		1	1
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....		1	1
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1		1
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	160	174	334

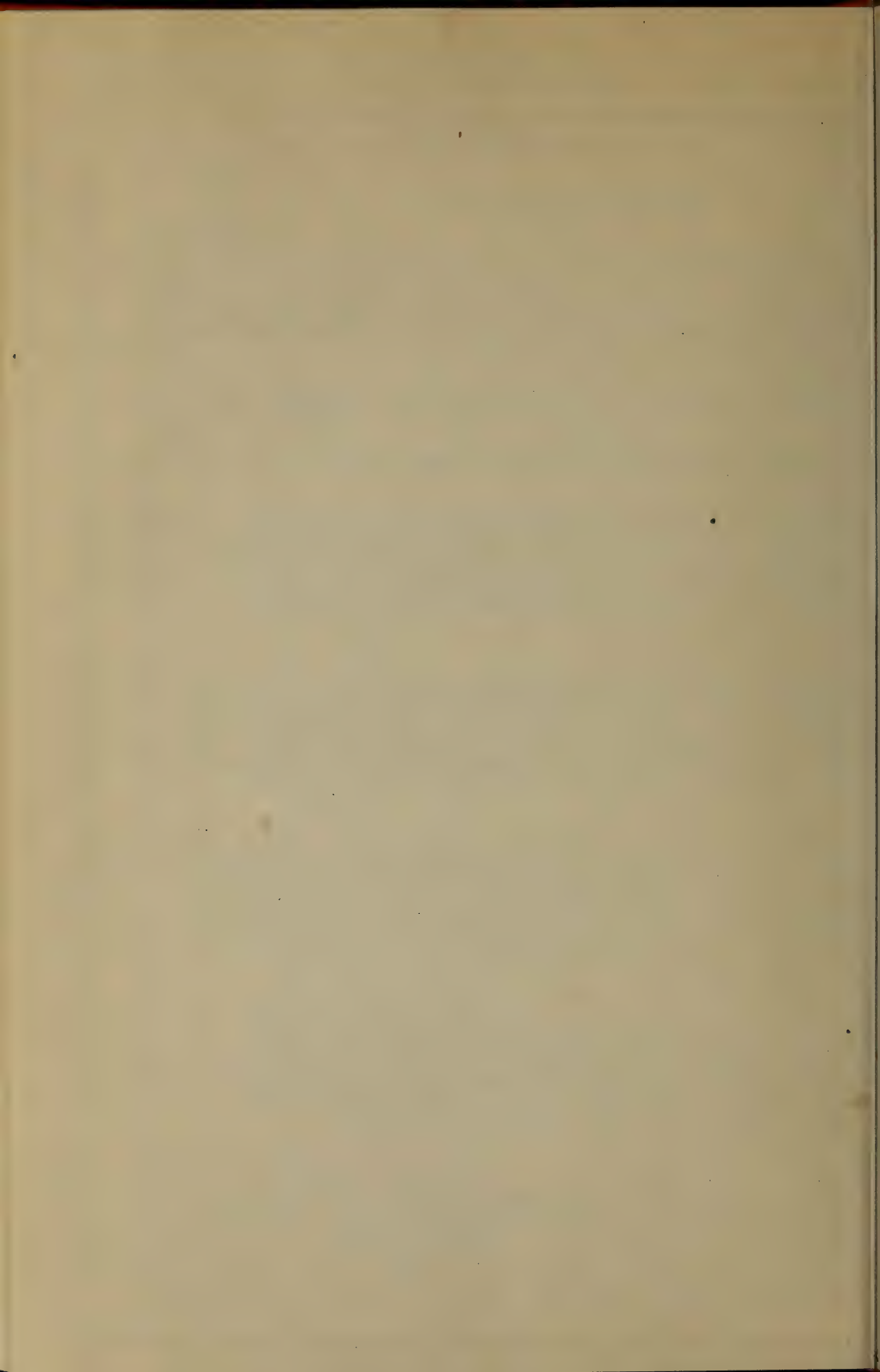


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JANUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF JANUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totau- x.
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	2	4	6
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		1	1
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2		2
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....		1	1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		1	1
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	3	2	5
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	1		1
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....			
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....			
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1		1

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE JANVIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.

CONJUGAL
STATE.
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Continued.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF JANUARY.

SEXES.

CLASS.

DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.

CLASSE.

MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.

Males. Females. Totals.

Hommes. Femmes. Totaux

ORDER
AND NAME OF DISEASE.ORDRES
ET NOMS DES MALADIES.

3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	4	2	[6
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	1		1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs....	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....			
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis- eases	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 1 4	1 1 8
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance			
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 1 4	1 1 8
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions .. Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2		2
	Hanged (judicial)..... Infanticide.....	..... .....		
	Totals	Totaux.....	22	17	39

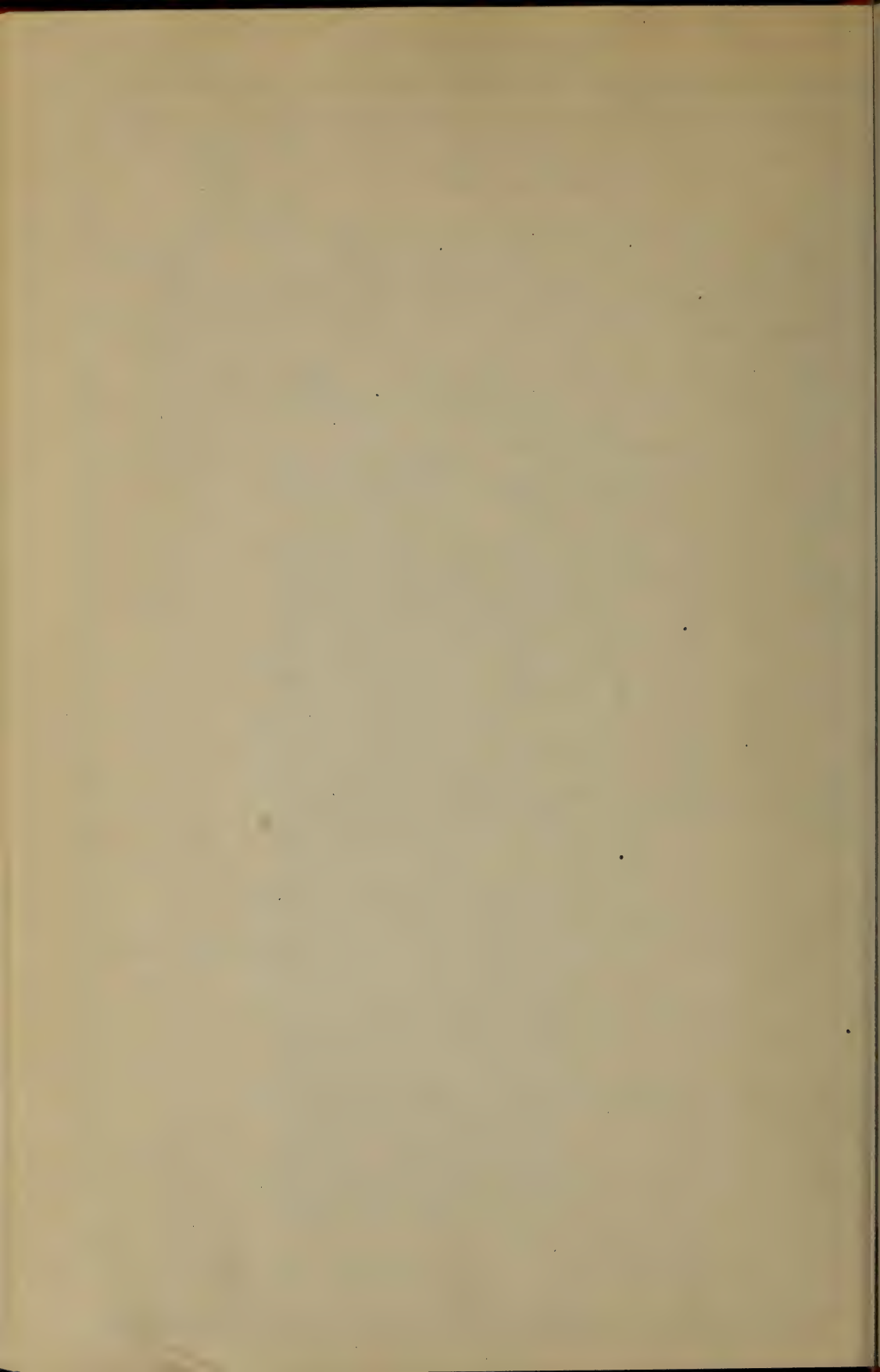


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR FEBRUARY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	4	3	7
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales			
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	1	1	2
	Cancer	Cancer			
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	3	10	13
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	2	3
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	1	1	2
	Paralysis	Paralysie			
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions	1		1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	1	1	2

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE FÉVRIER.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY—AGE RÉVOLU.																CONJUGAL STATE. — ÉTAT DE MARIAGE.			Children and not married. — Enfants et non Mariés.	Still Born. — Morts-nés.
0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	11 to 21.	21 to 31.	31 to 41.	41 to 51.	51 to 61.	61 to 71.	71 to 81.	81 and over.	Not given.	Married.	Widowed.				
0 Δ L	1 Δ E	2 Δ 3.	3 Δ 4.	4 Δ 5.	5 Δ 6.	11 Δ 21.	21 Δ 31.	31 Δ 41.	41 Δ 51.	51 Δ 61.	61 Δ 71.	71 Δ 81.	81 et plus	Non don- nés.	Ma- riés.	Veu- vage.				

Continued.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totau-
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	2 2	..... .....	2 2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac. Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins... .. Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate. ....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus. ....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau. Autres Affections Locales	.........................	.........................	.........................
	4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age. Atrophy and Debility.	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 2	..... 1 3	..... 1 5
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents. Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements.. .. Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F.. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	18	22	40

Suite.

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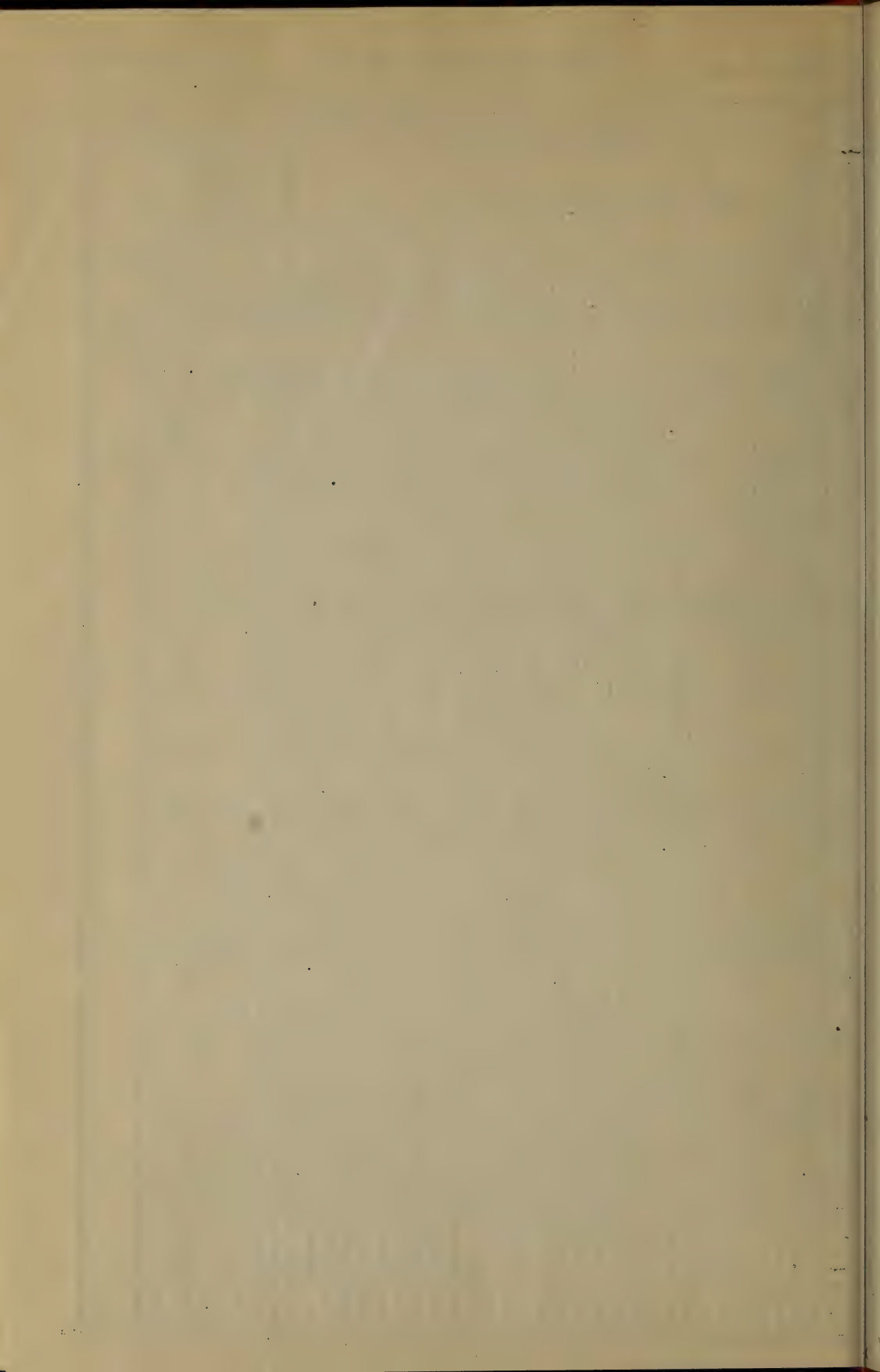


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MARCH.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE MARS.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
			Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine			
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie		2	2
	Quinsy (Tonsillitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		1	1
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées			
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropsie		1	1
	Cancer	Cancer			
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	8	10	18
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie			
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	1	1	2
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	Apoplexy	Apoplexie		1	1
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	1	2
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions		1	1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang	1	3	4

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.-B.—MOIS DE MARS.

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Continued.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF MARCH.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires.... Affections de la Gorge.....	3	4	7
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....		1	1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	1		1
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....			
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.			
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Déformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....			
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 1 2 3	1 1 2 5
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 1 2 3	1 1 2 5
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 1 2 3	1 1 2 5
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....		1 1 2 3	1 1 2 5
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	1		1
5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Hanged (judicial)..... Infanticide.....	Infanticide.....			
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	21	30	51

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE MARS.

Suite.

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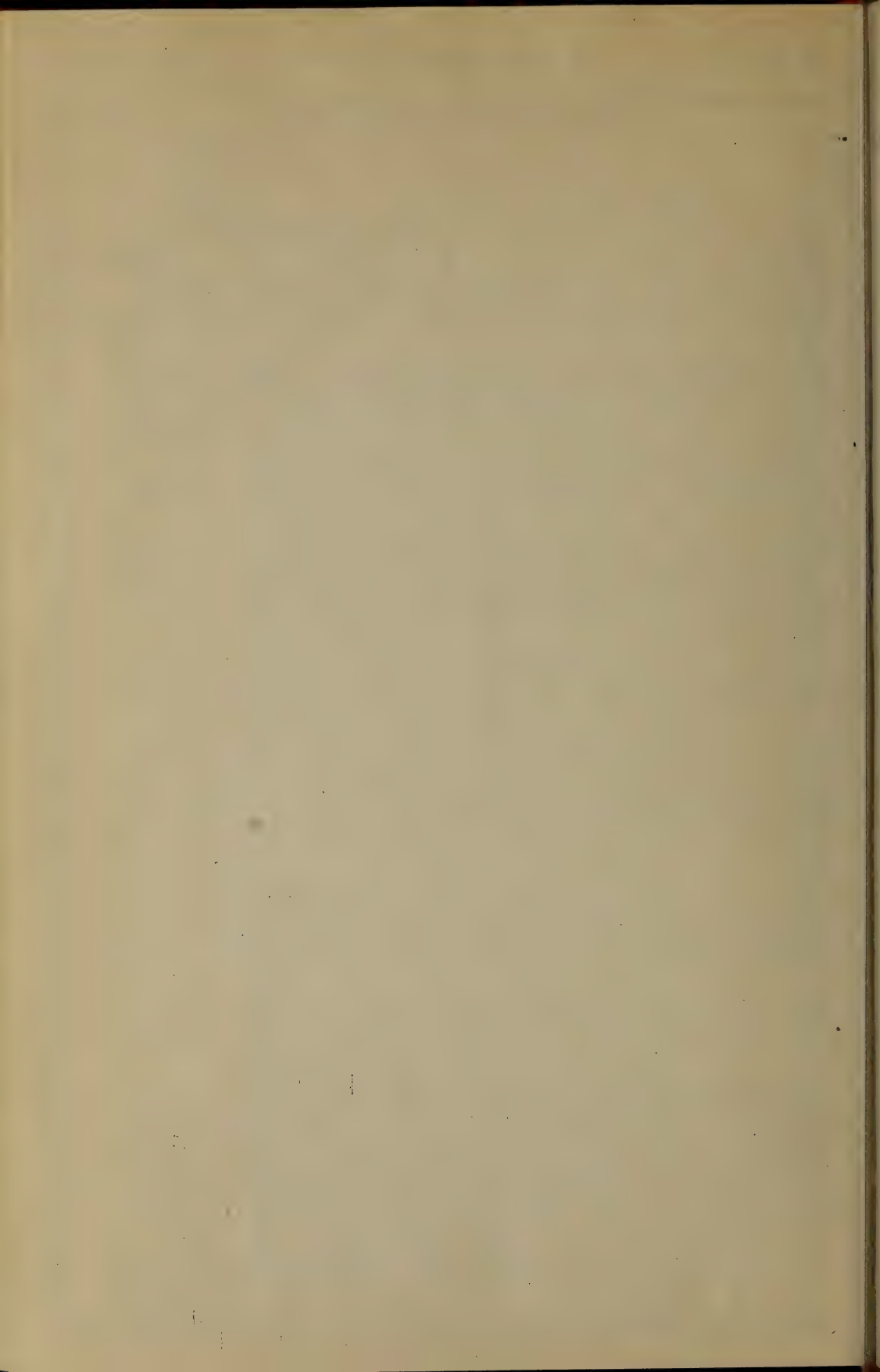


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR APRIL.

TABEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS D'AVRIL.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF APRIL.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1		1
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....		2	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....			
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....			
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1		1
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....		2	2
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	3	6	9
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1	1	2
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales.....	1		1
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....			
	Paralysis.....	Paralyse.....		2	2
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	6		6
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	1	3	4

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS D'AVRIL.

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Continued.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF APRIL.

SEXES.

CLASS.

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CLASSE.

DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.

MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.

Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
—	—	—
Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux

ORDER
AND NAME OF DISEASE.ORDRES
ET NOMS DES MALADIES.

3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	5 3	2	7 3
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... 1 1 .....	..... ..... 2 1 .....	..... ..... 3 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	.....	.....	.....
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Différmités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 1	..... 2 4	..... 2 5
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Totals.....	24	27	51

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS D'AVRIL.

Suite.

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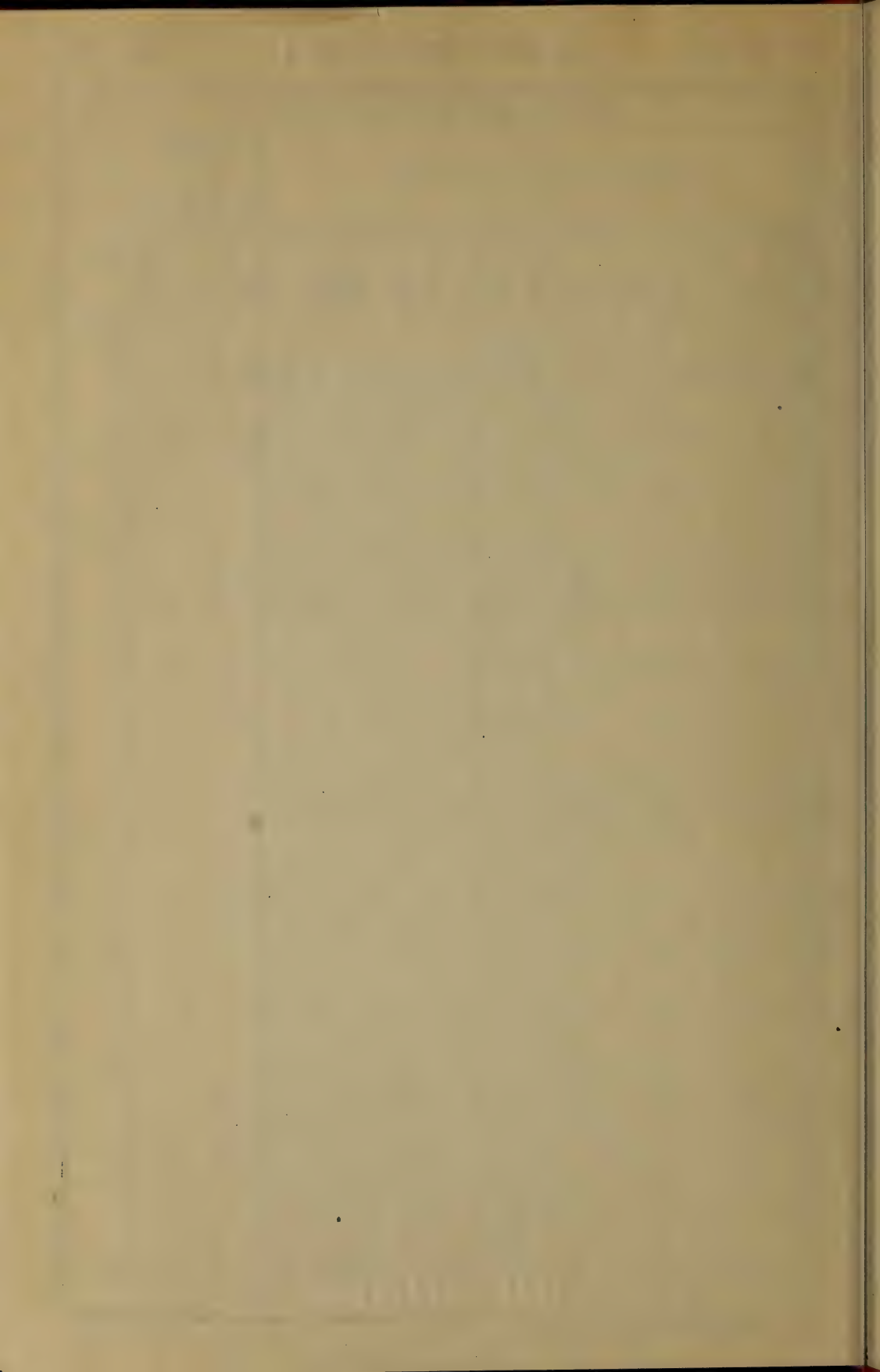


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR MAY.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE MAI.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox.....	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....			
	Diphtheria.....	Diphtérie.....	1	2	3
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes.....			
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhœal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....			
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases.....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.....			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food.....	Défaut d'alimentation.....			
	Purpura.....	Purpura.....			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrogerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....		1	1
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout.....	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	1	1	2
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....			
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....			
	Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....			
	Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	4	6	10
	Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....			
	Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	1		1
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	2		2
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....			
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....			
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	1		1
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....	2	4	6

Continued.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF MAY.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires. ... Affections de la Gorge.....	2 4	3 1	5 5
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels. Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... 1 1 ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Disea- ses.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth... .. Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées.... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	2 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 3	..... ..... 2	..... ..... 5
4. Developmental. — D'âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 1
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.	Totals.....	25	22	47

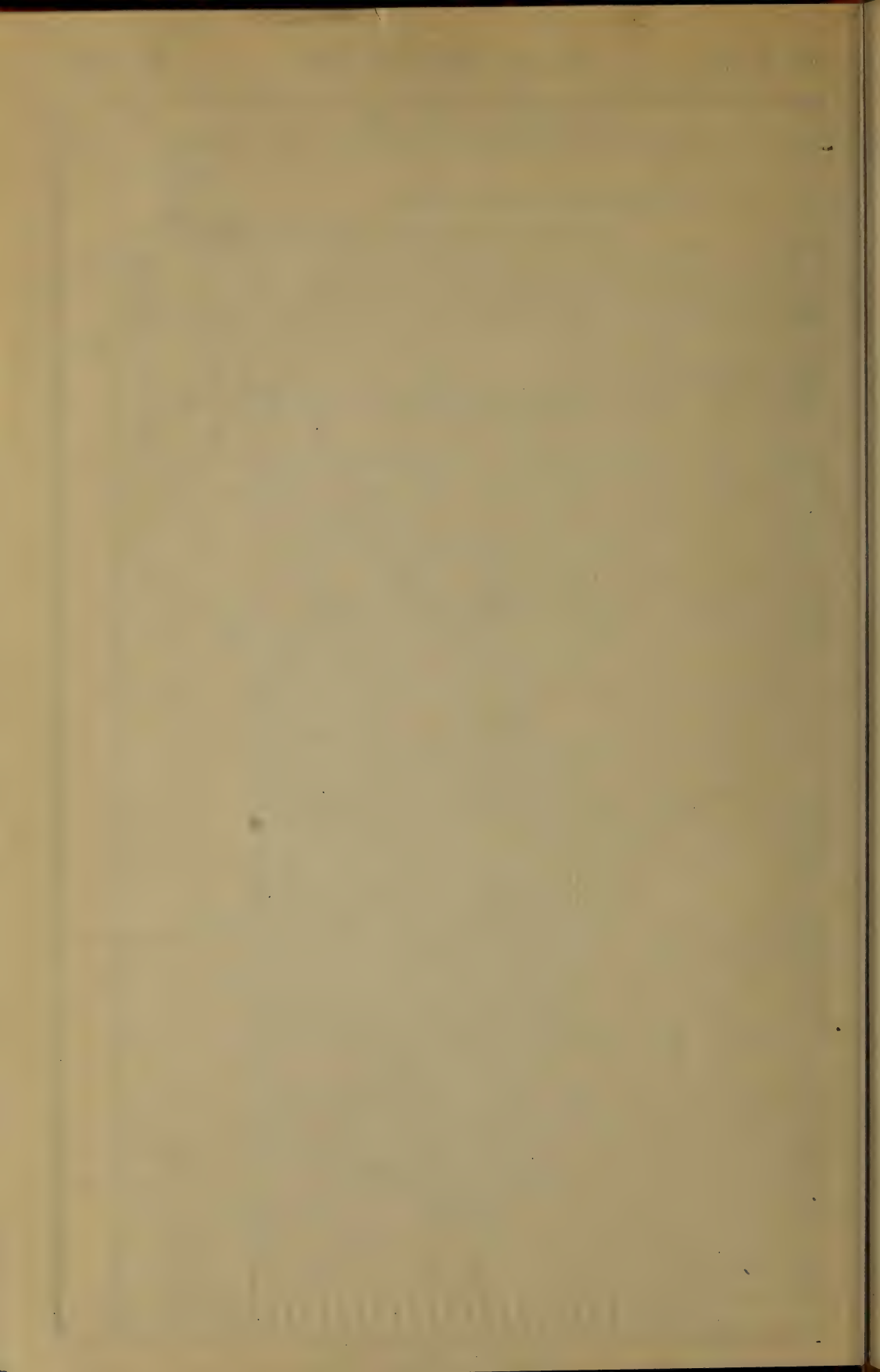


TABLE I.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.,
MONTHLY RETURN FOR JUNE.

TABLEAU I.

RAPPORT DE LA MORTALITÉ DE LA VILLE DE ST. JOHN, N.B.,
POUR LE MOIS DE JUIN.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF JUNE.

		SEXES.			
CLASS.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH.				
—	MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.	
CLASSE.		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux	
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.			
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. MIASMATIC—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Variole.....			
	Measles.....	Rougeole.....			
	Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	1	1	
	Diphtheria.....	Diphthérie.....	1	1	2
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis).....	Angine.....			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers..	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas.....	Erysipèle.....			
	Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....			
	Carbuncle.....	Anthrax.....			
	Catarrhal Affections.....	Affections Catharrales.....			
	Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....			
	Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....			
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia).....	Septicémie.....			
	Remittent Fever.....	Fièvre Remittente.....			
	Other Zymotic Diseases....	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2, Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis.....	Syphilis.....			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism.....	Ivrognerie.....			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush.....	Aphthes.....			
	Worms.....	Vers.....			
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte.....			
	Anæmia.....	Anémie.....			
	Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....			
	Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1		1
	Abscess.....	Abcès.....			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
Scrofula.....	Scrofules.....				
Tabes Mesenterica.....	Tuberculose Mésentérique.....				
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	7	4	11	
Hæmorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....				
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....				
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales.....		1	1
	Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....			
	Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....		1	1
	Insanity.....	Folie.....			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions...	1	2	3
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et du Sang.....			

Continued.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—MONTH OF JUNE.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge....	1	3 2	4 2
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease. Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 1 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... 1
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... 1	..... 1	..... 2
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'utérus.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease Various other Local Disea- ses	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales.	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Difformités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth Old Age Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 3 4	..... 1 ..... .....	..... 1 3 4
4. Developmental. — D'Âges.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths.. Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions .. Blessures par armes à Feu Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2 1 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	2 1
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	23	17	40

CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—MOIS DE JUIN.

Suite.

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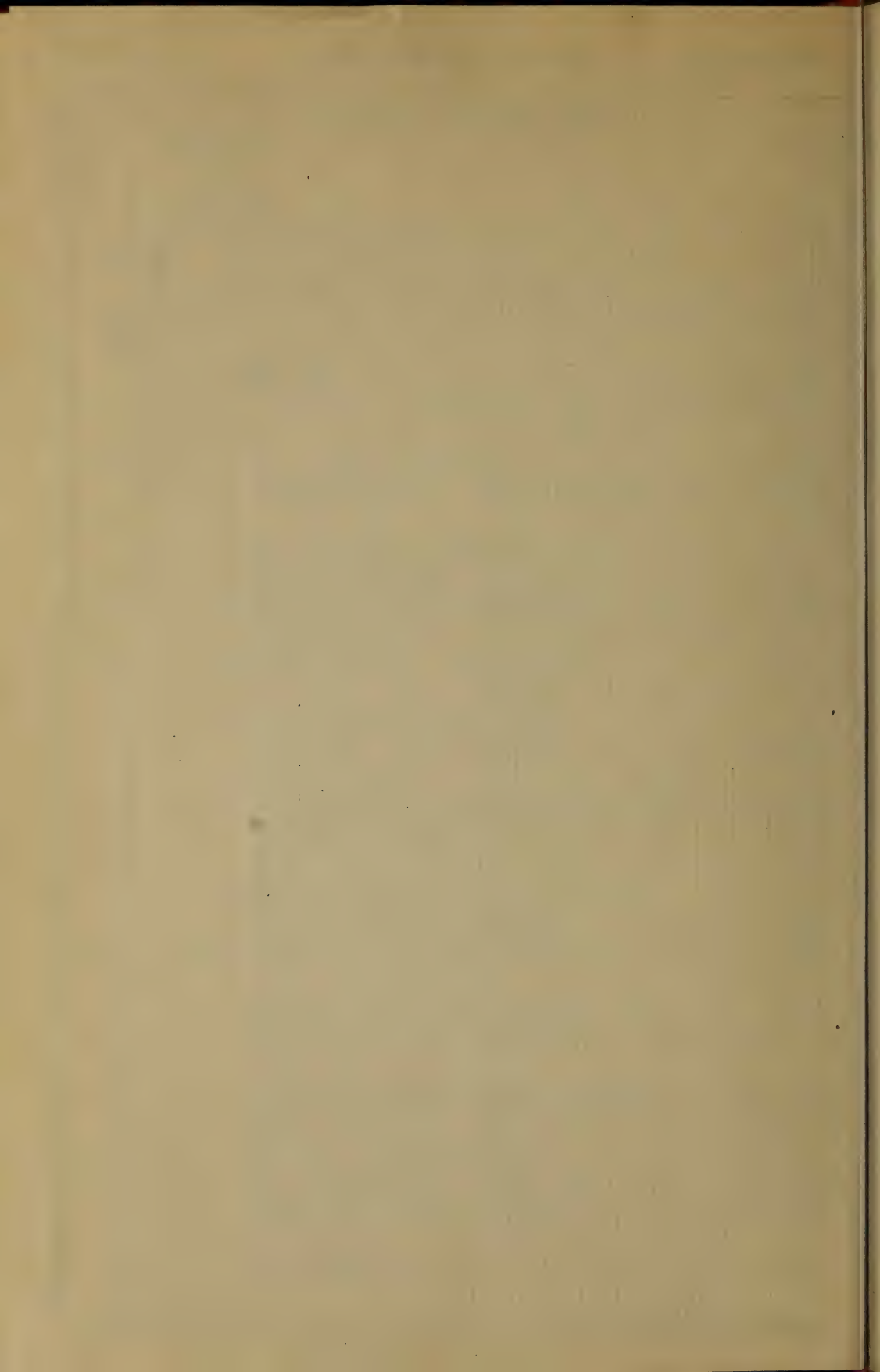


TABLE II.

RECAPITULATION FOR THE PRECEDING SIX MONTHS.

TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION POUR LES SIX MOIS PRÉCÉDENTS.

TABLE II.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—RECAPITULATION.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. — MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRES ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			—	—	—
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
1. Zymotic. — Zymotiques.	1. Miasmatic—	1. MIASMATIQUE—			
	Small-Pox	Varole			
	Measles	Rougeole			
	Scarlatina	Scarlatine	2		2
	Diphtheria	Diphthérie	8	14	22
	Quinsy (Tonsilitis)	Angine			
	Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid and simple cont. fevers.	Typhus, Fièvres Typhoïdes			
	Erysipelas	Erysipèle			
	Puerperal Fever	Fièvres Puerpérales		2	2
	Carbuncle	Anthrax			
	Catarrhal Affections	Affections Catharrales			
	Diarrhoeal Affections	Diarrhées	2		2
	Rheumatism	Rhumatisme		1	1
	Septicæmia (Pyæmia)	Septicémie			
	Remittent Fever	Fièvre Remittente			
	Other Zymotic Diseases	Autres Maladies Zymotiq.			
2. Constitutional. — Constitution- nelles.	2. ENTHETIC—	2. ENTHÉTIQUE—			
	Syphilis	Syphilis			
	3. DIETIC—	3. DIÉTIQUE—			
	Privation of Food	Défaut d'alimentation			
	Purpura	Purpura			
	Alcoholism	Ivrognerie			
	4. PARASITIC—	4. PARASITIQUE—			
	Thrush	Aphthes			
	Worms	Vers		1	1
	1. DIATHETIC—	1. DIATHÉSIQUE—			
	Gout	Goutte			
	Anæmia	Anémie			
	Dropsy	Hydropisie	3	4	7
	Cancer	Cancer	1	3	4
	Abscess	Abcès			
	2. TUBERCULAR—	2. TUBERCULAIRE—			
	Scrofula	Scrofules			
	Tabes Mesenterica	Tuberculose Mésentérique			
	Phthisis	Phthisie	28	38	66
	Hæmorrhage	Hémorrhagie	1		1
	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocéphalie	2	1	3
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM—	1. SYSTÈME NERVEUX—			
	Cerebro Spinal Affections.	Affectio's Cérébro-Spinales	6	5	11
	Apoplexy	Apoplexie	2	2	4
	Paralysis	Paralysie	1	4	5
	Insanity	Folie			
	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Epilepsie et Convulsions..	9	3	12
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION—	2. ORGAN. DE LA CIRCULATION			
	Disease of Heart and Blood	Maladie du Cœur et du			
	Vessels	Sang	6	11	17

TABLEAU II. CITÉ DE ST. JOHN, N.B.—RÉCAPITULATION.

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TABLE II.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.—RECAPITULATION.

Continued.

CLASS. — CLASSE.	DISEASE OR OTHER CAUSE OF DEATH. MALADIE OU AUTRE CAUSE DE LA MORT.		SEXES.		
	ORDER AND NAME OF DISEASE.	ORDRE ET NOMS DES MALADIES.	Males.	Fe- males.	Totals
			Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
3. Local. — Locales.	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS— Lung Diseases..... Throat Affections.....	3. ORGANES RESPIRATOIRES— Affections Pulmonaires... Affections de la Gorge...	17 9	14 3	31 12
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS— Stomach Disease..... Enteritis and other Affec- tions of the Bowels..... Peritonitis..... Liver Disease..... Spleen Disease.....	4. ORGANES DE LA DIGESTION— Maladie de l'estomac..... Enterites et autres mala- dies d'intestins..... Péritonite..... Maladie du Foie..... Maladie de la Rate.....	..... ..... 3 1 .....	..... ..... 4 1 .....	..... ..... 7 2
	5. URINARY ORGANS— Disease Urinary Organs...	5. VOIES URINAIRES— Maladie des Voies Urinai- res.....	..... 2	..... 1	..... 3
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION— Uterus Disease.....	6. ORGANES DE LA GÉNÉRA- TION— Maladie de l'uterus.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION— Synovitis..... Joint Disease..... Skin Disease..... Various other Local Dis- eases.....	7. ORGANES DE LA LOCOMOTION Synovitis..... Maladie des Articulations. Maladie de la Peau..... Autres Affections Locales	....................	....................	....................
	1. DISEASES OF CHILDREN— Premature Birth..... Cyanosis..... Malformations..... Teething..... At Birth.....	1. MALADIES DES ENFANTS— Naissances prématurées... Cyanosis..... Diffémités..... Dentition..... A la Naissance.....	..... 2 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 2
	2. ADULTS— Child Birth..... Old Age..... Atrophy and Debility.....	2. MALADIES DES ADULTES— Accouchement..... Vieillesse..... Atrophie et Débilité.....	..... ..... 5 17	..... 4 3 15	..... 4 8 32
	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE— Fractures and Contusions. Gunshot Wounds..... Burns and Scalds..... Poison..... Drowning..... Suffocation..... Railway Accidents..... Other Accidental Deaths... Suicide..... Unascertained.....	1. ACCIDENTS OU NEGLIGENCE Fractures et Contusions... Blessures par armes à Feu. Brûlures..... Empoisonnements..... Noyades..... Suffocations..... Accidents par les Ch. de F. Autres Accidents..... Suicides..... Causes Inconnues..... Exécutions de Haute Jus- tice..... Infanticide.....	2 1 1 2	..... ..... 1 1 2	2 1 2
	5. Violent Deaths. — Morts Violentes.				
	Totals.....	Totaux.....	133	135	268

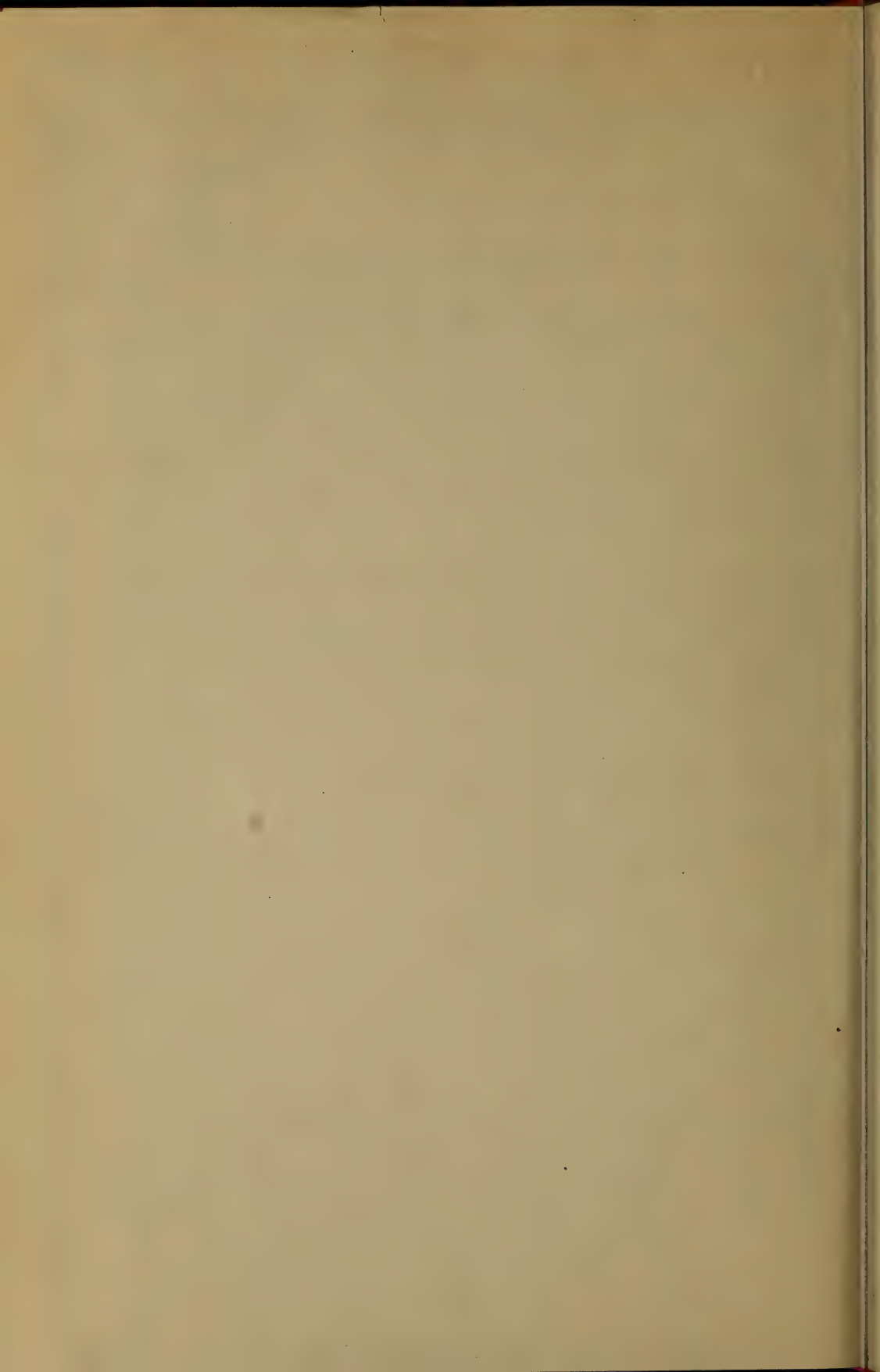


TABLE III.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY.

TABLEAU III.

MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.

TABLE III.

CITY OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

DISEASES IN THE ORDER OF FATALITY. MALADIES DANS L'ORDRE DE LA FATALITÉ.		SEXES.		
		Males.	Fe- males.	Totals.
		—	—	—
		Hom- mes.	Fem- mes.	Totaux
Phthisis.....	Phthisie.....	28	38	66
Atrophy and Debility.....	Atrophie et Débilité.....	17	15	32
Lung Diseases.....	Affections Pulmonaires.....	17	14	31
Diphtheria.....	Diphtérie.....	8	14	22
Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels.....	Maladie du Cœur et de Sang.....	6	11	17
Throat Affections.....	Affections de la Gorge.....	9	3	12
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	Epilepsie et Convulsions.....	9	3	12
Cerebro Spinal Affections.....	Affections Cérébro-Spinales.....	6	5	11
Old Age.....	Vieillesse.....	5	3	8
Dropsy.....	Hydropisie.....	3	4	7
Enteritis and other Affections of the Bowels.....	Enterites et autres Maladies d'intestins.....	3	4	7
Paralysis.....	Paralysie.....	1	4	5
Apoplexy.....	Apoplexie.....	2	2	4
Child Birth.....	Accouchement.....		4	4
Cancer.....	Cancer.....	1	3	4
Disease Urinary Organs.....	Maladie des Voies Urinaires.....	2	1	3
Hydrocephalus.....	Hydrocéphalie.....	2	1	3
Scarlatina.....	Scarlatine.....	2		2
Puerperal Fever.....	Fièvres Puerpérales.....		2	2
Diarrhoeal Affections.....	Diarrhées.....	2		2
Liver Disease.....	Maladie du Foie.....	1	1	2
Premature Birth.....	Naissances prématurées.....	2		2
Fractures and Contusions.....	Fractures et Contusions.....	2		2
Unascertained.....	Causes Inconnues.....	2		2
Poison.....	Empoisonnements.....		1	1
Drowning.....	Noyades.....	1		1
Railway Accidents.....	Accidents par les Chemins de Fer.....	1		1
Rheumatism.....	Rhumatisme.....		1	1
Worms.....	Vers.....		1	1
Hemorrhage.....	Hémorrhagie.....	1		1
Totals.....	Totaux.....	133	135	268

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